

The Numismatic chronicle and journal of the Numismatic Society.

London, Quaritch [etc.]

<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/umn.31951d001429995>

HathiTrust



www.hathitrust.org

Public Domain, Google-digitized

http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

We have determined this work to be in the public domain, meaning that it is not subject to copyright. Users are free to copy, use, and redistribute the work in part or in whole. It is possible that current copyright holders, heirs or the estate of the authors of individual portions of the work, such as illustrations or photographs, assert copyrights over these portions. Depending on the nature of subsequent use that is made, additional rights may need to be obtained independently of anything we can address. The digital images and OCR of this work were produced by Google, Inc. (indicated by a watermark on each page in the PageTurner). Google requests that the images and OCR not be re-hosted, redistributed or used commercially. The images are provided for educational, scholarly, non-commercial purposes.



THE LIBRARY



Periodical Collection

CLASS

BOOK

THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XV.

APRIL, 1852.—JANUARY, 1853.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. Fast.

LONDON :
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE,
SOLD ALSO BY M. ROLLIN, RUE VIVIENNE, NO. 12, PARIS.

M.DCCC.LIII.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. WERTHEIMER AND CO.,
CIRCUS PLACE, FINSBURY CIRCUS.

TO
JOHN LINDSAY, ESQ.,
OF CORK,
THIS
OUR FIFTEENTH VOLUME
IS
INSCRIBED.

MAY 10 '40
Quartel

918680

CONTENTS.

ANCIENT MUMISMATICS.

	Page.
Answer to Remarks by J. Evans, Esq., on "The Coins of Cunobeline, and of the Ancient Britons; by the Rev. Beale Poste"	1
Regal Syrian Tetradrachms, found at Tarsus; by M. Borrell	40
Inedited Roman Coins; by C. R. Smith	74
African Regal Coins; by W. H. Scott	82
Remarks on rare and unpublished Coins; by J. Evans	93
Remarkable Coin of Carausius; by J. Cove Jones	97
British Silver Coins, found at Warton; by C. R. Smith	98
On the Orthographical form of the names inscribed on certain English and British Coins; by Edmund Oldfield	107
Coins of Helena; by William H. Scott	188
Numismatic Rectifications; by the same	203

	Page.
On the date of British Coins inscribed, "Dubnovellaunos," and on the legend "Tasciovani F;" by the Rev. Beale Poste	208

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN NUMISMATICS.

Gold Medal on the raising of the Siege of Stralsund	58
Memoir of Johann Crocker; by J. G. Pfister	67
Medal presented by Charles the First to Sir R. Welch	80
Remarks on Rare and Unpublished Coins; by J. Evans	92
Another Type of Baldred	102

ORIENTAL NUMISMATICS.

Coins of the Indo-Scythian Princes of Cabul; by H. Torrens	22
Remarkable Indo-Sassanian Coins; by E. Thomas	56
Supplementary Contributions to the series of the Coins of the Patan Sultans of Hindustan; by Edward Thomas	121—147
Notice on certain unpublished Coins of the Sassanidæ; by the same	180

DISCOVERIES OF COINS.

Of Roman near Rochester, and of a Denarius of the family Rubria	59
Of English at Calais	60
Of another Coin inscribed VIRI.	105

MISCELLANEA.

	Page.
Roman Coins struck in the Mint of London . . .	60
Medals of Charles I—Forgeries of five-franc pieces— Coins of the London Mint	104—5

ERRATA.

Page	15	line 17	<i>for</i> from the first reading, <i>read</i> from the first, the reading.
„	70	„ 3,	<i>for</i> 1672, <i>read</i> 1701.
„	105	„ 3,	<i>for</i> Bust of Charles Rex, <i>read</i> Bust of Charles I. to the right.
„	„	„ 11,	<i>for</i> Gayza. <i>read</i> Gonzaga.
„	„	„ 12,	<i>for</i> Duke of Mantua, <i>read</i> Duke and Duchess of Mantua.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ANSWER TO REMARKS BY JOHN EVANS, ESQ., ON
"THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE, AND OF THE
ANCIENT BRITONS."

AS I am favoured with an opportunity of replying to the strictures on the above work, part of which has appeared in the form of separate papers in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, and part otherwise, and which is intended for further publication in a separate volume, I shall proceed to do so with all possible brevity, not to trespass unnecessarily on the pages of the valuable periodical in which this indulgence is allowed me, or needlessly to occupy the time of its readers.

The gentleman from whom the remarks proceed, I am necessitated to observe, by no means expresses himself with a candid spirit of inquiry. He frequently makes objections which merely are so because he leaves something behind unnoticed, and does not always set forth correctly and fully the points he proposes to answer, but evinces a certain degree of misrepresentation; instances of which will be seen

VOL. XV.

B

presently. It is much to be regretted, indeed, that he should come forward at all to contest matters which, by progressive development, are become so clear, since he writes somewhat too late in the day, and too much at variance with one or two conclusive facts, which are now come to light, for any real case in favour of his views to exist.

Part and parcel of his other misstatements, is the slur which he attempts to cast on the engravings of the work, which is perfectly unwarrantable, as they are all executed by a very skilful artist, who is answerable for them, and are not exceeded in correctness in numismatic points by any work which has appeared. In the instance he specifically mentions, his mistake on this head will be shown; and had he mentioned more, his errors might have been shewn to a greater extent.

Before answering his various criticisms, I feel it due to refer to the principles on which my explanations of ancient British coins are based; a new system I may call it, though properly speaking, no other ought ever to have existed, which, had it been the case, numerous errors so commonly entertained on the subject would have been avoided.

To set forth the new system, I must first state what its predecessor has been. Here I must beg not to be misconstrued in the remarks which it will be necessary for me to make, as I am far from meaning any disparagement to other numismatists of the present time who have treated of British coins, but wish to draw their attention to the defects of that certainly very peculiar path of inquiry which they have hitherto almost exclusively pursued, and which defects it may be useful to point out. There is no preceptor, it must be allowed, like experience. If the old system is not efficacious in producing practical results should it not be

relinquished, and a more rational method adopted? Where is the utility of pertinaciously adhering to a system which it may be shewn is neither favourable to the consistent explanation of the more obscure points of the British coinage, nor to classification? The following may be given as its leading principles, which are too obviously found in various publications to need particular reference.

According, then, to the old system of explaining British coins, which has been alluded to, ancient Britain was considered, during the coining period, pretty much in the light of a province under the influence of the Romans; and, with the views now spoken of, it almost seems supposed that the Roman tax-gatherers were stationed at various places in the country to collect the tribute; and especially that part of the island nearest Gaul, the state of the Belgæ was deemed to have been under their control. In conformity with this alleged position of affairs, the coinage of the ancient Britons, of which I now come to speak, was regarded as a servile imitation of that of Rome; the better specimens struck by the Roman coiners in Britain, in the employment of the British rulers, who left these artists unrestrained to strike what types, and inscribe what legends they pleased, whilst the inferior specimens were considered as struck by native artists, who inserted for legends letters and words nearly at hazard; indeed, instances might be adduced where, under this system, a legend on a British coin, not understood, has been interpreted to mean absolutely nothing.

Together with this, the geographical divisions of the various states as usually understood from Ptolemy and other ancient sources, and as received in their general features by Camden, Horsley, and others, are in a great measure disregarded; and as to chronology no just distinc-

tion is always observed between the times of Cæsar and those of Claudius, as relating to British affairs.

The foregoing are the leading characteristics of what may be described as the old system, erroneous enough, but adopted very generally at the present day. In lieu of this, I have brought forward, in my work on British coins, a very different one, which I submit is far preferable to adopt. There is in reality no foundation to suppose the Romans had domination in the island during the coining period. On the contrary, Strabo, who wrote in the reign of Augustus, expressly informs us that the Romans in his time had no garrisons in the island, and had given up the tribute, and only levied custom-house duties in their ports in Gaul on goods conveyed to and from Britain. Where then would be the inducement for British kings to Romanise altogether in their coinage, and to relinquish their own national ideas? And where is the probability that they would not direct the Roman artists they employed as to the form of their legends, and what they wished represented on their coins? Indeed, that they left them wholly to follow their own views in introducing Latin legends on British coins is a manifest absurdity, as the occurrence of no Latin word can be proved on them; the title REX, which some of them exhibit, being also a Celtic word. In a different case this same word REX, on a coin of Juba II., the Numidian king, or in some similar instance, may be a proof of a coinage servilely following that of Rome, where it may be inferred that the word had no existence in the language of the country; but in the British coinage in which it had, the same inference is not deducible.

Latin inflexions, it is true, occur on British coins, which have indubitably proved very deceptive to many numismatists, and induced them erroneously to think that they

had to do with quasi-Roman coins. The state of the case seems to have been, that the ancient Celtic, like most other languages of antiquity, was not without its full share of inflexions and varied terminations. We find traces of these being Grecised in portions of the Gaulish coinage obviously resulting from communications of the Gauls with the Greeks; and the difference is, that in Cuno-beline's coins we find these terminations Latinised, apparently originating from that monarch's attachment to Rome. Too much stress should not be laid on this. A Celtic word should not be considered as having become Latin from having its termination Latinised, any more than it should be regarded as having become Greek when the Greek form is applied in the same way.

It has seemed to me most consistent to view the British coinage as having its own proper nationality; to regard the Britons as not forgetting that they were Celts; and to suppose that though they adopted various Roman types, yet that they rather followed, as a general pattern, the coinage of their brother Celts of Gaul, as to the letter and spirit of it. This I denominate the new system for the explanation of British coins; and it is what I have advocated in my various researches, as most successful in solving the difficulties with which the study of them is involved.

From a comparison of the two systems, I deduce the two following propositions. First, that ancient British coins cannot be explained correctly to any extent by the old system; and, secondly, that they may be so by the new system here proposed.

It may seem strange, that a system so unwarranted by fact as the old one should have ever predominated, and that that other, to which I have adverted, should have ever been

neglected ; yet so it is, and the result of adopting the new system is the discovery of the true key for explaining the ancient moneys of our island.

Let us enquire what have been the results of the old system ? As might have been expected, rather unpropitious, Take, for instance, the theory which has lately been brought forward at various times, the supposed servile following by the Britons of certain types of Augustus and Tiberius, in which an hereditary descent from Julius Cæsar was expressed. This theory has been extended to many of the ancient moneys of the island ; and it has been presumed, that a genealogical descent is to be found on them too. For instance, in respect to Cunobeline, the ruler, as it may be said advisedly, over a large portion of the Belgian Gauls, or Firbolgi, in Britain, his coins reading CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI. F. implying Cunobeline, leader of the Firbolgi, have been interpreted, Cunobeline, son of Tasciovanus. I will not stop to inquire how this explanation corresponded, particularly when the coins of the Hon. Mr. Neville, and Mr. Wigan were discovered reading not *filius*, but FIR : but when the same principle was transferred to the explanation of the coins of the southern Belgæ of Britain, the Belgæ of Ptolemy, who will not be disputed, I presume to have been really Firbolgi ; nothing but utter confusion of chronology took place in supposing Vericus the son of the Comius of Cæsar, when there is the interval of ninety-four years between the mention of the one and the other in history : and it has ended also in a confusion of every just principle, in supposing if Vericus were the son of Comius, that it would be a circumstance to be inserted on a Celtic coin, after such a lapse of time, or, indeed, at all, as we are not informed that Comius was deified like Julius Cæsar, or was otherwise a person so important to the

Britons as that commander was to the Romans. To make the matter the worse, this theory, as applied to the Britons of this quarter, supposes four of the southern Belgian princes in Britain, all in fact considered known, in the same predicament, all sons of Comius, and desirous amidst their cares of state to perpetuate their father's name on their moneys, though deceased, as to some of them certainly, so long before.

Again, what have been the results as to classification? Amidst an unexampled number of new types, which have been found of late years, the progress is very trifling. The types have been too much misunderstood, under the old system, to admit readily of arrangement. Little, indeed, has been attempted, and the writer of the remarks himself, if he wishes for classification in his researches on British coins must necessarily adopt one based upon and formed under the new system I have described; for it is pretty certain that he can have no extended classification by the old.

Under the new system, classification in considerable detail is attainable; and, in proof of the assertion, I may be perhaps excused in referring to Parts VII. VIII. X. XII. XIII. XV., and to several other subsequent ones, of the coins of Cunobeline, etc., applying to the Brigantes, Iceni, etc., besides the types properly belonging to Cunobeline, which are treated of in other places of it; and the coins of this monarch are generally very distinct from those assignable to other British princes.

The foregoing statements appear fully to justify me from the censures of the writer of the remarks as to the general principles of my interpretation of ancient British coins; and they are statements which otherwise seem duly required to be brought forward to shew the inutility of researches on

the basis of the former defective system to which I have alluded. Could anything have been effected with the unpromising materials which it supplies, the various able numismatists who have endeavoured from time to time to arrange the British coinage, and explain its difficulties, would have had more complete success; but from the hitherto slow advance made in the illustrations of these our ancient moneys, it is certainly an inducement to embrace the new system proposed, which offers a more practicable classification than otherwise attainable, and definite and consistent explanations as well.

I shall now advert to the criticisms and points of attack selected by the author of the remarks, in which he appears to shew but little judgment. All his observations, indeed, bear evident marks of having been drawn up in extreme haste, and with such a defective selection of topics, that when his misconceptions are set right he is generally sufficiently refuted, by the proper answer to, and the clearing up of, his own objections. However, though vindicating my views on the subject of British coins, thus questioned, I must at the same time specify, with respect to my own researches, that I have seen occasion for alterations on a few points among the numerous topics discussed. It is now more than five years since the first of these papers was printed, and the discoveries of British coins have been extremely numerous since, and have given some unexpected results. Several numismatic features have thus appeared in new lights, and hence the indulgence has been claimed and exercised, of rectifying and even entirely changing from time to time, a few explanations which have been most of them very subordinate. This is an indulgence which of course must be conceded to all writers on these topics; and the writer of the remarks may make what use

he pleases of this avowal. However, to continue, I will now examine some of his principal objections.

First, to give a specimen of what we may charitably suppose was a result of the precipitation to which I have just alluded, he says (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV., p. 140), that I interpret the name Timancius, on the Angora inscription, merely from the three first letters, whereas he omits to say that there is a corroboration in the ancient British Chronicles, from the occurrence of the name of Cunobeline's father in several very closely approximating forms (see pp. 11, 58, 62, 75, and 197, of the *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.*) where several variations of the name are mentioned, as Teneuvan, Tenuantius, Theomantius, Themantius and Temancius, the last being given by Henry of Huntingdon, in his *De Origine*, and by Fabian. This makes the interpretation of the three letters quite a different thing.

Now, had the writer of the remarks stated the above, and various other corroborative circumstances referred to in my pages, he would have so completely refuted himself as to have left me nothing to add. For instance, it was a British king that was meant by the name in the inscription, and the time of the British disputes with Rome, as mentioned by Strabo, when the alleged submission of the British kings to Augustus appears to have been made, would have agreed exactly with the date of Cunobeline's father Timancius. Observe, besides, that his name, if expressed on the inscription, as it probably was, TIM(AN), for the Celtic Timandh, would only have consisted of five letters, of which we have three.

The next passage of his remarks I may allude to, is that (*Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 129) where he expresses his opinion, that if TASCIO be a title, it is hardly compatible that it should appear on the same coin as REX. In answer,

VOL XV.

C

I at one time entertained a similar doubt myself, (see the Coins of Cunobeline, etc. p. 15, and Journal of the British Archæological Association for 1845, p. 235); but, from a comparison of British types since, I now think the title as answering to the Latin *imperator*, solely applied to the commander of the military forces, and not to the political ruler of a kingdom, and consequently that there is no inconsistency in the occurrence of the two on a coin. This is fully confirmed by the circumstance that the title *tascio*, under the form *tagos*, was in use in Thessaly, and that we find an instance mentioned by Herodotus, v. 63, in which the tagos had the title of *Βασιλεὺς*, which is the same as *rex*. Here appears to be sufficient numismatic correspondence, as also is explained in my page 202, with the legend on Cunobeline's coin, CVNOBELINVS REX. TASC. (see Ruding's Annals of the Coinage, plate v. 19).

The writer of the remarks inquires why TASCIO, if a title, should occur as a sole legend on coins, as it sometimes does. In answer, it may be observed, however foreign this custom may be to modern ideas, the same form seems to have prevailed in the cognate coinage of Gaul, where we have names inscribed as (VERC)INGETORIXS, EPILOS., etc., for sole legends which we may regard as titular. Among the Celts, titular designations seem to have passed more as quasi-personal names than we can trace to have been the custom in other countries. We should then, perhaps, see no more in TASCIO, as a sole legend, than Cunobeline's predilection for this titular distinction; and admitting that his coinage was the first that was inscribed in Britain, no confusion would arise from adopting the mode.

Another objection of the writer of the remarks is (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 137) in reference to moneys assigned to Caractacus, that the K on the coin, reading in Greek

letters KEPATI (KERATI), is not a letter, but merely the tying of the lion's skin round the neck of the wearer. That, however, it is considered a letter, very good authority may be referred to (see the *Numismatic Chronicle*, for July, 1849, p. 93,) where the reading is pronounced to be very plainly MEPATI) see also the *Archæologia* for 1850, vol. XXXIII. p. 182, as also Mr. Tupper's *Farley Heath*, 18mo. 1850, p. 19). It is true, that in all those places this letter is read as an M, which seems more properly a K, but that the writer of the remarks should, in opposition to these authorities, pronounce it no letter at all, may excite surprise.

But he further objects to Greek letters being used in the legends of the coins of Caractacus, though he admits that they occur on some of the types of Cunobeline, as indeed we find in the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. I., p. 222, and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. VII., p. 83. He appears not to be aware that Greek characters were almost in promiscuous use in the cognate coinage of Gaul. Likewise he omits to notice that there is authority for the orthography of the name of the British hero as Caratacus, rather than as Caractacus, which makes a near approach to the KERATI(K) of our coins, as well as to the form CEARATIC in common letters, which Camden appears to have met with. Further, he forgets that the war which prevailed with the Romans at the time may have given a degree of currency to Greek legends, so as to have brought them into occasional use at least: and, besides that, these coins were copies of Greek types in which the Greek language was of course adopted.

Against the assignation of the coins CORI, CATTI, QVANGEO, as in the *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.* pp. 38, and 119, the writer of the remarks also directs his shafts (Nu-

numismatic Chronicle, p. 139), principally attacking the reading of Mr. Beesley's type, QVANGEΘ, which is supposed to apply to the Cangi, one of the states of ancient Britain. But the lettering of that type, as also the whole coin, is in an unexampled fine state of preservation, equal to its state and condition when first struck, whereas the British Museum specimen, cited by the writer of the remarks, has suffered greatly from attrition, and much of the letters has disappeared. The Bodleian specimen, which he also quotes, is, according to Wise's Bodleian Catalogue, fol. 1750, plate xvi. 3., much in the same state, and if perfectly legible and well preserved legends are to be altered at caprice from legends of coins in a state of great decay and obliteration, there is an end, in that case, of all certainty in numismatic inquiries.

He has made an objection, however, arising from this incorrect method of proceeding, and it must be attended to. In result of conclusions so obtained, he calls the reading QVANGEΘ, "a fine specimen of the effect of a vivid imagination." Now it so happened, that when the coin was exhibited by the proprietor at a meeting of the Numismatic Society, the 22nd December, 1842, the reading it received was very similar, and here, perhaps, I may be excused for going into details to shew some points connected with the subject, and which, indeed, are necessary to explain it properly.

We may find then this inscription given in the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society for 1842, p. 88, as OVANTEΘ. A communication, however, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for July, 1843, p. 39, from a correspondent at Northampton (Mr. Pretty), incidentally notices the reading of the first letter as a Q, and that this was rather obviously the case the report of the meeting in the same

periodical, for January, 1843, p. 78, materially confirms, where we find it given as QVANTEO. Indeed, what appears to be the cedilla of the Q, is very clear on Mr. Beesley's type, as also on the Museum specimen. As OVANTEΘ, QVANTEΘ or QVANTEO, then, the reading would have continued current, and my variation consists only in reading the fifth letter not as a T, but as a G (see Coins of Cunobeline, etc., p. 38), it having the form of an inverted L, the orthography of the word being in fact not QVANTEΘ, but QVANTEΘ, and a G in that form often occurs on Gaulish coins, and the Gaulish coinage should be, in many respects, a guidance for the British. Let the reader then judge what becomes of his remark of a "vivid imagination," etc? I need only add, that nothing more is required for a person to be perfectly convinced of the actual lettering of the coin, than to see the well-preserved specimen to which I have alluded. The Q and the Γ are very plain. Whether they are to be read as an O and a T is a matter of numismatic option and selection. In neither case will my classification of the coins CATTI, CORI, etc. be detrimented, for, if the legend be read, not as I have proposed, but OVANTEΘ, then it may be easily comprehended, that from the rim being imperfect, which is the case in this specimen, the preceding letters may have been removed, and the whole inscription, originally, have been as suggested by the Marquis De Lagoy (see Coins of Cunobeline, etc. p. 122), (TRIN)OVANTEΘ, that is as applying to the Trincbantes, who, we know were a powerful state of ancient Britain.

As, then, an error in assigning a subordinate type will not affect the class, admitting that there is an error, which is not shown, it is justifiable to assert, that the writer of the remarks has not set aside the general assignment of these types, and as, in other instances, he is not able to bring

forward other coins than those I have suggested as applying to the sons of Cunobeline, or than those assigned to the Icenii, Brigantes, etc., or to negative the reasons on which such several appropriations are founded, I am warranted in supposing that the various classifications in my work may be worthy of confidence.

The class in question, which has been the subject of the foregoing remarks, and which is composed of coins bearing the legends CATTI, QVANGETH, BODVOC, ATT, CORI and COMVX, I have assigned as ancient British provincial coins, or quasi-provincial coins, as I find on them the names of ancient British provinces, states, and communities, and nothing else. They were not classified previously; and it is open to any one to give them a name which will better describe them.

Of a piece with several other similar passages in his observations, are his flourishes on one or two occasions respecting theorising, of which it is difficult to see the utility, as he can only properly assume what he proves on that point, of which he appears to have no cause to boast.

Respecting, however, what he is pleased to style theorising, various conclusions may seem strange to him from his not having taken the pains to trace the intermediate steps. Let the writer of the remarks adopt the system here proposed to him, as also the classification of the various coins which has been submitted, and it may be, perhaps, safely asserted, that he will find but few of the explanations proposed but what are sufficiently methodical.

In the same style are remarks regarding imagination, in the engraving of Mr. Wigan's coin with its legend. I have alluded to the engravings before, and the artist, in this instance, is perfectly accurate in representing the inscription with a concluding R, and the wild boar of the device feeding

on a plant, and not with a serpent in its mouth, as the coin has sometimes been delineated. So far from overcharging, he has, on the contrary, not expressed, in the facsimile of the legend of Mr. Neville's coin, the final R, so completely and perfectly formed as it in reality exists. By what inadvertence, or haste, the correct readings were overlooked by those who first engraved these types, seems a mystery. The defect, however, is now remedied, for the benefit of numismatic science, and it may be, perhaps, allowable for me to refer to the opinions of those who are well qualified to judge in the matter, and which are so much to the point. The reading FIR, on both coins, was fully admitted and acknowledged by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and Mr. Fairholt, who certainly, in the first instance, were rather prepossessed with opposite views. It was likewise similarly received by Mr. Cuff, and by Dr. Plomley, of Maidstone. The FIR on Mr. Wigan's coin, was from the first reading of the owner of it, and of Mr. Cureton, and of the Rev. J. E. Shepherd, of Luddesdown, near Rochester, a gentleman well known as a numismatist. Thus, then, the reading stands confessed on the two coins, TASC. FIR. and being there it may be asked what undue flight of imagination has been exercised in either of the two instances?

Respecting the reading of the third coin VREIS. R., for there are three now which more particularly illustrate some of the obscurer parts of the ancient British coinage; the writer of the remarks points it wrongly. There is no period after the VRE on the coin, but there is one between the S and the R, though it is accidentally omitted in the engraving, as given in the *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.*, p. 209, and in the *Journal of the Arch. Assoc.* for 1851, p. 27. This is very material in the reading of the legend, for, unless the

pointing be duly observed, we cannot obtain the form VREIS. R. which seems to be the real legend of the obverse. Here, it may be observed by the way, that the word VREIS, interpreted as the name of the king of the Iceni, mentioned by Tacitus, strongly reminds one of the Cambrian name Rhys, of the Middle Ages, with which indeed it probably was identical: and it may be added, that it is the TASCI of the reverse of this type, part of the word TASCIO, which affords such clear numismatic evidence on points under present discussion.

The writer of the remarks, however, attempts to raise some doubts as to the genuineness of this coin, which, as the proprietor, who has now had it in his possession for many months, never knew that any existed till he saw the remarks in print, need not be considered very serious. Let it briefly be observed, as to any doubts of it, that this type being of a different coinage of ancient Britain from the Cunobeline series, its variations in its details from the types of that monarch, are actually rather indications of genuineness than proofs to the contrary.

The writer of the remarks is a strong advocate for interpreting the TASC. F. and even the TASC. FIR. of British coins, to which I have alluded before, and which reading he appears virtually to admit, as TASCIOVANI FILIVS. Arguing from the French words *apôtre*, derived from *apostolus*, and *épître*, derived from *epistola*, he thinks that FIR may be a barbarous contraction for *filius*. In answer to this, it may be observed, that Mr. Wigan's type, which has the legend FIR. being one of the best executed of those of Cunobeline, was probably produced by a Roman artist in Cunobeline's employment; and the reading is supported by Mr. Neville's type, which is from a different die. This

appears to be decisive; and thus, with the evidence of TASC. FIR. being of actual occurrence on the two coins, and VREIS. R. TASCI. on Mr. C. Roach Smith's recent specimen, which, as being accompanied by the symbol of the Iceni, shews no reference was intended to the family of Cunobeline, I am at loss to see the utility of controverting points which are so clear.

The FIR of the two legends, I have observed before, is to be interpreted FIR(BOLG), which interpretation is also to be applied to the letter F where it singly occurs on British coins. Regarding the objection that FIRB. would have been the contraction for FIRBOLG, and not FIR. for that FIR takes in no portion of the generic name Belgæ, and that FIR only signifies men, the due reply seems to be, that from the name having been in use for many centuries, the two parts of it may have become altogether amalgamated, and passed for one word, so that the three first letters, or even the commencing letter, may have been sufficient for a reference to it.

Respecting, however, this topic of the Firbolgi, the invaders of Ireland, it may be required to mention some authorities, to shew that they were actually the same race as the Belgæ of Britain. I may accordingly direct attention to the following:—(1.) O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, 8vo. 1832, at the word "Bolg," where this opinion is very decidedly expressed. (2.) O'Flaherty's Ogygia, 4to. 1685, part i. p. 14, and part ii. p. 73, likewise fully concurring. (3.) Keating's History of Ireland, fol. 1723, pp. 14 and 40, asserting the same thing. (4.) Dr. O'Connor's Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores, 4to. 1814—1826, vol. i., Prolegomena, p. 60, vol. ii. pp. 29, 160, vol. iii. pp. 6, 10, 20, 29, to the same effect; and, lastly, (5.) the Book of Lecan, a volume of Irish Annals in Erse, fol. 283, as quoted by

VOL. XV.

D



Keating, p. 14, which states the language spoken by the Firbolgi to have been called "Belgaid."*

The name Firbolg, for Belgæ, has only been found as yet, it is believed, in Irish writers. It is a pure Celtic word, and it was the sooner merged because the latter appellation, Belgæ, seems to have superseded the first. They appear, indeed, even to have been sometimes called Belgæ, by ancient Irish writers themselves (see Dr. O'Connor's work, vol. ii. pp. 29 and 160). The name Firbolgi appears to have been lost in the general name of Britons, long before the date of the earliest Welch literature now extant; and it is noticeable that there is but a rare occurrence of even the name Belgæ in the chronicles or other similar ancient sources.

I may now advert to the supposed conquests of the Belgæ or Firbolgi, north of the Thames, in the reality of which the writer of the remarks does not seem inclined to concur. Here I may remind him, that even M. Thierry, the author of the History of the Norman Conquest, mentions the conquests of the Coranians or Coritani, a tribe of foreigners from the Continent, of parts of Britain, south of

* A proof, likewise, of the identity of the Firbolgi and Belgæ, is derivable from the *Historia Britonum*, of Nennius, in which we are informed that the Firbolgi captured the isle of Man, an event which, according to the writers of Ireland, seems to be placed after their expulsion from that country.

The common editions of Nennius say, "*Buile (Bolg.) autem cum suis tenuit Euboniam:*" but the Dublin edition of Nennius, from Erse manuscripts, 4to. 1847, p. 48, has, in the corresponding place, "*Fir bolg imorro ro gabsat Manaind,*" which informs us that it was the Firbolgi who possessed themselves of the island. This correction places us in possession of a fact, and makes the common text intelligible, which was not so before.

the Humber. These Coranians may be regarded as one of the tribes of the Firbolgi, who passed over to the island. These appear to have been the invaders mentioned in Tysilio's Chronicle; and, it is believed, not otherwise recorded in the other chronicles, who are described as such objects of apprehension to the other Britons of the day (see Robert's Tysilio, 4to. 1811, p. 67).

It is true, that Ptolemy only mentions the Belgæ or Firbolgi in Britain, south of the Thames, the reason apparently being, that in his time, about the year 150, of the Christian era, only the name of the last colony, or invasion under Divitiacus remained, which it is believed that it did down to Anglo-Saxon times. Ptolemy, however, gives us the situation of the Catieuchlani, or Cassii, north of the Thames, which, as corresponding so nearly with the name of the Catti of the continent, we may pronounce, on Cæsar's authority (see his Gaulish Wars, v. 12), as a proof of Belgic origin. Further, when the Irish writers to whom I have given reference, infer that the people named Firbolgi, mentioned by their ancient annalists, must have come from Britain; and when we may understand that they made an expedition in sufficient force partially to conquer Ireland, and to establish there a dynasty of their kings, which continued, according to some, fifty-six, according to others, eighty years, joined with the credence to be given that the Coranians or Coritani, above spoken of were Belgæ, can it be believed but that the Firbolgi possessed the principal part of Britain south of the Humber, and, consequently to the north of the Thames, as well as to the south of it?

Besides the above objections made by the writer of the remarks, he urges some minor ones, which I will proceed to answer as concisely as possible.

It is objected, for instance, that if the word TASCIOVANVS were a title it would be on the obverse, on the same side as the head. But the writer of the remarks must remember that we have a Celtic coinage to deal with; and that from British coins being of much smaller size than those of the Roman imperial series, it may be a reason for a different distribution of the legend.

It is again objected, that the name VERICVS is properly VERICAS; the first form, however, seems preferable, and agrees with the Bericos of Dion Cassius. The A may possibly be a V inverted on the type, which has VERICAS, as it has no bar. Further, in remarking on the probable derivation of this titular name, the writer (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 135) mistakes the import of the word VER. He might learn it from Venantius Fortunatus, in which author it is translated "great" (see Coins of Cunobeline, etc., p. 198.)

One observation made by the writer, requires due attention (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 129), namely, that TASCIOVANVS, the supposed Latinized form of TASCIO, has two additional syllables more than the original word. In answer to this, TASCIOVANVS may be a Latinisation of a fuller form of the title TASCIO, which might have existed in the ancient Celtic; or, otherwise, to TASCIO the root, some other word may have been added, signifying high, principal, or the like, and the whole Latinized; but if so, I am unable to point out what that word has been.

I must here also note the error that it is supposed (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 128), that I regard the *tascio* of the Britons, as translated by the Latin word *imperator*, to mean emperor. No such idea is intended. *Imperator*, as the translation of *tascio*, must only be taken in its more limited sense of leader, or commander, which, indeed, was

its original and proper sense, till applied to the head of the Roman empire.

The writer of the remarks also wrongly supposes (*Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 138) that I have assigned any coin, recently found, to Boadicea. And as to his doubt of an additional letter to the legend CORI, it seems, from extant specimens, to be more correctly a monetary mark, and not a letter.

As to the word COMMI(OS) which occurs on British and Gaulish coins, and on the latter at full length, the meaning of it appears to be community, district, or confederacy, small or great; and in reference to the objection at p. 136 of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, which is not very definite, relating to its signification and use, it would have been applicable to any particular state of the Belgic confederacy; or to the same collectively, or, in fact, to any other community of ancient Britain who might assume it.

In concluding, I would beg to be allowed to make the observation, that I consider that the readings TASCIO FIRBOLG, and COMMIOS FIRBOLG, together with the due and proper classification of the various types—which is facilitated by these readings, and, indeed, solely rendered compatible—constitute the true key for unlocking the difficulties of ancient British coins; and I venture to recommend my solution, not only to the writer of the remarks, whose principal objections I may now, perhaps, have succeeded in removing, but to every numismatist who takes up the study of the subject, hoping that all rivalry may be laid aside, and no feelings exist but those of a cordial emulation.

I must also, in particular, reciprocate my avowal of the same amicable intentions as are expressed by the writer of the remarks.

BEALE POSTE.

II.

ON THE GREEK LEGENDS OF THE COINS OF THE
INDO-SCYTHIAN PRINCES OF CABUL.

BY H. TORRENS, ESQ.

(Late Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.)

A VERY interesting article on the Greek legends of the coins of the Indo-Scythian princes of Cabul, has recently appeared in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. CCXIX, and as it is probably known to but few European readers, we do not scruple to avail ourselves of a portion of the author's remarks on a branch of ancient numismatics, at present but imperfectly understood, and, we fear, but little studied in England.

"The time now appears to me," says Mr. Torrens, "to be propitious for the resumption of the study of the history of Ancient Bactria, not simply as regards herself, but in her connection with India; and more particularly as respects later dynasties of Barbaric princes, the Indo-Parthians, the Indo-Scythian, and Sassanian monarchs, satraps, or prefects, who held sway, independently, or as tributaries to a greater power, in portions of the dismembered kingdom of the Bactrian Greeks. Provinces, some of which constituted component parts of these principalities, are now the frontier of the British Empire in the East; tranquillity and good government have succeeded the anarchy which so lately dislocated their whole system; amid the arts of peace, the local history of those lands through which successive races of mankind have, from the

remotest ages of the world, poured themselves into the Indian Peninsula, should most certainly be diligently investigated. The study should not simply be encouraged, it should be enjoined, and public measures taken, such as would be adopted by any other European Government placed in India as is that of England, to facilitate and promote enquiry as upon a question of science. It is not enough that, from the little we do know, something should have been deduced, and systematically put on record. The next step is to have the deduction critically examined, and tested by local investigation; if it still then hold good, we may either accept it as material for history, or at any rate allow it to pass current pending the appearance of further light. There is a world of work to be done along the simple frontier of Peshawur (v. Court's Conjectures on the March of Alexander, *Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal*, July, 1836), while the whole Punjab is a rich and almost untried field for the antiquarian and numismatologist. The idea must never be entertained that where there is darkness or apparent mystery, discovery is hopeless.

"It will be in the recollection of some of the readers of the *Journal* that much interest was excited by the appearance, on certain of the coins of the Arian dynasties subsequent to the Greeks, of pure Greek words, and, sometimes, of Greek barbarised even to unintelligibility, in conjunction with the title of a Parthian or a Scythian prince. The immediate query in the mind of a philologist was, does this indicate the existence of a Græco-Barbaric vernacular language? Aristophanes introduces in 'The Birds' a specimen of such a dialect, which, no doubt, like the Carthaginian of Plautus's 'Slaves,' amused a classic audience as much as Pat or Sawney do an English one. The few words the barbarian of Aristophanes utters, are chiefly bad Greek, which, if the conclusion be worth any thing, based

on so small a fact, would lead one to infer that Greek, in these dialects, was predominant; and that, supposing we find an instance of one, the more Greek we can detect in it, the greater the likelihood that it constituted, not a sort of royal or medal language, but the actual vernacular of the particular people who made use of it. The thoughts involuntarily wander to the mountains of Kafiristan, that mysterious country, the *Opprobrium Geographiæ Anglicæ*, with its peculiar inhabitants, the self-declared descendants of Alexander's soldiers, who speak, say all informants, a peculiar and unintelligible language. This race of men, be they what they may, have certainly taken refuge from the overflowing tide of immigration in inaccessible haunts, where to this hour they exist, rarely, if ever, quitting their own limits. The Parthian, the Scythian, and the Sassanian, the endless tribes whom the Hindoos and Persians term *Saka*, and the Greeks *Σκύθαι* (v. Wilson, *Ar. Ant.* c. iii. p. 132, 4to. ed.) have swept from the more accessible tracts of the lands they each in their turn sojourned in upon their way to India, the language and the race of their predecessors, after a partial adoption of the one, and an imperfect subjection of the other. It remains yet to be seen whether, safely removed from the highway of nations, the descendants of those who were, for a time, tinctured with the tastes of the most civilised people of antiquity, may not be found extant, still perhaps retaining traces of the European stock they came of (v. Elphinstone's *Cabul*, also this *Journal*, April, 1838, on the Siah-posh Cafirs by Burnes). It will, perhaps, not be uninteresting, before I proceed to a further identification than has yet been attempted of the Greek language as the adopted tongue of barbaric princes dominant in Bactria, to make, as it were, a vocabulary of the Greek words in use upon their coins. These, it will be seen, are partly imitations, and adoptions of titles and

attributive epithets in use with their predecessors, the Greek Bactrian monarchs;—and, partly, which is very curious, verbal applications of their own, sometimes in pure Greek; occasionally, as I shall show, in words misused and mis-spelled; and sometimes, in their later periods, in an unintelligible farrago of letters, which either represent a wholly barbarised dialect, or else indicate the ignorant attempts of a barbaric people to continue the fashion of using a language, the knowledge of which had died out. The philological value of these indisputable facts consists in the indication it gives us—

“1. Of the existence, in Bactria, of a spoken dialect of the Greek, current after the conquest of Alexander from the time of Theodotus, B. C. 256, to that of Pantaleon, B. C. 120, (v. for dates Wilson *Ar. Ant. c. iv. passim*).—2. Because, as the language of established monarchy, and of the dominant class, it was continued on the coinage of their barbaric successors.—3. Preparing us for the occurrence of dialectic peculiarities, savouring of Greek origin, in the language of unread inscriptions, or even of spoken tongues with which further enquiry and investigation may make us acquainted.

“The number of Bactrian monarchs whom Professor Wilson sees reason to class as of unblemished Greek descent, is eighteen. The attempt to adjust their chronological succession has been loosely tried, but there can be no doubt that many, if not most of them, were contemporary kings of different portions of what had been Grecian Bactria. The numismatic evidence in our possession shows Theodotus,* whom Professor Wilson does not reckon in

* There is historic mention of a *first*, and *second*, Theodotus or Diodotus: I have in this paper only looked to numismatic evidences, which afford one king only of the name.—H. T.

the number above noted, Euthydemus, and Demetrius,* to have been the only purely Greek monarchs of Bactria; their title *king*, and their proper name simply, in the genitive case of the Greek, are given upon the coins as yet found, which have issued from their mint.

"Eukratides, B. C. 181, (I give Bayer's and Wilson's chronology) is the first who gives signs of orientalisation, though in style of workmanship his silver tetradrachms are exquisite medallie specimens. He ceases to be simply *king* on all his coins; he becomes, on some of them *great king*, and upon one,—the authority for this, however, is doubtful,—*king-saviour*. The source of this amplified title is explained on the obverse of some only of his coins. His name, as king; his title, in Greek, as great king; in Greek letters, are explained in the local dialect of the land he had adopted, and he appears, in Pracrit, as Mahárájá. We may trace, on the one hand, in the sparse employment of the Pracrit legend, in the case of this monarch, and, on

* "The reasons for which I identified with this king the name of a supposed Mayes, or Maius, are given in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for 1840. Professor Wilson has done me the honour to state my argument (Ar. Ant. c. iv. p. 313. 4to.); which is, he states, '*annihilated*' by the discovery of an undoubted King Mayes, whom he places, with justice, among the barbaric princes of Cabul. A comparison of the pure Greek type of the Maius Demetrius coin (Ar. Ant. plate viii. fig. 18.) and its Greek inscription *only*, with the barbaric Mayes having a Pracrit legend, and an oriental title, 'Great king of kings' (*ut supra*, fig. 10, plate vii. fig. 5,) might have satisfied the Professor that I have not, in a numismatic sense, endured annihilation, that my classical argument is good as applied to a classical subject, and that Maius Demetrius, with his caduceus and Greek matronymic, and Mayes the barbarian, now treading on a prostrate figure, 'now' sitting cross-legged on a couch, 'are not the same persons.' *Maius*, μάιος 'filius Maïæ,' (Hor.) or Mercury; and Mayes, the Deus Lunus (*mao*, moon, Zend.) of a Scythic horde, are easily separable.—H. T.

the other, in the bungling manner in which some native artist doubtless has tried his hand at the Greek characters (v. this Journal, June, 1835, Pl. XXV. fig. 5), of his amplified title, signs of the fusion going on between the conquerors, and the conquered. His coins contribute to our vocabulary the word *μεγαλος* *great*, and perhaps *σωτηρ* *saviour*.

"The name of Eukratides with the word *μεγας* occurs in conjunction with that of Heliokles, and Laodice, on a unique coin procured by Dr. Lord, and described in this Journal (July, 1838, Pl. XXVII, fig. 1.) by, of course, our ever-lamented James Prinsep. Heliokles himself, however, B. C. 147, adopted the title of *just*—*δικαιος*—as peculiar to himself, and this word, with its translation in Pracrit, obtains on almost all his coins.

"Lysias, B. C. 147, called himself *ανικητος*—*the unconquered*,—and translated the title on the Pracrit obverse of his coinage.

"Amyntas, B. C. 135, varied the royal attributive to—*νικατωρ*—being the Doric of *νικητωρ*—*conqueror*: this word again is the poetic form of *νικητηρ* or *νικητης* (v. Liddell and Scott's Lexicon. Oxon. 1843): I am careful to show the irregularity of the language for reasons to be given hereafter.

"Agathokleia, of whom one coin alone has been discovered, is the only queen who figures in the Bactrian dynasties. Her epoch is uncertain. She called her coin, piously and ungrammatically, as being *βασιλισσας θεοτροπο* (*v*)—of *the god-turn queen*: had *τροπος* been used adjectively, it should have been necessarily in the feminine. (?) The proper word is—*θεότρεπτος*—(*Æschyl. Pers. 905*) *god-sent*. She is translated in Pracrit as *Maharajasa* (not) *Ranee*) *Midatasa Mikasa-klayasa*.

"Antimachus, B. C. 140, boldly records on his tetradrachm his own apotheosis; he is βασιλευς θεος—*god*: on his hemi-drachm νικηφορος—*bringing victory*, translated like the νικατωρ of Amyntas *Jayadharasa*.

"Philoxenes, B. C. 126, has the same title and translation as Lysias.

"Antialkides, B. C. 135, and Archelios, B. C. 125—120, both adopt the latter title of Antimachus.

"Menander, B. C. 126, who is mentioned by Strabo (Wilson *in loc.*) as having crossed the Hypanis (Sutlej) and reached the Isamis (Jumna) river, a monarch whose extensive dominions lay to the eastward of Bactria Proper, has as title σωτηρ—*saviour*—and on one coin—δικαιος.

"Apollodotus, who is also mentioned in narrative history, B. C. 110, continues the title σωτηρ; but in one remarkable coin described and figured in this Journal (August, 1833, Pl. XIV. fig. 4. June, 1835, Pl. XXVI. fig. 4) adds to it—και φιλοπατορος—(in the genitive)—*and father lover*: the Pracrit legend on this coin does not contain the translation of this new affix.

"Diomedes, B. C. 100, and Hermæus, B. C. 98, continue the single title—σωτηρ: and the two last of the series of true Grecian monarchs Agathokles, B. C. 135, and Pantaleon, B. C. 120, are both content with the plain monarchic prefix.

"We now reach the epoch of the first barbaric princes of Bactria, of whom it is sufficient in this place to say that they were Sakæ, Sakas, or Scythians, who being, says Strabo, 'Asii, Pasiani, Tokhari,* and Sakarauli,' engaged

* These people are mentioned by Ptolemy as a powerful tribe to the north-east of Bactria (Wilkinson's *An. Æg.* III. c. X.) and their name is read in the Hieroglyphs of Mudeenut Aboo as opponents of the Ægyptian armies. The other names tell their own history.—H. T.

the Parthians, and were ultimately forced upon Ariana to the destruction of the Greek monarchies, and thence upon India, in which their progress was arrested by the prowess of Vicramáditya, king of Avanti or Oojein B. C. 56, commonly called Sakari, 'the foe of the Sakas.' (Wilson *in loc.*) Some light is thrown upon the immigration of these hordes by the accounts of Chinese historians quoted by Messrs. De Guignes and Remusat, in addition to the information afforded by Strabo and Trogus Pompeius, of the whole of which Professor Wilson has made ample and excellent use. The chain of numismatic evidence as respects these invaders commences with the name of Eu, and Su Hermæus, according to the arrangement in the Ariana Antiqua. The coins are of barbarous execution, the Pracrit characters corrupt, the Greek very much so; the title is perhaps an exemplification of the actual manner in which the word *σωτηρος*—*of the saviour* was locally pronounced in a barbarised Greek dialect, viz. with the omission of the *ω*.

"Passing over a few coins of uncertain names on which the learned have bestowed much trouble, only, in my opinion, to prove to us that they belong to a period of great internal confusion, during which the dominant chiefs could not command the services of any educated Greek, or even competent artificer, we arrive at the epoch of Mayes, B. C. 100; a barbarian king, whose barbarian title runs—*βασιλεως βασιλεων μεγαλου Μαιου*—*of the king of kings, of great Mayes*: this is translated in Pracrit—*Rajadhira-jasa Mahatasa Ma-a-sa*.

"A successor who repeats the Mithridatic title—*king of kings*—was Palirisus, B. C. 80, a king apparently of limited dominion and short reign.

"With the coins of this prince have been found sparingly those of Spalyrus, B. C. 75. The legend is interesting, as

it contains a complete phrase in correct Greek, apart from the name, which is in the nominative instead of genitive case:—*Σπαλυριος δικαιου αδελφου του βασιλεως*. *Spalyrius* (of the) just (true?) brother of the king—instead of —‘of *Spalyrius*,’ &c. The Pracrit is read *Alabaraputasa Dhamiasa Spalapharamasa*. The coins of Azilise, B. C. 60, and Azes, B. C. 50, continue the same ultra-regal title.

“All the above legends of barbaric kings are tolerably well written with the exception of the *σ* and the *ο*, the latter of which is invariably represented by a square, but we now come to a nameless monarch who seems to have reigned, by the abundance in which his coins have been found there, in the Punjab, who adopts new forms for several letters: he calls himself—*σωτηρ μεγας βασιλευς βασιλεων*—*great saviour king of kings*—and by his mounted effigy, seems to have been a Scythian. His religion was apparently fire-worship.

“The Indo-Parthian dynasty of Vonones, Undopherres, and Gondophares also adopted for their coins Greek legends with a Pracrit obverse, the titles *saviour* or *king of kings*. The name Abagases has been once read—*Akaja Kubhasa* in the Pracrit, as noted in this Journal (July 1838, Pl. XXVIII. fig. 16,) and classed in connection with this dynasty; to which also Kodes or Hyrkodes must be considered to belong. His coins have a Greek legend only, and are remarkable as presenting us with an addition to our vocabulary—*μακαρος*—*blessed*. It is used with a word, the corrupt Greek letters of which may read *Ordeethro*, or *Ordeoro*; the root of it is evidently Zend.

“‘We now come,’ says Professor Wilson, ‘to a long and important series of coins, the issue of princes of well-defined names and unquestioned Scythian descent,’ of whom ‘Kadphises is the earliest.’ The dominion of these

potentates seems to have been about Cabul and Jullalabad, spreading occasionally along the Indus, and into the Punjab. The dynasty consists, as far as is at present known, of Kadphises, or Kadaphes,—Kanerkes or Kanerkiis,—Kenorano to Oerki,—and a certain Baraono, to whose coinage seems to have succeeded that of Ardokro, with which the use of Greek letters died out, the language as applied to numismatic legends having already all but disappeared. I cannot help being of opinion that the last name is not that of a reigning monarch but of a tutelar deity. The words Mioro or Mithro, 'Mao, Okro, and Ardokro on the Kanerki coins with their accompanying symbols, refer,' says Professor Wilson, 'to the Mithraic worship favoured or introduced by that prince. There can be little, if any, doubt of the fact.'

"This Indo-Scythian group of potentates presents to the philologist matter of very peculiar interest. The earliest king (or kings) introduces new Greek words as descriptive of regal merit and dignity in conjunction, to a certain degree, with the old 'king of kings' title, and even appears, as I read the words, to place upon his coin a familiar expression of vernacular Greek. His successor (?) alternates the Grecian form of the title above noted with its equivalent in Hindee, *Rao Nana Rao*; and continues to affix, after his name, with this title current in India to this day, the corrupt form of a Greek appellative! Later kings fall, as I have noticed, into total barbarism of language and expression.

"This group of coins has afforded numismatologists much trouble, and their difficulties are epitomised by Professor Wilson in the legends, some of which I give in simple Greek characters.

" 1. *Κορσο κοζουλο καδφιζου*—pl. xi. f. 10, *Ariana Antiqua*.

" 2. *οσονηλνς*—pl. xi. f. 12, ditto.

" 3. *σηνοχ φηομο*—pl. xi. f. 13, ditto.

" 4. *ζαθου κοζολν καδαφες κορανο*—*Journ. As. Soc. B.*, June, 1835, pl. xxiv., and Sept. 1836, pl. xxxv.

" 5. *ραο νανο ραο κανηρκι κορανο*—pl. xii. fig. 3, *Ariana Antiqua*.

" 'It may,' says the Professor, 'furnish some clue to the origin of these coins, that as far as we can conjecture the purport of their legends, the title of king is wanting on the reverse of all, and also on the obverse of the coins which bear the names of Kadaphes and Kadphises. What may be the meaning of Zathou, Korano, or Korsu in the Greek, it is impossible to say, or whether either (any?) of them be equivalent to king: the latter recurs in the coins of Kanerkes in a position in which it cannot well have that signification. Neither (none?) of the others bear a resemblance to any Turkish title, as Beg or Khan. It is said, indeed, that the Sakas, when subdued by the Yui-chi, had no king: and it is elsewhere mentioned (?), that in the century before our era they had abolished royalty, and remained under the command of military chiefs; and hence possibly the adoption by them of the portraits and types of Hermæus at various times, and the insertion of names and epithets unconnected with royalty. These coins, therefore, might be the issues of different military officers of the Sakas, during the latter half of the century that preceded the Christian era, and the establishment of the kingdom of the Yui-chi; in which case the conjecture that these coins bear the name of the Yui-chi prince, Kiu-tsiu-kio, would fall to the ground.' (v. also *Ar. Ant.* on the same subject pp. 358-59, 4to.)

“ In dealing with the difficulties above set forth, it must be recollected that we have to do with a dialectic difference, as I read it, of the Greek, which had, as we have already seen, become even in Græco-Bactrian periods, incorrect, not to say corrupt; but strange to say, it is not the less in its elements Grecian, as I shall proceed to show. Should my brief dissertation appear a little pedantic, I trust it may be excused on the ground that the subject is new and curious, and one which the savans of Europe have, by their tacit concurrence with the dicta of Professor Wilson, pronounced inexplicable.

“ As to the first word, then, in the legend No. 1, *κορσο*, I must remark, with reference to those which will form the matter of our sequent enquiry, that it is intended to be in the genitive case, the legends of this period giving us *ο*, and even *υ* for the genitive *ου*: the nominative of this word would therefore be *κορσος*. The word *κορση*, which in old Homeric Greek * (Il. 4, 502-5, 584,) is used plurally for the temples, or sides of the head, and more modernly in a poetic sense for the head, is the root whence this barbarized substantive has been derived. There is a legitimate Greek noun *κορσης* (one who cuts or shaves the hair), but it springs from quite another origin (*κείρω* - to clear or shave). The attempt has been evidently made in the rude word before us to impersonize *the head*, as alluding to the qualifications of the individual to whom it is applied to head or lead a tribe or people. It is, in fact, however irregularly, the philological equivalent of our common and popular English word, *header*.

The next difficulty in legend No. 1, is simplified by looking on the word at once as composite: there is no such, nor

* Sansc. *çeersha*: root, *kāda*.

the semblance of such in Greek. It appears on the legends with different spellings, the second syllable being at one time vowelised with *o*, at another *ou*. As respects this difference, I refer the reader, in the first instance, to the Greek dialectic differences which I have detected in the pure Græco-Bactrian period; and then remind him of the Doric (which we have already found in the coins), and Æolic permutations of *ou* for *ω*; and in the latter dialect of even *o* for *ω*; sufficient, as critics too well know, to warrant in pure Greek literature a wearisome variety of readings. It is no stigma on our scholarship, if we explain the barbarised written form of a rude spoken (?) dialect by a reference to these varieties. I read the word as—*καὶ οῶλον*, the *καὶ* being abbreviated as in *κάν* for *καὶ ἄν*—*κάλον κάγαθον* for *καὶ ἀγαθόν*:—* the adjective being formed from *ῥζος*—a branch,† and metaphorically, a scion or offshoot (*ῥζος ἄρρος* Il. 2, 540): its meaning therefore is that of *brancher*, *branch-giver*, or *branch-leader*. I read the legend No. I, in English—of the header and branch-leader Kadphises.

Before quitting the subject of this legend, I may quote

* “As authority for the absorption of *αι* in a legend vowel, I cite from a fragment of Archilochus (apud Ammonium) given as follows in De la Roviére's Greek Poets, (Ed. Colonæ. Allobm. 1614)—

ὡς ἄρ' ἀλώπηξ τε καὶ εὐρύς
ξυνώνην ἔθεντο

“M. Mure (Crit. Hist. Gr. Lit. v. III. 56,) quotes the line from Bergk's Poett. Lyrr. 487, fig. 91, thus—

ὡς ἄρ' ἀλώπηξ καὶ εὐρύς
κ. τ. λ.

“As examples, both readings favour my hypothesis too plainly to need further exposition.—H. T.

† “Scholars who might assign a derivation less complimentary to Kadphises, are requested to remember that *that* adjective is *ῥζόλης*.—H. T.

a very curious passage in the elder Pliny (B. 17) which bears upon the Scythic use of the word *Chorsus* or *Chorsas*, as descriptive of the heads or leaders of a tribe. I need hardly remark that, chronologically speaking, there would have been ample time for the adoption of the (foreign) term as a national phrase before Pliny wrote of the Scythians;—and I may mention, that I believe the word, which occurs in no dictionaries (?), is not to be found elsewhere in any classic of authority. Should my Greek derivation be thought arbitrary, I have yet a meaning indigenous among the (Indo) Scythians for the first word in the legend in the passage as follows:—‘Ultra sunt populi Scythorum: Persæ illos Sacas universos appellavere aproximâ gente; antiqui Aremeos; *Sacæ ipsi Persas Chorsaros.*’

“The legend No. 2, occurs also on a coin of Kadphises, marking the commencement of the introduction of a Mithraic worship which became generally current in the time of Kanerkes, whose coins bear indifferently the Greek ἥλιος, or the Zend Græcised μῆρο. It is slightly barbarised by the omission of an ι; or perhaps rather the use of υ for ι: it reads easily, ὅσον ἥλιου—as great as the Sun.

“The legend, No. 3, I introduce, not to explain it, but to give such readers as are new to this branch of study a fair specimen of the unintelligible, together with my assurance that there is infinitely more of the like found, and to be found, which patience, ingenuity, and the spread of intelligence will make patent to us; of course if labourers be found, where the vineyard is so large and fruitful. The second word gives an idea of the Greek φημη.

“Legend No. 4 contains the three words, one of which I have explained, which constitute the despair of the author of Ariana Antiqua. They are not the less Greek, very slightly barbarised. The use of the first, however, as

applied personally, argues the same corruption of language, traces of which have already met us ;—*ζαθος—ζαθεος—divine, godlike, majestic* ; *φρυγῶν τε ζάθεοι σελᾶναι* (Eurip. Troades, 1074.) being used by Homer (in the Iliad only) as also by Hesiod and Pindar as applicable to places and cities frequented by the gods (in the same sense as *ἡγαθεος* in relation to *ἀγαθος*). Here the rude dialect applies it to the king, Kadaphes, who also assumes the *ὄζωλος* title, and adds, as his sovereign designation, the Greek word, doubtless as it was barbarously pronounced,—*κοιρανός* :—*κοιρανός—κορανό*. When Mr. Masson vaguely guessed the word meant ‘a military chief,’ he was right. It occurs joined with *ἡγεμών* (Il. 2, 487 ; also, Il. 7, 234, *κοίρανε λαών*), and joined with *βασιλεύς* (Il. 2, 204) : but is ordinarily used as *lord* or *master*, in which sense the well known line of the Iliad ‘*οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη, εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω*’—gives two instances. It may be fairly taken on these authorities as ‘equivalent to *king* ;’ and I read No. 4, in English therefore—*Of the divine and branch-leading Kadaphes king*.*

* “ Prof Wilson says (Ar. Ant. p. 353-9)—‘ With regard to the epithet, if it be an epithet, Korano, it has already been observed that Mr. Masson considers it as denoting ‘chief’ or ‘military leader’ at a time when Indo-Scythians had substituted military chiefs for kings. No authority is given for the meaning, and it would be obviously incompatible with the use of the words Rao and Basileus with which Korano is associated.’ This assertion is against that of Hesiod (Works and Days, 261), and of Homer as in the Hymn to Ceres, and of Herodotus and of Plutarch in their lives or notices of Homer (v. Mure’s Critical Hist. Gr. Lit. vol. ii., appendix F.) ‘The title Basileus frequently occurs in the Works and Days’ says Mr. M. ‘but in the plural number, and evidently denoting an aristocratical magistracy acting also as judges similar to the Archons of Athens, or the Prytanes of Corinth and Corcyra.’ By historic analogy we thus arrive at an idea of the political character of these princes of

" Legend No. 5, gives us the interesting spectacle of this pure Greek word in vernacular contact with one which still forms part of the spoken Hindee of this country—*Of the king of kings Kanerkes king (or Lord)*.

" It is interesting as part of the speculation which represents the people over whom this dynasty ruled as being under military chiefs or lords in the Punjab, and as having abolished royalty, to detect in one of the epithets of these potentates an indication of the leader of a sect or branch; and it is curious, as history is ever a repetition of herself, to discover in this rude community the prototype of the Sikhs, divided into their *ῥῥοι* or *Missuls*, before the dominant influence of the great and wise Runjeet had consolidated their power into the union of a monarchy.

" The last observation which I have to offer respecting these coins is a conjecture as to a very peculiar legend of Kadphises, in which, in a very perfect silver specimen (the only Indo-Scythian silver coin yet [1841] found), there occurs after βασιλεὺς βασιλεὺν μέγας the inexplicable word OOHMO. A similar barbarism occurs on a large copper coin of this king after the words βασιλεὺς βασιλεὺν σωτηρ μέγας written ΘΟΜΗΝ. It varies apparently on other coins to OOH, ΘΟΚ, ΟΟΗΚ, ΟΟΚΜ. Is not the first a barbarised effort to write δ ἐμοῦ—*who (is) of me*, i. e. my?

Cabul and the Punjab, who were *civil judges* (Βάσιλεις) and *military leaders* (κοίρανοι) or *lords*, the feminine of which title Aristophanes uses for lady.

" To put an end to all doubt as to the value of these several titles, I append Johannes Tzetzes the Grammarian's remark on an Orphic distich which he quotes in his Commentary on Lycophron's Cassandra, 523, 'showing the difference of these.'

ἔσται δ' αὖ τις ἀνὴρ ἢ κοίρανος ἢ τύραννος
ἢ βασιλεὺς ὅς τῃμος ἐς οὐρανὸν ἵζεται αἰπὺν.

" (Apud Lobekii Aglaophanum, lib. ii. sec. 3).—H. T.

And the second a like attempt to express $\delta \eta \mu \acute{\iota} \nu$ —*who* (is) *to us*, i. e. *our*? The reduplication of the *o* would express the aspirate, and even classical authority ($\omicron \acute{\upsilon} \mu \acute{o} \varsigma$ for $\delta \acute{\epsilon} \mu \acute{o} \varsigma$ being the Attic contraction; found also II. 8, 360,) admits the running of the words together. We thus have a curious and familiar legend in both cases.

“1 *King of kings great (of me) Kadphises.*”

“2 *King of kings saviour great to us Kadphises.*

“The other barbarous legends are natural mistakes on the part of ignorant die-cutters directed to employ a new form of words. These, which are barbarisms of execution, are thus easily accounted for: the barbarisms of diction, I would submit, are no where so great in the legends of these coins, as in the barbarous, but still intelligible Greek of the Triballus of Aristophanes, who says (it is his longest speech)—

“καλάνι κόραυνα καὶ μεγάλα βασιλιναῦ

ὀρνίθι παραδίδωμι.†

“Indeed, I rather think our Bactrian and Indo-Scythian barbarisms gain by the comparison. Our *κορανο* is surely preferable to the drawling feminised *κοραυνα* of Triballus; while the *βασιλισσα* of Queen Agathokleia is so superior to the Triballie corruption of *βασιλιναῦ*, that one utterly forgives her the ungrammatical memory in which her name is perpetuated. It is a curious and not invaluable coincidence that gives us, in this one line, two of the words for comparison of our slender numismatic vocabulary.

* “The Pracrit-translated legend should assist us in both these instances, but the reading of the first is declared by Professor Wilson as doubtful, and the second is entered by him illegible at the very point in which we require it.—H. T.

† “114-115 lines of the last scene of ‘the Birds.’ *ποσειδων. τριβαλλος. ἡρακλῆς. πεισθεταιρος.*—H. T.

"It now only remains to record one or two reflections which naturally ensue upon a review, such as has been here attempted, of indistinct and obscure material for history. The question that suggests itself is,—if the subject does not contain much in itself, to what does it point as a subject for enquiry? The exploration of Kafiristan is one point; and the study of the immigration of nomad tribes into this country another. The first must of course depend upon far other than scientific authority; the second is in the power of any man reasonably familiar with the language and manners of the natives of Upper India. Passing by the latest colony that has settled itself in the land, the Pathans of Rohilkhund, I would suggest the study of that singular race, the Goojurs stamped still with the type of nomads, so lately has their immigration been into Upper India, and from them to the Juts or Jâts, the Thuggas, and other anomalous tribes. All have their traditions, and their simple records, and I suspect that it will be eventually from them, critically examined, that the real internal and popular history of the country will be, if it ever is to be, elicited.

"Numismatics are but partially available to this end; but their value is immense; and, with reference to dark portions of history in particular, their study should never be remitted, nor discouraged. It is always unfortunate when any declaration is made *ex cathedra* in science to the effect that a thing is 'impossible:' it is equivalent to the act of the disappointed votary who would brick up the archway of the temple because it was not his fortune to make his entry into its penetralia. Much as we owe to Professor Wilson, we do not the less feel that the study of Indo-Bactrian numismatics sustained a check in his announcement that philological discovery was not to be thought of in some of the most salient points of our most interesting

period.* When, therefore, with all the reverence due to this eminent and respected man of letters, I venture at this particular time to prove that his assertion was erroneous, it is in the ardent hope of resuscitating among our countrymen in the East, and more particularly among the members of the Asiatic Society, a study which the present position of our Anglo-Indian empire seems so peculiarly to favour."

III.

NUMISMATIC NOTICES.

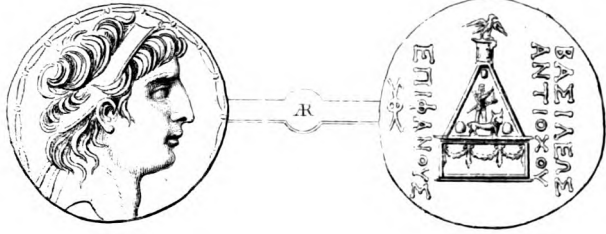
No. 1.

REGAL SYRIAN TETRADRACHMS FOUND AT TARSUS.

To be correctly informed of the source whence our knowledge of certain ancient numismatic monuments is derived, would, in all cases, be of the highest value and interest; but, however we may regret the fact, that most desirable information is, and, for a variety of reasons, it is to be feared, always will be, extremely difficult, if not, in some instances, altogether impossible to obtain.

In that part of the world where these treasures are

* "With reference to the march of discovery, I may mention that whereas in a recent paper in the Journal, I quoted Bunsen's new Egyptian chronology, I have now lying before me (sent from England by our able friend, Mr. Laidlay) the thirteenth edition of Gliddon's Ancient Egypt, in the appendix to which he notes that the more recent discoveries of Lepsius and the Prussian literati 'will carry the age of Menes some centuries beyond B. C. 3643, back by the incontrovertible testimony of the Pyramidal monuments.'"—H. T.



*Tetradrachm of Antiochus. VII. Epiphanes.
King of Syria. B.C. 120-96.*

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 	7
	(Mt. 168)		(Mt. 58)			
8 	9 	10 	11 	12 	13 	14
						(Mt. 37)
15 	16 	17 	18 	19 	20 	21
22 	23 	24 	25 	26 	27 	28
29 	30 	31 	32 	33 	34 	35
36 	37 	38 	39 	40 	41 	42
43 						

J. B. S. sc.

*Monograms on the Syrian tetradrachms
found near Tarsus.*

usually discovered, the original finder, having the fear of the local authorities before him, generally makes up a story of his own; and it is easy to conceive, that to this fact may be attributed, much of the misrepresentation, and mystery, which so frequently attend the discovery of hoards of ancient coins; for, as it is clear that it would generally be inconvenient to name the actual spot, and, moreover, it being equally clear that they must have been found somewhere, it follows that we are more likely to receive a false, than a true statement.

In the present instance, however, I incline to the opinion that the finding of those I am about to notice, did actually take place as has been represented, namely, at a spot about equidistant between the once flourishing cities of Tarsus and Adana, both situated within that district of Asia Minor which borders upon Syria Proper, and known to the geographer and historian under the name of Cilicia Campestris, for, independently of the high respectability of the parties by whom the statement was communicated, I trust I shall be enabled to prove that the coins themselves furnish abundant evidence of its probability.

In the first place, the province, in which they were found, formed an integral part of the Syrian empire under all the monarchs whose names and effigies appear on the coins; and, secondly, on those of four of these rulers, we, for the first time, meet with a type, hitherto (with but one exception, to which we shall presently allude) known only on the local autonomous currency of the city of Tarsus, in the immediate vicinity of which the treasure was discovered. This type is the supposed representation of the ancient mausoleum of the Assyrian monarch Sardanapalus, the reputed founder of that far-famed city.

This ancient deposit is stated to have been discovered,

at the place already indicated, in the summer of 1848, by an Arab excavator, at a depth of about twenty feet below the present level of the earth; the coins were found in a leaden box, and the number it contained, all Syrian regal tetradrachms, was about two hundred.

On opening the box, the coins were found united in one compact mass, evidently resulting from a constant chemical action of the lead, for it was found that of all those which came into actual contact with it, the types were totally and irretrievably obliterated; these imperfect specimens, to the number of more than sixty, were afterwards consigned to the crucible.

The exact number sufficiently preserved for the cabinet was 139, and these being forwarded from Tarsus to Smyrna, one hundred were there purchased for my account, and in September, 1849, I included them in my Numismatic Catalogue, and there briefly noticed all the varieties then known to me.

On that occasion I observed, that "this extraordinary addition to the already extensive series of the coins of the Syrian kings, may be viewed as the opening of a new field in the science of Numismatics: for it is possible that future discoveries may prove, that the Græco-Syrian monarchs adopted the local type of the principal cities of their empire upon their money:"—but I did not then direct attention to the fact that the types of Tyre, Sidon, and Antioch, were already known.—To this interesting class the discovery of our coins has added that of Tarsus; and, still more recently, that of Aradus has been found on a tetradrachm of Alexander Bala.* In addition to these there is much reason to

* Communicated to the *Revue Numismatique* for 1850, by M. Le Duc de Luynes.

suspect that the "figure panthée," of Mionnet, found on the coins of Demetrius II, bears reference to the local type of the city of Rhosus.

At the period to which I have just alluded, I was only acquainted with those varieties which had been consigned to me; of these, a short notice was prepared for publication in the Numismatic Chronicle, but, in consequence of some information which reached me relating to those retained by the original purchaser, I deemed it desirable to defer it, and, with the permission of my friend Mr. Akerman, the paper was withdrawn from the hands of his printers.

At the desire of some friends, this original, but necessarily incomplete paper, was read before the Numismatic Society, with the understanding, however, that as the writer was in possession of some supplementary information, it was not to be printed in its proceedings.

On the occasion of the purchase of my portion of the Tarsus "trouvaille," it was stipulated and agreed, that it should consist of all those specimens which might remain after my correspondent had made a selection of a few varieties of each type for his own private cabinet; the effect of this arrangement was, that those types of which there existed only *one* specimen, of course did not fall to my share, and it was on account of my inability to add the descriptions of these unique coins that the publication of the paper, to which I have already alluded, was suppressed, but as I now possess the necessary information relating to them, I shall proceed to incorporate it with the substance of my original notice.

In the following description the types are noted and arranged in chronological order:—

DEMETRIUS II.—NICATOR.

(Also surnamed "Theos," and "Philadelphus," reigned, before his captivity, B. C. 146 to 138=Seleucian Æra 166 to 174.)

1. *Obv.*—Young beardless head of Nicator, wearing the royal fillet, or diadem, and looking to the right, all within a beaded circle.

Rev. — ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. ΘΕΟΥ. ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Minerva standing to the left; on the right hand she supports a small statue of victory, in the act of presenting a wreath of laurel: behind her is the hasta, or long sceptre; the left hand of the deity is placed on her shield, which rests on the ground at her side. In the field, to the left, and beyond the legend, is a small branch, or flower; and on the exergue are the monograms No. 35 and 36.—(1 Specimen. Weight 246·7 grains. Size 8).

Of this type there was only one specimen, and, as regards the legend in combination with it, the coin is probably unique.

Mr. Birch, in the Numismatic Chronicle (Vol. II. p. 169), has published a tetradrachm of this monarch, which also bears the figure of Minerva Victrix for type; but the legend is ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ—it was obtained for the national collection from the cabinet of Mr. Warmington.*

2. *Obv.*—As the last.

* Mr. Birch, in his description of this tetradrachm (loc. cit.) has said, that "the type occurs in the list of M. Mionnet, but that it differs in the monograms and letters of the exergue." If this observation refers to the tetradrachmæ of Demetrius II., I do not find it in the list to which he has alluded.

Rev.—Same legend, but with the type of Jupiter seated to the left, and sustaining on his extended right hand a statuette of victory; the left hand of the god is raised, and holds a long sceptre. On the exergue is a monogram, but defaced. (One specimen. Weight 237·5, Size 8).

The type of the seated Jupiter is known on some drachmæ of this monarch, before his captivity, but on them the deity holds an eagle instead of a victoriola, and they bear the surnames of Philadelphus and Nicator.

Both of these coins, like that in the British Museum, are without date; but the youthful portrait satisfactorily proves that they were minted before his captivity; and, consequently, during the first period of his reign.

ANTIOCHUS VII.—SIDETES.

(Also surnamed "Evergetes," reigned B.C. 138 to 128 = Seleucian Æra, 174 to 184).

3. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Sidetes looking to the right, and within an ornamental beaded circle.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ.**
Athene Nikephora, or Minerva Victrix, precisely as on the coins of his brother Demetrius II, No. 1, but within a wreath of laurel. (6 Specimens. Size 8 to 8½).

VARIETIES.—*With dates.*

1. On the exergue **ΘΟΡ** (Seleucian Æra 179 = B. C. 133).
In the field, the letters **ΑΕ** over the monogram No. 6. (2 specimens. Weight 243·5—253·5 grs.).
2. On the exergue **ΒΙΠ** (Seleucian Æra 182 = B. C. 130). In the field, the monogram No. 7. (1 Specimen. Weight 247 grs.)

Without dates.

3. In the field, the monogram No. 9 over No. 10. (1 Specimen. Weight 246·5 grs.)

4. In the field, the monogram No. 8 over the letter *A*.
(2 Specimens. Weight 253—254 grs.)

This type is the commonest of the currency of Sidetes—the year of the Seleucian *Æra*, 179, was previously unknown; and this discovery completes the series of his regnal years except the last, namely, A. S. 184, which has not yet been published.

4. *Obv.*—As the last.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΕΠΤΕΤΟΥ.**

An edifice, or monument, composed of a pyramid placed on an oblong base, or pedestal, ornamented with flowers disposed in three festoons: on the summit of the pyramid is an eagle with the wings extended, as if in the act of flight; and on the front is sculptured a horned quadruped, on the back of which stands a figure wearing the modius on the head, and holding in one hand a kind of cantharus, or drinking cup, and with the other, a sertum, or chaplet; on either side of the animal is an uncertain symbol of conical form. In the field, to the left, and beyond the legend, the letters *ΑΤ* over *ΜΕ*. (1 Specimen. Weight 259·7. Size 8).

This unique tetradrachm is fortunately well preserved, as is proved by its weight. In my prefatory remarks I have said, that, with but one exception, this type was known only on the local currency of Tarsus: the exception to which I alluded, is the drachma of Demetrius II., formerly in the Devonshire collection, on the reverse of which is the same figure standing on the quadruped without the pyramidal edifice; but on the money of Tarsus it occurs precisely as on the tetradrachm I have just described.

Beger, in his “*Thesaurus Brandeburgicus*,” was the first to explain this type, as occurring on the coins of Tarsus, as the representation of the tomb, or mausoleum, of Sardana-palus, the last of the kings of Assyria, by whom, according

to Stephanus Byzantinus, that city, to this day called Tersoos, was founded. He supposed that the figures upon it were intended for the monarch standing upon a lynx. Vaillant calls the animal a lion, others, a panther, and the figure upon it, Bacchus. Maffei decides for a horse, and that writer supposes that, together with the figure, it is an allusion to a peculiar game, or combat, which was performed by men standing upon horses, and which, he says, was called "dolichos." Pellerin has cited all these conjectures, but offers no opinion of his own.

On an unpublished drachma of Antiochus IX, formerly in my possession, the same figure apparently stands at the side, and not on the back of the animal. In the field of this coin are the letters *TAP*, in monogram, and we may therefore, not only conclude that it was certainly minted at Tarsus, but also that the myth to which the two combined figures alluded, was not necessarily always represented in the same manner. The cantharus, as the attribute of Bacchus, would justify a conjecture that that deity is intended, although the pyramidal edifice on which he is sculptured, may still present to us the form of the mausoleum of Sardanapalus, who, we may readily imagine to have been revered by the Tarsenses, as the founder of their city.

DEMETRIUS II.—NICATOR.

(After his captivity; from that time also called "Redux"; reigned B. C. 128 to 125 = Seleucian Æra 184 to 187).

5. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Nicator, in profile, to the right, and within a beaded circle, but at a more advanced age than on the coins minted before his captivity, and bearded after the Parthian fashion.

3. On the exergue, **BQP** (Seleucian Year 192=B. c. 120).
In the field, the monogram No. 31, and under the throne of Jupiter, the monogram No. 32. (5 Specimens. Weight 243·5, 245, 247, 252·5, and 259 grs.)
4. Same date, but with a wing also on the exergue. In the field, the monogram No. 38; and under the throne, **ΣΙ. ΙΕΡ. ΑΣΤ**, the last two letters in monogram. Struck at Sidon. (1 Specimen. Weight 243·6 grs.)

Without dates.

5. In the field, the monogram No. 30. (5 Specimens. Weight, 246 (2), 247 (2), and 257 grs.)
6. The legend without the title **ΘΕΑΣ**. In the field, the letters **ΙΕ**; and under the throne, **ΔΙ**. (1 Specimen. Weight 243 grs.)
7. As the last, but with **Δ** only under the throne. (3 Specimens. Weight, 240, 250 and 254·7 grs.)
8. As the two preceding, but with **Α** under the throne. (1 Specimen. Weight 249 grs.)

This type is not new, nor are either of the two dates; but the variety No. 4, struck at Sidon, and those on which the title of **ΘΕΑΣ** is omitted, appear to be hitherto unknown.*

ANTIOCHUS VIII.—GRYPUS.

(Also surnamed Epiphanes, reigned alone from B. c. 120 to 111=Seleucian *Æra* 192 to 201, and contemporaneously with Antiochus IX, from B. c. 111 to 96=Seleucian *Æra* 201 to 216.)

* In the sale catalogue of the Thomas Collection, Lot 2668, a tetradrachm of Antiochus VIII, and Cleopatra, is described, with the type of Jupiter seated, and without the word **ΘΕΑΣ** in the legend; but as the writer refers to Mt. Supp., vol. viii. pl. 13, fig. 3, and as that figure is of the eagle type, it is clear that an error exists either in the description of the type, or in the reference.

9. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Antiochus VIII, looking to the right, and within a beaded circle.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.**

The mausoleum of Sardanapalus, as on the coins of Antiochus VII, Demetrius II, and of Alexander Zebina. (21 Specimens. Size 7 to 8½.)

VARIETIES.

1. In the field, the monograms No. 15 over No. 16. (5 Specimens. Weight 244, 245·5, 250·5, 251·8, 153.)
2. In the field, the monograms No. 17 over No. 18. (4 Specimens. Weight 244, 245, 248 and 256 grs.)
3. In the field, the monograms No. 19 over No. 20. (3 Specimens. Weight 247, 251, 253·7 grs.)
4. In the field, the monograms No. 19 over No. 1. (5 Specimens. Weight 234, 249·3, 249·5 (2) and 251·5 grs.)
5. In the field, the monograms, No. 19 over No. 21. (2 Specimens. Weight 241·5 and 250·7 grs.)
6. In the field, the monograms No. 19 over No. 22. (1 Specimen. Weight 244·5 grs.)
7. In the field, a monogram. See the figure on the plate. (1 Specimen. Weight 256 grs.)

The absence of dates on the coins of this new type is much to be regretted.

10. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Grypus, as on the preceding coins.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.**

Minerva Victrix, as already described on the coins of Demetrius II, No. 1, and on those of Antiochus VII, No. 1. all within a wreath of laurel. (12 Specimens. Size 7½ to 9.)

VARIETIES.

1. In the field, **NOT.** over the monogram No. 11. (2 Specimens. Weight 249, and 252·5 grs.)
2. In the field, **IE.** over the monogram No. 12. (3 Specimens. Weight 242·5, 246·5 and 250 grs.)

3. In the field, **IE** over **Θ**. (4 Specimens. Weight 243, 251, 256 and 256·5 grs.)
4. In the field, **IE**. over the monogram No. 14. (1 Specimen. Weight 250 grs.)
5. In the field, **AΘ**. over the monogram No. 13. (1 Specimen. Weight 243·5 grs.)
6. In the field, **ΕΠ** over the monogram No. 14. (1 Specimen. Weight 250·2 grs.)

This type, although not in Mionnet's list, is not new; but that in the Thomas collection, lot 2669, was considered to be unique.

11. *Obv.*—Usual portrait of Antiochus VIII.

Rev. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.**

A semidraped statue of Zeus (by some said to be intended for the personification of the Macedonian month "Dius"), standing, and looking to the left, and with a crescent over his head; on his extended right hand, he supports a star (or what has been called a star-shaped thunderbolt), and with the elevated left holds a long sceptre, or hasta, all within a laurel garland. (27 Specimens. Size 7 to 8½.)

VARIETIES.—*With dates.*

1. On the exergue, **ΕΤΡ**. (Seleucian Year 195=B. C. 117). In the field, the monograms No. 23 over No. 22. (2 Specimens. Weight 252 and 253 grs.)
2. Same date. In the field, **ΣΙΑΝ. ΙΕΡ. ΑΣΤ**. (the last two letters in monogram), over an uncertain symbol. —See monogram No. 26. (1 Specimen. Weight 253·5 grs.)
3. On the exergue, **CΤΡ**. (Seleucian Year, 196=B. C. 116). In the field, the monogram No. 23 over No. 24. (2 Specimens. Weight 250 and 250·5 grs.)
4. Same date. In the field, **ΣΙΑΝ. ΙΕΡ. ΑΣΤ**. as on Variety No. 2, but over the monogram No. 25. (2 Specimens. Weight 249 and 253·5 grs.)

Without dates.

5. In the field, the monogram No 21 over No. 22. (1 Specimen. Weight 252·5 grs.)
 6. In the field, the letter *M*. (7 Specimens. Weight 242, 243, 243·5 (2), 252 (2) and 253·5 grs.)
 7. In the field, *M. A*. (1 Specimen. Weight 246 grs.)
 8. In the field, *A*. over *EP*. (2 Specimens. Weight 249 and 251 grs.)
 9. In the field, *IE*. over *A*. (1 Specimen. Weight 251 grs.)
 10. As the last, but on the exergue, *AI*. (2 Specimens. Weight 245 and 251 grs.)
 11. As before, but on the exergue *P*. (2 Specimens. Weight 239 and 251·5 grs.)
 12. As the preceding, but on the exergue *Δ*. (2 Specimens. Weight 247 and 252 grs.)
 13. As the four preceding, but on the exergue *K*. (2 Specimens. Weight 250 and 256 grs.)
12. *Obv.*—Same portrait as No. 11.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.*
Zeus, with star and hasta, as on the preceding coins,
but on these the deity is undraped. (41 Specimens.
Size 7½ to 8½.)

VARIETIES.—With dates.

1. On the exergue, *ΓΡΡ*. (Seleucian Year, 193=B. C. 119). In the field, *AI*. over *ΕΣ*. (1 Specimen. Weight 248 grs.)
2. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 27 over No. 28. (2 Specimens. Weight 247 and 249 grs.)
3. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 27 over *AN*. (2 Specimens. Weight 255 and 256 grs.)
4. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 40 over *AN*. (1 Specimen. Weight 247·3 grs.)

5. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 16 over No. 28. (1 Specimen. Weight 247·2 grs.)
6. Same date. In the field, $\Sigma I. IEP. A \Sigma T$ (the two last letters in monogram), over the monogram No. 29. (1 Specimen. Weight 252 grs.)
7. On the exergue, $\Delta Q P$. (Seleucian Year, 194=B. C. 118.) In the field, the monogram No. 27 over No. 28. (6 Specimens. Weight 244, 247·5, 251·5, 252·5, 253 and 254·5 grs.)
8. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 27 over $E \Sigma$. (1 Specimen. Weight 246·3 grs.)
9. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 39 over No. 38. (1 Specimen. Weight 246·4 grs.)
10. On the exergue, $E Q P$. (Seleucian Year, 195=B. C. 117.) In the field, the monogram No. 23 over No. 28. (2 Specimens. Weight 250 and 251 grs.)
11. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 41 over No. 28. (1 Specimen. Weight 248·5 grs.)

Without dates.

12. In the field, the monogram No. 16 over No. 2. (1 Specimen. Weight 249·3 grs.)
13. In the field, the monogram No. 10 over EP . (2 Specimens. Weight 251·5 and 253 grs.)
14. In the field, IE . over A . (1 Specimen. Weight 253·5 grs.)
15. As the last, but on the exergue, II . (3 Specimens. Weight 245, 247·5 and 251·5 grs.)
16. In the field, M . (15 Specimens. Weight 242, 244, 246·5, 247 (2), 247·5, 248, 249 (2), 251, 251·5, 253·5, 254 (2) and 255 grs.)

The draped Jupiter on the coins of Antiochus VIII, though scarce, was a well-known type, specimens being found in the earliest numismatic collections; but those on which the statue is naked, were, previously to the discovery of this deposit, very rarely met with. It is not distinguished

from those which are semi-draped in Mionnet's list, but there was a specimen in the Thomas Cabinet (lot 2672), which, in the sale catalogue, is described as an extremely rare variety; and in a note appended to its description, it is observed, "It may be presumed that this statue of Jupiter was one of those of which the drapery was moveable, and formed of bronze, or gold." Both varieties of this type are peculiar to the money of Antiochus VIII. The dates on these coins, it will be seen, range from the Seleucian years 193 to 196, but of these the first only is new.

I have now passed in review every type, variety and specimen comprised in the Tarsus "trouvaille"—the result will be found to be as follows:—

		Type.	Var.	Spec.
Coins of Demetrius II (Before his captivity)	B. C. 146—138	2	2	2
„ Antiochus VII	„ 138—128	2	4	7
„ Demetrius II. (After his captivity)	„ 128—125	2	8	9
„ Alexander II	„ 125—122	1	1	1
„ Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII.	„ 122—120	1	8	19
„ Antiochus VIII. alone	„ 120—96	4	42	101

By this tabular arrangement, it will be seen that the "find" comprised, with three exceptions, a series of the currency of all the kings of Syria who reigned from B. C. 146 to 96, embracing a period of exactly fifty years. The three exceptions are, Antiochus VI (B. C. 144 to 142); Tryphon (B. C. 142 to 138); and Seleucus V (B. C. 120). The tetradrachms of the two first are of excessive rarity, particularly those of the latter; of Seleucus V, antiquaries are of opinion that we do not possess any numismatic monuments, and, consequently, his portrait is unknown; had any amongst those of Tarsus been found bearing the name of Seleucus they might have been reasonably supposed to have belonged to him, but that not being the case it may be now almost inferred, that none were coined by that unfortunate

monarch during the short space of time, which elapsed between the assassination of his father Demetrius, and his own death by order of his mother, the cruel and ambitious Cleopatra. But this is a digression, our present business is with those coins which *were*, and not with those which *were not* found.

It has been justly observed by a high numismatic authority, that "coins are the most correct and valuable commentators on coins,"* and as regards those now in question, I am inclined to think, that, by the application of that principle, I shall be enabled to show, from their own evidence, the precise year in which they were buried in the earth.

By a reference to the table in which I have given a summary of the types, varieties and specimens, it will be seen that the coins of Antiochus VIII, with, or without the portrait of his mother, offer no less a proportion than 120 to 139; it may therefore be safely concluded that it was during his reign (B. C. 125 to 96) that the treasure was deposited; but, as the parcel does not include a single specimen of the money of his half-brother, Antiochus IX, who reigned contemporaneously in Phœnicia, and Coele-Syria, from B. C. 111 to 96, and, moreover, as it *does* include specimens of those of Antiochus VIII, minted in the *Phœnician* city of Sidon in B. C. 116† it is not unreasonable to infer that our coins were placed in the earth between the years B. C. 116 and 111.

I am, however, by no means inclined to rest satisfied with this approximation to the date I seek. In the notice of the reign of Antiochus VIII, in Dr. Smith's Biographical

* See the able paper on the Representations found on Ancient Money, &c., in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., by Thomas Burgon, Esq.

† See the coin described under No. 11, var. 4.

Dictionary, it is observed,—“ For the next eight years (that is, dating from B. C. 120) Antiochus reigned in peace, but, at the end of that time, his half-brother, Antiochus IX (Cyzicenus), the son of Antiochus VII (Sidetes), and their common mother, Cleopatra, laid claim to the crown, and a civil war ensued (B. C. 112) In the first year of the struggle, Antiochus Cyzicenus became master of the whole of Syria, but in the next year (B. C. 111), Antiochus Grypus regained a considerable part of his dominions, and it was then agreed that the kingdom should be shared between them, Antiochus Cyzicenus having Coele-Syria and Phœnicia, and Antiochus Grypus the remainder of the provinces.”

This historical evidence, coupled with that which has been elicited from the monuments themselves, leads to the conclusion that, although the annalist may be silent as regards any event by which the city of Tarsus might be supposed to be immediately compromised, still, as we know that Cyzicenus was master of the whole of the Syrian empire, in B. C. 112, it is not unreasonable to infer that it was in that identical year, during the troubles arising out of the civil wars between the brothers, that the treasure, upon which we have been treating, was, with a view to its safety, privately deposited in the earth, by some resident of Tarsus, who, in all probability, did not survive the fierce struggle then going on for empire.

In conclusion, I will only add, that all the unique specimens, as well as a few varieties of each of the other types, are included in the Greek portion of the numismatic collection of my late brother. **MAXIMILIAN BORRELL.**

8, Cumming Street, Pentonville, London.
February 3, 1852.

IV.

GOLD MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE
RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF STRALSUND,
IN THE YEAR 1628.

BY the kindness of the Hon. William Leslie Melville, we are enabled to present our readers with an engraving of a medal which, if not unique, is of the first degree of rarity. It was presented by Gustavus Adolphus to the ancestor of that gentleman, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards first Earl of Leven. The obverse bears a Pheon within a laurel garland, and the legend

DEO. OPTIM. MAXIM. IMPER. ROMANO. FOEDERI.
POSTERISQ.

The reverse is occupied by an inscription, as follows, in fourteen lines :—

MEMORIÆ. VRBIS. STRALSVNDÆ. AO. MDCXXVIII.
DIE. XII. MAI. A. MILITE. CAESARIANO. CINCTÆ.
ALIQVOTIES. OPPVGNATÆ. SED. DEI. GRATIA. ET.
OPE. INCLYTOR. REGVM. SEPTENTRIONAL. DIE.
XXIII. IVLI, OBSIDIONE. LIBERATÆ. S. P. Q. S. F. F.

The event which this medal was intended to commemorate is matter of history, and need not here be reviewed. The device of the Pheon, on the obverse, occurs on the money of Stralsund, of which it is the arms, or cognizance, and the double thaler, given by Köhler (vol. iv. p. 233), has the same device, legend and inscriptions, but the medal here described is not a servile copy of it, and would appear to have been executed as a reward to persons who had assisted at the raising of the siege.



A

GOLD MEDAL

J. Claghorn sc

Struck to record the raising of the Siege of Stralsund.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS BETWEEN ROCHESTER AND MAIDSTONE.—A short time since, a labourer, digging upon the hill above Kit's Coty House, turned up an urn containing about 100 small brass Roman coins, nearly all of which were obtained by Mr. Humphrey Wickham, of Strood.

They are as follow :—

Of the Constantine family, with one or two of	} No.	
Tetricus, and one of Magnentius		22
Of Valentinian (<i>two varieties</i>)		20
Of Valens (<i>two varieties</i>)		41
Of Gratian (<i>three varieties</i>)		15

The coins of Valentinian and Valens, are entirely of the "Gloria Romanorum," and "Securitas Reipublicæ" types; those of Gratian include these reverses with six of the "Gloria Novi Sæculi" type.

The places of mintage of these three are chiefly Constantinople, Lyons, Siscia and Aquileia, but not one of Treves. At this period the mint of Treves is but seldom indicated upon the brass coins. The gold coins of Magnus Maximus, and of other usurpers, which bear the $\overline{\text{CON}}$ for Constantinople, must, notwithstanding, be assigned to Treves, which was the chief seat of their brief dominion, and one of the three towns of the province of Gaul possessing imperial mints.

The coins described above were most probably deposited by some soldier of the army of Magnus Maximus, when he passed over from Britain into Gaul and defeated Gratian.

C. R. S.

A **DENARIUS** of the Rubria family, restored by Trajan, has recently been picked up at Ixworth, in Suffolk.

Obv.—The head of Juno; behind it DOS.

Rev.—A quadriga.

It is in the possession of Mr. Warren.

FIND OF ENGLISH COINS AT CALAIS.—A small hoard of gold coins was found at Calais, a few days since, in making excavations for the new canal. The pieces consisted of an angelet of Henry VII.; four angelets of Henry VIII., all with the portcullis

mint-mark ; a half-crown (gold) also of Henry VIII., the rose on one side, and the arms on the reverse, both accompanied by the letters H. I., not crowned ; the latter letter is the initial of Jane, the third wife of Henry. The coins passed into the cabinet of Mr. A. Durand.

ROMAN COINS STRUCK IN THE MINT OF LONDON.—Having paid a little attention to the coins of Constantine and his family, it appeared to me probable that the series of London coins might be greatly increased by the addition not only of the coins of Carausius and Allectus, on which no one hesitates to read M. L. Moneta Londini (percussa) ; but by coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius, Galerius, Maximinus Daza, Licinius, Constantinus, Crispus and Constantius II, with the exergues PL ? PLN, or MLN.

It is usual to class to Lugdunum or Lucdunum the coins bearing PLC, often PLVC, and PLN. PLC is, I think, evidently a contraction for P. LVC Percussa Lucduni, and PLN, in the same way, for P. LON. Jobert gives LC as Lucduni, omits PLN, and interprets PLON Percussa Lugduni Officina Nova. His learned annotator, Bimard de la Bastie, admits, however, that PLON certainly signifies Percussa Londini, and it is now universally allowed. Why then should we not have PLC and PLVC, PLN and PLON ? We cannot suppose the letters C and N to signify (Officina) for C, if it were in the Latin system, would be Centesima, N, Nona, and if in the Greek, C, Ducentesima, N, Quinquagesima. LC, and LN, therefore, are the constant quantities, and must signify LVCdunum and LONdinum. An objection which suggested itself to me was, that in continental collections, for instance, in the imperial cabinet at Vienna, according to Eckhel's catalogue, there were many coins bearing PLN, and but five with PLON, which was in accordance with the general statement, that these coins are rare out of England. Last year, however, I obtained thirteen in Paris, and saw two or three others. These coins, with PLN, besides, mostly belong to an earlier period than those with the fuller legend PLON, those of Constantine being generally struck during the life of Licinius, when great quantities of coins were issued with the heads either of Constantine or Licinius, though in great part from the mints of Constantine. To this time belong the coins with SOLI INVICTO. COMITI, which are still among the commonest coins of Constantine, and such quantities having been issued, the coins with PLN are still not uncommon anywhere, while those with PLON, issued long afterwards, are not found in such quantities.

On coins of Carausius, then, we find ML, Moneta Londini

(percuta). Allectus, ML, or MSL, Moneta Signata Londini; or QL. We find also CL, but this, like C alone, probably stands for Clausentum. We should not expect to find, on coins of Diocletianus and Maximianus, any mention of London, and although MLXXXI is found on some coins of both emperors, it is now agreed that they were struck by Carausius. Eckhel (Cat. Mus. Vindob. II. 436, No. 206) describes a coin of Diocletianus with PLN, but this coin, which has the title Senior, was struck after his abdication, as is also that of Maximianus (Lib. cit. 444, No. 215) or GENIO. POP. ROM. I am aware that a second brass of Maximianus, reading LON, has been described in the Chronicle. The obverse was not described, and I should suppose, either that it, like the coin given by Eckhel, was struck after his abdication, or that it is of Galerius Maximianus. It has the same type as Eckhel's coin, but GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI. Coins of Constantius Chlorus are found with PLN, which might be expected, if it denotes London. I find none of Galerius with PLN in the Cat. Mus. Vind.; and, for want of time, I confine myself to the coins in my own cabinet, and to this work, although great extensions might be made to the list. A second brass coin with LON has, however, been published. I have two of Maximinus Daza with PLN, and others are described. I have also one of Licinius, struck in Constantine's mint. Many coins of Constantine, in particular the coins with SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI, have PLN. I am not aware of any published coin of this type with PLON, but we may expect to find such coins. Mr. Akerman has published one with MLON, and I have one with MLN, which is certainly the same, and strengthens my view. I need say nothing of the coins of Constantine and his family with PLON, except to mention, that I think the evidence of PLON on coins of Helena is an additional confirmation to the attribution of Marchant. From the analogy ML, MLN, MLON, we should expect some at least of the coins bearing PL to belong to the London mint. From the difference of style this might be decided by those who have access to large collections, but it is out of my power. As a specimen of the catalogue of London coins we have, by my reading, I annex a description of all such coins in my cabinet.

1. CARAVSIUS.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIUS. P. F. AVG.
radiated bust to right.

Rev.—PAX. AVG. Peace standing to
left. In field, S. P. In exergue,
MLXXI. Æ. 3.

2. ALLECTUS. *Obv.*—IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG.
Radiated bust to right.
Rev.—VIRTVS. AVG. Galley. In exergue, QL. Æ. 3.
3. MAXIMUS DAZA. *Obv.*—GAL. VAL. MAXIMVS. NOB. C.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. Genius standing with patera and cornucopia. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 2.
4. . . . *Obv.*—IMP. MAXIMINVS. P. F. AVG.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. Genius as above. In field, to right, a star. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
5. LICINIUS. IMP. LICINIVS. P. F. AVG. Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. Genius as above. In field, S. F. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
6. CONSTANTINUS. *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—ADVENTVS. AVG. Constantine on horseback to left, his right hand raised, in his left, a spear. Under the horse's feet, a captive. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
- 7—9. . . . *Obv.*—IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI. The sun standing, holding a globe. In field, T. F. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
Three examples.
10. . . . *Obv.*—IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—Same legend and type. In field, S. F. In Exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.

11. . . . *Obv.*—Same.
Rev.—Same legend and type. In field, S. F. In exergue, MLN. Æ. 3.
12. . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Bust of Constantinus to right, his head laureated, in his right hand a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.
Rev.—BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS. A cippus, on which, VOTIS. XX. Above, a globe, and three stars. In exergue, PLON.
13. CRISPUS. *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Lau-
 reated bust to right.
Rev.—SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI. Sun standing, with a globe. In field, a crescent. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3, as are all the following.
14. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Helmed bust to right.
Rev.—Type as No. 12, but ruder workmanship. In exergue, PLON.
15. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Helmed bust of Crispus to right, in his right hand a spear pointing backwards, in his left a shield before him.
Rev.—BEAT. TRANQLITAS. (sic). Type as above. In exergue, PLON.
- 16, 17. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Helmed bust of Crispus to left.
Rev.—As the last, but fine workmanship. In exergue, PLON.
 I have two, differing only in the ornaments on the helmet.
18. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Bust of Crispus, to left, with laureated head, holding spear and shield before him.
Rev.—As the last. In exergue, PLON.

19. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Bust of Crispus to left, with laureated head, protecting himself with a shield.
Rev.—As the last. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
- 20—22. CONSTANTINUS II. *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. NOB. C. Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—PROVIDENTIAE. CAESS. Prætorian camp. In exergue, PLON.
 I possess three, all slightly different. One, which is of good fabric, has the exergue legend so curved as to complete the circle of the legend.
- 23—25 . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N. C. Bust to left, with radiated crown.
Rev.—BEAT. TRANQLITAS. Cippus, as usual. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
 Three specimens, all differing in the dress.
- 26, 27 . . . *Obv.*—Same.
Rev.—BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS. Same type. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
 Two specimens, one of which has a very small head.
- 28—31. . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N. C. Bust to left, with helmed head.
Rev. BEAT. TRANQLITAS. Cippus, as usual. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
 Four specimens, nearly the same.
32. . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N. C. Bust to left, with radiated head.
Rev.—VIRTVS. EXERCIT. Banner, on which VOT. XX., between two captives. In exergue, PLN.



V.

REMARKABLE INDO-SASSANIAN COIN.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you herewith a drawing of a coin I wish you to insert in the Numismatic Chronicle, with a view to soliciting the aid of your supporters in contributing impressions of any similar specimens to be found in their cabinets.

The subject of Sassanian influence in India, its epoch, and the boundaries over which Zoroastrian belief extended, is fraught with high interest in itself; but it possesses an enhanced claim upon our attention in the light it promises to throw upon the anterior, or Scythic, period of Indian history.

Up to this time, we have but scant materials, either legendary or monumental, whereby to illustrate the first-named question, and we dare scarcely hope that numismatic science can do much to *help* our cause, as the number and variety of Indo-Sassanian coins are clearly limited. The piece about to be described, however, places us a material step in advance; and Indian annals have already received such great and un-hoped for elucidation

VOL. XV.

K

from this section of antiquarian research, that we have a right here also to augur well for our future.

The coin of which the accompanying engraving is a facsimile, presents us with a strictly Rajpút name impressed upon the surface of a piece of money of a purely Sassanian type. I will not at present venture into the ample field of speculation this association opens out, but content myself with noticing the bare fact, trusting that your call for new specimens, may succeed in drawing forth from dark corners, other coins of this class, thus securing an extended circle of medalllic data, from which to deduce more comprehensive and legitimate inference than the evidence of a single piece admits of.

The coin under review was obtained by Major Nuthall, of the Bengal Army during a late march to Pesháwur. It is of silver, and weighs 52 grains. The obverse here represented,* bears the name of

राजा पम—उदयादित्य

Rájá Pam—a ? † Udayáditya.

The reverse surface presents a mere blank, retaining *only* slight traces of ever having received an impression.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD THOMAS.

* The original is in imperfect preservation especially as regards the neck of the figure—I have left the letters composing the legend unshaded, in order to render more exactly their true form.

† Major Kittoe suggests the reading of मङ्ग *Maha*, in which I am greatly disposed to concur, but the outlines of the two doubtful letters that appear on the present coin do not altogether justify this interpretation.

VI.

MEMOIR OF JOHANN CROCKER, CHIEF ENGRAVER
AND MEDALLIST OF THE ENGLISH MINT DURING
THE REIGNS O QUE ANNE, AND THE KINGS
GEORGE I. AND II.

JOHANN CROCKER was a native of Saxony, born at Dresden on the 21st of October, 1670. It appears that he accommodated his name to Croker, as more suitable to the English pronounciation. On a medal of Queen Anne, struck in commemoration of the battle of Blenheim in 1704, he spells his name CROKER. The original design of that medal exists in the manuscript department of the British Museum, in a volume called "The Designs of John Croker," which Mr. Hawkins had the goodness to point out to me; it contains, besides many original designs for medals by Croker, also thirty autographs of Sir Isaac Newton as master of the Mint.

This interesting and very valuable volume has only of late been procured for the Museum by purchase at the sale of Mr. Alchorne's MSS.

I have observed in that volume, that in all the orders of the Mint from the year 1718, referring to the approval by the director for the execution of those medals after the design by Croker, and of which seven are preserved in the volume, the name of that artist is always spelt CROCKER. For instance:—

“ Mint-Office, October 2nd, 1718.

“ Having perused what is above depicted for the reverse of a medal upon the defeat of the Spanish fleet near Sicily, by Sir George Byng, we do approve thereof, and authorise Mr. Crocker to finish the same.

“ Wm. Thompson.

“ Is. Newton.

“ Martin Bleeden.”

On documents of other years we find the name spelt Croker.

The father of our artist, who was a distinguished wood-carver and cabinetmaker to the Electoral Court of Saxony, died, leaving him very young, with several other still younger children. Happily, however, his mother, whose maiden name was Rosina Frauenlaub, took great care of their education, as Croker in later years often mentioned with gratitude. When he had attained a sufficient age, his godfather, who was a near relation, and an eminent goldsmith and jeweller at Dresden, having observed his talents, took him as an apprentice to himself.

Young Croker proved very industrious, and soon made great progress. There is so much affinity between the art of jewellery and of goldsmith's work on the one hand, and that of die-sinking and medal engraving on the other, that Croker was led at an early age to devote his leisure hours to this latter occupation, and for that purpose endeavoured to improve his knowledge of drawing and modelling. Notwithstanding the progress that he made, he still thought it advisable to consider these studies merely as secondary, until an opportunity should offer itself for turning them to account. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he commenced travelling in the practice of his profession, and visited most of the great towns of Germany.

He afterwards went to Holland, and thence to England, where he arrived towards the end of the year 1691. He there engaged himself to an eminent jeweller, and applied himself so zealously to his profession, as to obtain in a few years the reputation of a skilful master.

He did not however neglect any opportunity of improving himself in medal engraving, and the progress he had already made so stimulated his desire for distinction, that he resolved to apply more time to the art, and was so successful in his studies that he at length adopted, as his principal profession, that which he had formerly regarded only as a secondary occupation. After working for some time exclusively as a medallist, Croker became known in that capacity to many influential persons, particularly to those who had the administration of the royal Mint.

In token of the high opinion entertained both of his diligence and ability, he was appointed in 1697 an assistant to the chief engraver of the Mint.

Owing to the unusually large amount of the silver coinage required at that time, Croker was overwhelmed with work which with all his talent and application, he found it very difficult to complete; indeed the conduct of such a business as the Mint was no small trial for a beginner. Such however was his activity and skill, and with such faithfulness and unwearied diligence did he discharge his duty, that he soon gained the esteem of all his superiors. As it happened at that period that the chief engraver was prevented by circumstances from giving more than a general inspection to the operations of the Mint, the practical execution of his work was soon entrusted to Croker; so that the business may be said to have been conducted jointly by them. This arrangement continued during the remainder of the reign of William III., from which period we

have a medal by Croker in commemoration of the peace of Ryswick.

After the accession of Queen Anne in 1672, the first production on which he was engaged was the coronation medal. It is also required of the chief engraver of the royal Mint, to make the original dies for all the obverses of the standard coins which consisted at that time of fourteen varieties, four in gold, eight in silver, and two in copper. It may be easily conceived how much labour and diligence was required for the accomplishment of such a task, especially at the beginning of a new reign. Croker, however, by his indefatigable industry performed it to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. After the decease of the chief engraver, which happened in 1705, Croker, by a diploma dated the 7th of April of the same year, was nominated to the office. About the same time he took to himself a wife, and like Esau, took one of the daughters of the land, marrying a Miss Franklin, of a well-known family in England, with whom he lived thirty years in matrimonial bliss. She died in 1735, having had only one daughter, who died young.

Having a nephew at Dresden named Maurer, who was a skilful seal-engraver and die-sinker, Croker applied to him to come over and join him in London. His prosperous marriage contributed much to his general happiness, and to that serenity of mind so necessary to the successful performance of the duties of his office. He was also still in the enjoyment of the full vigour of life.

Early in the reign of Queen Anne, England became involved in a war which was however distinguished by so many gallant and glorious actions, that abundant opportunities occurred for the execution of medals to commemorate these achievements, as well as upon other occasions

connected with state events, so that during this reign, though of little more than twelve years' duration, twenty-nine different medals were brought out by Croker, besides many other designs begun by him, but which having been rejected by the authorities were never executed.

Although he availed himself now and then of the aid of an assistant, his activity and diligence are still deserving of admiration, in finding so much time to devote to the execution of medals without neglecting the regular and highly important duties of the Mint.

At the commencement of the reign of George I., in 1714, the labours of Croker were increased by the demand for the immediate preparation of the coronation medal, and others connected with the accession of that monarch to the throne; for instance, the medal of his arrival in England. The original designs of both medals are also in that interesting volume above mentioned. A change was also necessary in the entire coinage of the realm. The peace of Utrecht, which brought a large quantity of gold and silver into the Mint, doubled for several years the business of coinage. Notwithstanding this difficulty, nine medals executed by Croker's own hand, appeared during the reign of George I., which lasted scarcely thirteen years. The original designs of seven of these medals are also preserved in the volume.

Though the increase of years was by no means observable in his works, yet the authorities of the Mint determined to relieve him in his old age, and they accordingly chose a young man of good family, patronised by the king and the government, with the intention of giving him to Croker as an apprentice and assistant.

Scarcely, however, had he arrived to do service in that capacity, when death made void his intention, before he had derived the expected benefit from his instructor. Croker

was therefore obliged to take upon himself once more the entire burden of business, commencing immediately after the accession of George II., in 1727, with the coronation medal of his Majesty and Queen Caroline, and afterwards resuming into his own hands, not merely the general superintendence of the Mint, but the execution of all the obverses for the dies of the current coins. And though an endeavour was again made to procure a second assistant for him, this was not accomplished until the year 1729.

Activity had become so essential to Croker as to be almost second nature, and he could not remain without occupation; he accordingly very seldom availed himself of any assistance, especially in the ordinary business of the Mint.

• He executed with his own hand all the five medals published during his life time in George the Second's reign, employing occasionally an assistant for the reverses.

Happily he possessed even in his old age an unusually fine eyesight, and enjoyed in general excellent health, which enabled him to fulfil to the last his duties to the crown, which he had served so long and so zealously. This continued until the last two years of his life, when the inevitable infirmities of old age made their appearance; not however so severely as to confine him to his bed, so Croker might not complain, so much as to say,

Das Glück ist eine leichte Dirne,
Und weilt nicht gern am selben Ort;
Sie streicht das Haar dir von der Stirne
Und küsst dich rasch und flattert fort.

Frau Unglück hat im Gegentheile
Dich liebest ans Herz gedrückt;
Sie sagt sie habe keine Eile,
Setzt sich zu dir ans Bett und strickt.

The fatigues of business, however, had exhausted nature, and he became gradually weaker. Notwithstanding which, he occupied himself occasionally in the superintendence of his department, employing the remainder of his time in reading instructive and devotional books; and though throughout life he had never, even when most laboriously engaged, neglected the duties of religion, he now devoted himself more exclusively to such thoughts. In this praiseworthy manner he ended his life on the 21st of March, 1741, at the age of 71. He left behind him the reputation of an honest man, a good Christian, and a faithful and diligent servant of the crown of England.

Some of Croker's medals are fine, and we may also call to recollection the various well known and beautiful patterns for the farthings of Queen Anne which were made by him.

When we consider how much he was occupied with the preparation of the current coinage during four successive reigns, we cannot but admire his diligence in having executed such a number of medals.

With regard to medals for foreign princes, or eminent private persons, only one can be proved to be his work, namely that of Sir Isaac Newton.

The reason of this may be, that Croker went early into the royal service, which precluded his making medals for any other employer than the British government without a special permission, which was not always easily obtained.

We may soon expect, in a work on the Medals of Great Britain, by Edward Hawkins, Esq., a description of all the medals known to have been executed by Croker.

J. G. PFISTER.

VII.

INEDITED ROMAN COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 25th, 1852.]

The following list of Roman Coins includes two or three which have been published in foreign works but little, if at all, known in this country. The others, it is believed, are entirely inedited.

GALLIENUS.—*Billon or third brass.*

Obv.—GALLIENVS. AVG. Radiated head.

Rev.—HERCVLI. CONS. AVG. A lion walking to the left. C. R. S.

TETRICUS THE FATHER.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—IMP.TETRIC Radiated head of Tetricus to the right.

Rev.— SAVG. The Emperor on horseback. C. R. S.

It appears to have been silvered.

Obv.—IMP. TETRICVS P.AVG. As above.

Rev.—PAX A female standing, holding two military standards. C. R. S.

Obv.—IMP. C. TETRICVS P.F. AVG. Laureated head ; bust in armour to the right.

Rev.—P.M. TR.P. COS. II. A trophy.

In the collection of Mr. Henry Norris, of South Petherton.

Obv.—IMP. C . . . TRICVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.

Rev.— . . X CS. A female figure standing, holding in the left arm a cornucopia ; her right hand seems extended over a basket of fruit.

Obv.— RICVS P.F. AVG. The heads of the two Tetrici side by side.

Rev.—HIARITAS (*sic*) AVG. A female figure with palm branch and cornucopia.

Found near Witham, in Essex.

Mr. Patisson.

TETRICUS THE SON.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—CAESAR. TETRICVS. AVG. Small youthful head, radiated; bust naked.

Rev.—LA . . . AVG. Retrograde. A woman standing, probably Lætitia.

In the cabinet of Lord Londesborough.

Obv.— ETRICVS. CAI. Radiated head to the right.

Rev.— CÆIVIA (. . . . CALIVIA ?) Anubis in a temple of six columns. C. R. S.

Obv.—C.PIVESA. TETRICVS. CAE. As preceding; bust loricated.

Rev.—VIRTVS. AVG. A soldier with shield and spear.

This coin is unusually thick.

C. R. S.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—IMP. C. M. AVR. CLAVDIVS. AVG. Radiated head to the right; bust in the paludamentum.

Rev.—PAX. AETERNA. A female standing, holding in the right hand an olive branch; in the left a hasta pura. In the exergue, SPQR. C. R. S.

Tanini gives a similar reverse to an obverse reading DIVO CLAVDIO.

AVRELIANUS.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—IMP. AVRELIANVS. AVG. Radiated head of the Emperor to the right.

Rev.—AETERNITAS. AVG. Wolf and twins. C. R. S.

PROBUS.—*Medallion, brass gilt.*

Obv.—IMP. C. PROBVS. AVG. Bust of the Emperor to the left; head radiated. On the left arm a shield, the right hand holding a horse by the rein.

Rev.—PROBVS. CONS. II. The Emperor in a quadriga crowned by Victory; on either side a soldier bearing a palm branch.

The reverse occurs in Tanini to a different obverse.

From the Duke of Devonshire's sale.

C. R. S.

DIOCLETIANUS.—*Second brass.*

Obv.—DIOCLETIANUS. NOB. C. Laureated head of the emperor to the right.

Rev.—GENI . . . LI. ROMANI. Genius standing.

In the collection of M. de la Fontaine.

Found at a place called Petzel, near Dalheim, on the line of the old Roman road by the left bank of the Moselle from Metz to Trèves. It is engraved (pl. II. fig. 1.), in the "Publications de la Société pour la recherche et la conservation des Monuments Historiques dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg" (1847): a well-conducted work, but almost unknown in this country.*

M. Senckler, who first noticed this coin, anticipates objections against its being considered other than an error of the moneyer, and suggests that it may have been struck

* This work contains a digested account, by M. A. Senckler, of the discovery of a very large number of second and third brass Roman coins, among which was this of Diocletian. They were found by a labourer, deposited in three great urns, and amounted in all to about 24,000. Upwards of 14,000 have been examined and catalogued by M. Senckler. They extend from Diocletian to Constantine inclusive, and contain a few rare reverses, as for instance, the *Utilitas Publica* and *Providentia Augg.* (two figures), types of the Arles Mint of Constantine. There are single specimens only of Carausius, Allectus, and Domitianus. One of Maximian, in second brass, bears the Mint mark LON. The mintages of Trèves, as might have been expected, are the most numerous; Lyons comes next, especially if we transfer to the mint of that city those marked PLN (2026 in number), which M. Senckler, erroneously I think, assigns to London.

immediately after the death of Numerian and before the murder of Carinus, and that, in deference to the rights of the latter, he at first only took the title of Cæsar. But whether this may have been the fact or not, coins reading *Concordia Caes. Augg. NN.*, shew that Diocletian and Maximian were styled Cæsars, and inscriptions confirm their joint use of this title.

MAXIMIANUS.—*Third brass (size of the quinarius).*

Obv.—MAXIMIANVS. P. AVG. Laureated head to the right.

Rev.—MAXIMIANVS. N.C. Laureated head of Galerius Maximianus to the left.

From the hoard above mentioned. In the collection of M. de la Fontaine.

CONSTANTINUS.—*Silver Medallion.*

Obv.—Without epigraph. Diademed head.

Rev.—DN. CONSTANTINVS } In two lines in the field of
MAX TRIVMF. AVG. } the coin.

In the exergue: MCONSI.—A female figure turretted and veiled, seated in a chair and holding a cornucopia; her feet placed upon the prow of a galley.

In the Trèves collection.

CONSTANTIUS.—*Gold Medallion.*

Obv.—FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS. P.F. AVG. Diademed head.

Rev.—VIRTVS. EXERCITVM (*sic*). The Emperor wearing the paludamentum, standing between two captives seated upon the ground; in his right hand he holds a trophy; in the left an oval shield. In the exergue, TES.

In the Trèves collection.

These medallions are engraved in the “Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden,” iv. Bonn, 1844.

VALENTINIANUS.—*In gold.*

Obv.—DN. VALENTINIANVS. P.F. AVG. Galeated head and loricated bust of the emperor to the left; in the right hand a javelin; in the left a shield. The helmet is ornamented with four stars; upon the shield is sculptured a horseman transfixing a prostrate foe.

Rev.—VICTORES. AVGVSTI. Two seated figures, unequal in stature, holding a globe, and crowned by Victory flying above them. In the exergue TR. OB. C. R. S.

In Rasche, vol. v. part ii. p. 1194, a coin of Valens in the d'Ennery catalogue 240 is cited, which has a reverse precisely similar; and another of Valens in the Treves collection is engraved in the "Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden," vol. iv. On comparing the engraving of the latter with the above unique coin of Valentinian, I observe that they correspond in the most minute details both as regards the costume of the emperors and the treatment of the group on the reverse. They were, therefore, it may be inferred, struck at Trèves at the same time, by order of Valentinian, probably soon after the defeat of the Alemanni by himself and Gratian, and when the successes of Valens in the East, and of Theodosius in Britain gave the three Augusti full claims to the title of *Victores*. Valens and Gratian were created *Augusti*, not *Cæsares*, by Valentinian, who by so doing departed, Ammianus states, from the ancient practice; "Valentinianus morem institutum antiquitas supergressus, non Cæsares, sed Augustos germanum nuncupavit et filium, benevole satis. Neque enim quisquam antehac ascivit sibi pari potestate collegam, præter Principem Marcum." Ausonius makes the Danube address Valentinian and Gratian:—

"Salvere Augustos jubeo, natumque, patremque."

Epig. iii.

That Gratian is intended to be represented by the smaller figure of the two on the reverse of our coin, is most probable. It was minted at Trèves, the place of residence of Valentinian and Gratian, and doubtless under the direction, or with the approbation of Valentinian; and at the same time a similar compliment was paid to Valens, then engaged in the East in a war with the Goths. Valentinian lost no opportunity of bringing his youthful son prominently forward, and he shared with him the credit of subduing the Alemanni almost immediately after he had made him Augustus. We may almost take the reverse of our coin as an illustration of the poet's figurative allusion to Gratian's honours:—

“ Tu quoque ab ærio præpes Victoria lapsu,
Come serenatam duplici diademate frontem.”

Ausonii Epig. 1.

I hope, ere long, to be able to extend this list of rare and unpublished Roman coins.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Impressions from two British coins in electrum are forwarded. They were found on the west coast of Sussex.

1. *Obv.*—[TINC.] *Rev.* A horseman; below C.F.
2. *Obv.*— $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{VER} \\ \text{COM} \end{array} \right\}$ *Rev.* A horse; below REX.

Also, an impression of an aureus of Florianus said to have been recently found at Deddington in Oxfordshire.

Rev.—CONSERVATOR. AVG. The sun in a quadriga.

This rare coin is now in the possession of Mr. Cove Jones.

VIII.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO SIR ROBERT WELCH.

IN the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xiv. p. 42, and No. 72, is described a medal of Charles I. bearing portraits of himself and his son; the reverse being exactly the same as the obverse. It is there stated "that it was probably given for military service, and executed upon some emergency when the artist had not time to bestow his accustomed labour upon it." The documents now produced which are preserved in the College of Arms, will shew for what object these medals were executed, and what was the device of the reverse of the original medal.

It is probable that after the dies had served the especial purpose for which they had been executed, medals, having two impressions of the obverse soldered together, such as are described in the place referred to, were made, of different metals, to be presented to officers as occasion required.

"Whereas Sir Robert Walch, knight, has produced a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual of King Charles the First, of ever blessed memory, whereby the said king granted unto the said Sir Robert a medal of gold with the figure of the said king and of his son (then Prince Charles), with such motto as is in the said Warrant mentioned, which he has prayed may be entred on record in the College of Arms, together with such other papers and warrants as relate thereto: these are to authorise and require you or any of you to whom these presents shall come



MEDAL PRESENTED TO SIR ROBT WELCH.

by Charles the First.

J. A. G. H. S.

to cause entry to be made of the said badge, granted as aforesaid to the said Sir Robert Welch on record in the said office of arms, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

“ Given under my hand and the seal of my office of Earl Marshall of England, the fourteenth day of August, 1685 — anno R.R. Jacobi Secti nunc Angliæ etc. primo.

“ Signed thus,

“ NORFOLKE AND MARSHALL.

“ *To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms, or to
“ the Registrar of the College of Arms.”*

“ CHARLES R.

“ Our will and pleasure is that you make a medal in gold for our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Welch, knight, with our own figure and that of our dearest sonne Prince Charles. And on the reverse thereof to insculp y^e form of our Royal Banner used at the battail of Edge-hill, where he did us acceptable service, and received the dignity of knighthood from us; and to inscribe about it *Per Regale Mandatum Caroli Regis hoc assignatur Roberto Welch Militi*. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

“ Given at Our Court at Oxford this first day of June, 1643.

“ *To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Rawlins,*

“ *our Graver of Seals and Medals.”*

IX.

AFRICAN REGAL COINS.

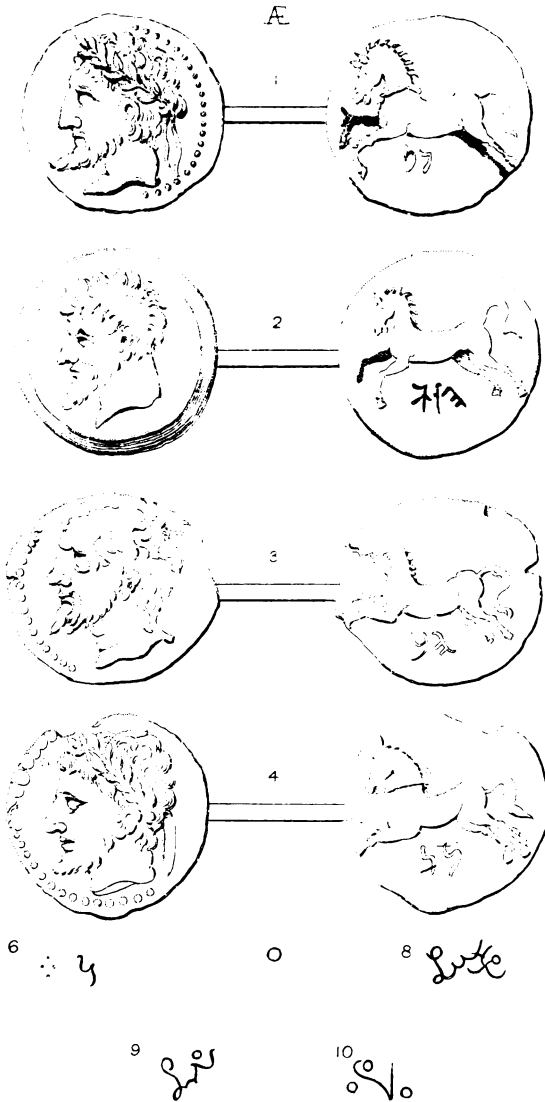
FOR a long time there has been known a class of coins bearing on one side a bearded head to left, on the other a horse at full speed to left. They have been variously classed, sometimes to Spain, sometimes to Carthage, sometimes to Panormus under the Carthaginians, and occasionally to Juba I. of Numidia, as has been done by M. Barry, of Toulouse¹ M. Duchalais, in an exceedingly able and interesting memoir,² which I much regret being unable here to consult, has, however, classed them to uncertain kings of Numidia, and I have been sufficiently fortunate to identify two of these kings. This class of coins appears particularly suited to the ingenuity of forgers, as many specimens altered and retouched have been published by various authors. The coin attributed to Munda,³ is, according to Sestini, similar to No. 7 of this catalogue, on which the horse has been converted into a sphinx, and the letters MVNDA added on obverse. Florez⁴ has published another under Osca Bæticæ, which Eckhel classed to Osca Tar-

¹ Notice sur quelques Médailles Numides et Mauritaniennes.

² Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. Tom. xix.

³ Florez Tab. lxiii. 11.

⁴ Florez Tab. lxiv. 13.



AFRICAN RECAL COINS.

raconensis. Sestini,⁵ however, points out that it belongs to this class, and mentions a similarly adulterated coin in the French cabinet, where it still remains under *Osca Bæticae*. Sestini himself⁶ publishes and engraves two coins, one reading *SACILI*, the other bearing two Punic characters, which he read 𐤑𐤕 , classing the coin to *Sacili*, from the resemblance to the first. M. de Saulcy has, in his *Essai de Classification*, attributed this coin to *Sacili*, reading the legend as a monogrammatic expression of *SAKL*. Both these readings appear erroneous, and are founded on the attribution to *Sacili*, dependent on the exactitude of the former coin with *SACILI*. I think, however, that this coin is only another falsified specimen of the class alluded to. I saw last year in the French cabinet a coin exactly similar to that engraved by Sestini (Tab. iii. 7), from the Hedervar cabinet, but which was false, and marked as such. From seeing also a specimen of the coin of *Sacili* engraved by him (Tab. iii. 6), which also was false; and knowing that the French cabinet had acquired many coins from the Hedervar collection, I was led to infer that these were the specimens engraved by Sestini. These coins, if existing genuine, are of very great rarity at all events, if not unique, since Mr. Akerman⁷ was obliged to quote them from Sestini only, and affixed to them R 8. On the tickets accompanying them in each instance, there was written "*Fausse. Moulée sur Carthage,*" showing that their African origin had been recognised. Even should these coins not be the Hedervar specimens, still they serve to throw doubts on their authenticity.

⁵ *Medaglie Ispane*, p. 78.

⁶ *Medaglie Ispane*, p. 82, Tab. iii. 6, 7.

⁷ *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*, p. 53.

Sestini⁸ of course classes to Sacili all other coins with these types which, however, are frequently found in Africa. Shaw⁹ has engraved a specimen as of Juba I. Paruta¹⁰ has given two under Panormus. Combe engraves one;¹¹ and Wise¹² has given one. Mionnet (*Description*. Tom. 1. p. 273, Nos. 546, 547, 552 and 553), has described several under Panormus, and two are given in the Catalogue Wellenheim, Nos. 1050, 1050 *a*. These are, so far as I can at present find, all the references to this class of coins.

The general types are :

Obv.—Bearded, sometimes laureated, head of the Numidian Hercules to the left.

R.—Horse galloping to left.

Usually there is a single pellet below the horse, sometimes three, as No. 6. Some, however, of higher interest, bear two or three Numidian letters. The coins described are all in my collection, unless otherwise marked.

GALA KING OF THE MASSYLI.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded laureated head of Hercules to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below two Punic letters
= 𐤇𐤊 = 𐤍𐤍𐤊. Æ 7 ½.

This coin, if my reading and classification be accepted, heads the class of regal coins of Numidia. Some of those without legends may be earlier, but cannot of course be

⁸ Medaglie Ispane, p. 83, Nos. 3, 4, 5.

⁹ Travels in the Mediterranean. Appendix plate at p. 60, No. 16.

¹⁰ Grævii Thesaurus Siciliæ vi. plate 18, Nos. 175, 179.

¹¹ Mus. Hunter, Tab. xv. 9.

¹² Nummi Bodleiani, Nummi incerti, No. 1.

classed. Gesenius¹³ from Numidian inscriptions, calls him Mezetal, or Mezetulus, and says *Gala*, signifying preserver, was but a surname. He was, however, known to the Romans by his surname alone. There is nothing improbable in supposing him more generally known by a surname than by his family name, which would, however, be used in inscriptions, where the context, "Micipsa, son of Massinissa, son of Mezetal," would sufficiently show who was meant.

HIEMPSAL II., SON OF HIEMPSAL I. (?)

2. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below, three Punic letters =
 הכמ. Æ 7½.

3. *Obv.*—A similar head, but in a very different style.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below, *litteris fugientibus*
 (מ) הכ. Æ 8.

Mr. Chaumont possesses a similar specimen, on which are seen the two last letters כמ also, however, fugitive. Gesenius¹⁴ gives from Numidian inscriptions the native form of Hiempsal, as הכמשבעל Hikemsbal or הכמבעל.

Hikembal, *made wise by God*. The Greeks turned it into 'Ιαμφας, 'Ιάμφαμος, and 'Ιεμφάλας.

If I remember rightly, M. Duchalais quotes the Synopsis¹⁵ of Arneth, as containing a coin of Hiempsal, but without description.

In the Prospectus¹⁶ issued by Messrs. Falbe and Lindberg p. 8, mention is made of coins of Hiempsal II., with

¹³ Monumenta Phœnicia, p. 201.

¹⁴ Monumenta Phœnicia, p. 198. Inser. Numid. Tab. xxi.

¹⁵ Synopsis Numorum Græcorum Mus. Cæs. Vindob.

¹⁶ Prospectus d'un Ouvrage sur les Médailles de l'Afrique.

which these very possibly agree. These coins are different in style, and may possibly belong to different kings, although from the short reign of Hiempsal I., I should hardly expect coins of him to be found. In the Prospectus above mentioned, I find, however, mention of coins of Hiempsal I. struck at Simithu. I incline to suppose that these, as well as the coins of Micipsa, struck at Simithu, are specimens similar to those engraved by Gesenius Tab. xlii. D. bis to L, which he read מקם שמש , place of the sun. One, however (Tab. xlii. H.), appears to read מקש , and is possibly the coin classed to Micipsa. Falbe would appear to prefer the name $\Sigma\mu\sigma\theta\upsilon\nu$, given by Ptolemy to Simithu. I think such coins of this type as I have seen, appeared to me more probably struck about the time of Juba II. than earlier. I believe Duchalais has adverted to them. Thomsen also, in the catalogue of the Frost collection, has classed them to Juba II., as has Gesenius. Mr. Drummond Hay, to whom belonged the specimens now in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, came to the same conclusion, from the comparison of those he possessed, acquired while consul at Tangier.

4. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below two Punic letters לן
 $\text{Æ } 7\frac{1}{2}$. Mr. Chaumont.

The first letter is not altogether certain, but is analogous to a form in Gesenius, p. 34, No. 10.

5. *Obv.*—Laureated bearded head to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below, two Punic letters = לן . $\text{Æ } 7\frac{1}{2}$. Sestini Med. Isp. Tab. iii. 8.

Akerman, p. 53, No. 7.

This is the coin before mentioned, as classed by Sestini

and De Saulcy to Sacili. I have a specimen, but with beardless head, in which the first letter has been effaced by a contusion, suffered during circulation, as is evident from the surface. I am unable to class either of these coins. I am however disposed to read for מך, מן which Gesenius has shown to be the Punic form of מלך king, and on No. 4 לך Lacumaces? This coin appears very common as, if I may trust my notes taken from the Memoir of Duchalais, the French Cabinet possesses eight similar to No. 5, besides one in lead, and only four or five belonging to the other classes. Only one bore the legend alluded to, however, out of upwards of fifty which I have examined.

6. *Obv.*—Laureated bearded head to left.

R.—Horse trotting to left. Above, a large star. Below, two Punic letters, of which the first ך only is legible.
Æ 7½.

7. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head to left.

R.—Horse trotting to left. Above, a large star. Below, three pellets. Æ 7.

Sestini¹⁷ describes a similar coin to No. 7, but with diademed head. Duchalais¹⁸ describes a coin, different from either 6 or 7, but very analogous.

“16. *Obv* —Tête d'Hercule à gauche, ceinte d'un diadème; audessous du col un globule.

R. — Cheval trotant à gauche; audessus, un astre rayonnant; audessous, trois caractères Pheniciens.”

On No. 6 there appears only room for two letters, and on No. 7 there are three pellets only. Unfortunately, my notes

¹⁷ Medaglie Ispane, p. 83, No. 6.

¹⁸ Médailles de Numidie. Mem. Soc. Ant. de France, tom. xix.

do not contain the Punic letters, and I do not remember whether they were given by him. These two coins 6 and 7, are thin, and apparently considerably later than the preceding. Sestini thought the pellets denoted unciae, as on the Roman coins. It is, however, opposed to this view that the coins with a single pellet are always larger and heavier than those with three. This remark derives support from those coins classed by the Duc de Luynes to Syphax.¹⁹ I have found it difficult, however, to convince myself of the correctness of this classification. One objection is, the great similarity of the legend to that of Juba, while I have given above intermediate coins bearing only the name of the prince, abbreviated into two or three letters. An additional ground of objection is found in the length of the legend. The early coins of every kingdom bear either no legends or very short ones, simplicity being the test of antiquity, as in the Syrian and Parthian series. We should, therefore, expect the earlier coins of Numidia to bear short legends, which are found in fact since the coin of Gala has two letters, and that of Hiempsal three, while these coins, if of Syphax, contemporary with Gala, have a legend of nine letters, containing besides the name of the king, the word *kingdom*, a legend which recurs under Juba. I have not seen the original coin classed to Syphax, in the French Cabinet, which I regret. From the difference, however, between the legend as given by Gesenius (Tab. xlii. B.), that given in the Chronicle (Vol. XIV.), in Mionnet, Tab. xx. 49 and in a drawing given me recently, I incline to think the first letter of uncertain form and indistinct. In the drawing which I have before me, the first letter resembles almost exactly the final Π , but that the

¹⁹ Numismatic Chronicle Vol. XIV. p. 12

lower part of the upright stroke is wanting. It does not much resemble **Δ**. In Gesenius, the form is dubious; but in the coin from the Danish Cabinet (Tab. xlii. A), the first letter is certainly **ת**, which corroborates my view of the other coin. With all deference then to the learning and talents of the Duc de Luynes, who had the great advantage of examining the coin in question, I would for the reasons above given, doubt the classification to Syphax, and represent the legends as possibly **תרוק ה ממלכת**, without, however, offering any explanation. The portraits on the two coins (Gesenius Tab. xlii. A and B), are also very different in character, and can hardly belong to the same king. The second letter might be **פ** or **ב**, and I know not which to select. This legend bears very great similarity to that on a silver coin in the British Museum, which has been engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VI., p. 183, and classed by Mr. Walford to Juba II. The classification, however, depends on the last letter, which he read **י** for Juba, while on a cast before me, which I owe to the kindness of a gentleman here, the last letter is an undoubted **ת**. He read **בקהים מלכי**, by decree of king Juba. The portrait is not that of Juba, so far as I can judge; and I have shown that his name does not occur on the coin, so that this classification may be set aside. I have very carefully examined the cast before me, and with some confidence propose the following transcript of the legend **קר מנר הממלכת**. As regards the interpretation, I am by no means so confident. I, however, propose to read *Cirta capital of the kingdom*.

קר abbreviated for **קרת**, which means city, but of course may denote also Cirta, the city *par excellence*, being the capital of Numidia. The name Cirta is derived from **קרת**.

VOL. XV.

N

מנר, I take to mean *capital*, or *chief*, as I imagine it to be derived from the verb מנח, *to divide*, which, according to Gesenius, has the meaning *constituted, set over*, in the Pual conjugation. This is, however, a mere guess on my part, as my slight knowledge of Hebrew does not enable me to say if such a derivation is possible. As a support, however, to my view, I may mention that I begun by assuming קר to stand for Cirta, and reasoning from the assumption, I concluded that מנר must have a meaning analogous to capital. Finding that it may have the meaning, *set over*, which is the same as *capital* or *chief*, appears to me to increase the probability of my assumption being correct, since by reasoning from it I arrived at a correct result. I must leave it to experienced numismatists to determine the period to which this coin belongs. I of course offer this only as a conjecture, to be decided upon by numismatists at their pleasure. The reading I propose is consistent with the form of the letters on the coin, and must be near the truth, whatever may be thought of the translation.

The next coins I have to mention bear legends in a character quite unknown to me, and apparently new.

8. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head to left.

R.—Horse to left, below which an unknown legend. No. 8.
Æ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

9. *Obv.*—A similar coin, but the obverse indistinct.

R.—Same type. The latter part of the legend only visible, but it helps to corroborate the legend on No. 8. No. 9.
Æ 7.

10. *Obv.*—Similar head to left.

R.—Horse to left. Below, a different legend. No. 10.
Æ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, my cabinet, and that of the Scottish Antiquaries.

I am quite unable to give any idea as to the character

of these inscriptions; but as they appear new, I have thought it worth while to publish them. Unless they have some connection with the Libyan, or Berber, inscriptions in Gesenius I know not what to think. The letters in them, however, are isolated. The legends on my coins are very feeble, and without some attention would be easily passed over. The coins are certainly African, which caused me to think of the Libyan tribes, as the legends are not Numidian.

While on the subject of African coins, I wish to mention, that I by no means intend to lay any stress on the attribution of the coin (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV. p. 145), to Simmachi or Sinnachi, as there is no authority for calling it Sinaghi, besides that it is too far inland. The attribution to Sacazama, which involved reading the middle letter **N** for **D**, is equally untenable. Indeed I by no means intended either of these conjectures for publication. Although I incline to continue reading the last two letters **ND**, I am by no means convinced as to the reading of the first. Mionnet gives it differently in his *Corps d'Ouvrage* and Supplement, so that the coins he examined cannot have been very distinct. I have another specimen; but the legend is very indistinct. More specimens are wanted to ensure certainty as to the forms.

The likeness of the heads on the three upper coins in the plate at p. 146, Vol. XIV. struck me just now; and I think the head on that coin (Gesenius 42 A.), classed to Syphax, is the same. These coins certainly cannot all bear the head of Syphax; and it is that of some deity, I think.

The subject of African coins is a most interesting, although a difficult, because neglected one. As I fear we have now little chance of the elaborate work announced by Messrs. Falbe and Lindberg, every contribution must

have its value; and in the hope that these remarks may draw a little attention to the subject, I offer them with due diffidence to numismatists capable of judging them, I hope not too severely.

I have just found in the Numismatic Chronicle iv. 186, that Gesenius read the legend on the silver coin **בתקמלכי**. The copy I have consulted does not contain the proceedings of the Society, to which reference is made. I think, however, this is not authorised by the cast I have examined.

I proceed to go over the letters seriatim.

The first, which cannot be **ב** on the cast before me, resembles somewhat the long tailed **ס** on coins of Gades or Cossura, but still more **ק**.

The second and fifth are the same, but with different lengths of tail, for which reason I read **ר** and **ר** respectively.

The third, seventh and eighth are undoubtedly **מ**.

The fourth appears to me **נ**, and the sixth as undoubtedly **ה**.

The ninth is **ל**, the tenth **כ**, and the eleventh distinctly **ת**, and not ' as it appears in the reading of Gesenius.

W. H. SCOTT.

X.

REMARKS ON RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 22nd, 1852.]

I BEG to exhibit to the Society a few coins which have lately come into my possession, all of which are of great rarity, and some of them, to the best of my knowledge, nearly if not quite unique.

The first is a third brass coin of Carausius.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG.—Radiated head of Carausius to the right.

R.—LEG. IIXX PRIMIG.—In the exergue M.L. Capricorn to the left.

A similar coin has been described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, among others found near Strood, in Kent, in the 2nd. vol. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 114., and has been engraved and described in *Akerman's Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*. The figure of Capricorn is, in both places, inadvertently described as being to the right instead of to the left. The Strood coin appears to have been considered unique; but there is another specimen of the same type in the Hunter Museum at Glasgow; though it does not shew the M.L. on the exergue. It is described in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* as reading PRIMIC instead of PRIMIG. Stukeley also appears to have seen the type,¹ though in an imperfect state, unless, possibly, the specimens he engraves are of the second legion.

With regard to the legion, whose name appears on the coin, it would at first sight appear to be that of the 18th, but Mr. C. Roach Smith is of opinion, and I think correctly, that it is the 22nd. According to Sertorius Ursatus, there is an instance of the name of the 18th legion occurring with the epithet of Primigenia, but the 22nd legion is that to which this title is usually given. It is rather singular, that the capricorn appears on coins of Gallienus both with LEG. IIXX. and LEG. XXII.

The title of Primigenia occurs in connection with the 22nd legion on a denarius of Severus, and on a third brass coin of Victorinus, where it is given in full LEG. XXII. PRIMIGENIE.

¹ Pl. xix. 1. and vi. 7.

Banduri also speaks of a denarius of M. Antony with the same legend, which is not verified.

But that Primigenia was an old title of this legion, we may gather from Spartianus, who says that "Didius Julianus, post praeturam Legioni praefuit, in Germaniâ Vicesimae Secundæ Primigeniæ." It had likewise the title of Antoniana. The name of this LEG. XXII. PR. occurs on several inscriptions—in two cases in connection with apparently the name of the town "Tripontium" (Lilburn near Rugby), which points out that part of the country, either as the place from which some part of the legion was levied, or else as one of its stations. The coin is certainly one of the most interesting of those of the British usurper.

The next coin is British, and in gold. The type of the obverse is that known as the Verulam type, while the reverse gives the armed horseman, and the legend TASC. The interest attaching to this coin arises from its having the letters VER from Verulamium inserted among the ornaments on the obverse; and, though they are exceedingly indistinct, there can be no doubt of their being there, the V and R being perfectly legible. The only other genuine coin with these letters is that belonging to Mr. Cuff, and engraved in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. 1. p. 91, and in Ruding. A fabrication is engraved in the Monumenta Historica Britannica, Plate I, No. 50. The present specimen appears to be from the same die as Mr. Cuff's, with the letters partly obliterated; and it is by means of his coin that the reading on mine is verified. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Cuff at the time of the publication of his coin, considered that the letters might possibly occur on other coins, but, owing to their minuteness, have been overlooked, as was for a length of time the case with the coin now exhibited, while it formed a part of the Holmesdale collection.

My next coin is a Sceatta, different in type from any that

I can find engraved, though it has some resemblance to one given in Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 23., No. 4. It stands first in the accompanying anastatic plate. The obverse presents a rude head, regarding the left with some rude imitations of letters in front. The reverse gives a cross with four dots in the angle, surrounded with *As* and *Vs* alternately, forming a sort of star. It is singular that among all the sceattas engraved by Ruding, Hawkins and Smith, there are only three instances in which the portrait, if so it is to be called, on the obverse is turned to the left. The weight of this coin is 15½ grs., and it was discovered at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, the great majority of sceattas being found in Kent.

The next coin is a Bristol halfpenny of the first coinage of Edward VI., which is a piece of the most extreme rarity. Mr. Hawkins,² in 1841, speaking of this coinage, observes, that the denomination of the pieces was to be testoons, groats, half groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings; but, of these, groats, halfgroats and pennies, alone are now known. There have, however, since then, been two specimens of the halfpenny described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*,³ one of them of the Bristol Mint, from which mine will be found to differ in several points. It is the second in the plate.

Obv.—The bust of the king in profile, crowned, surrounded by the legend *Æ 6 D' G' ROSA' SINQ SPIN'*.—A small trefoil occurs after *Æ D' G' ROS* and *A' SPIN*.

R.—A cross fleurée with three pellets in each angle, and with a two-leaved ornament like a trefoil without the middle leaf between each fork of the cross, and the legend *CIVI TAS BRIS TOLI*.

² Silver coins, p. 139.

³ Vol. VIII. p. 127.

It is in fine preservation, and weighs $3\frac{9}{10}$ grains; the weight of the Bristol penny given in Ruding being 7 grains. It is needless to enlarge on the interest attaching to this coin, on account of its extreme rarity; but I must beg leave to add a few words relative to the master of the Bristol Mint, at the time of its being struck, concerning whom I regret there is apparently so little known. It appears, from receipts still extant, that the Comptroller of the Bristol Mint at that time was Robert Recorde; and if there are any means of proving him to be the same as Robert Recorde, the eminent mathematician, and author of the *Whetstone of Wit*, the first English book on Algebra, published in 1557, and of other learned works, we might add another distinguished mathematical name to those of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir John F. W. Herschell, by which the annals of the Mint are already graced.

There are two other very remarkable coins engraved in the plate, the property of Mr. Webster, to which I beg to call attention. They are both stycas, and both read distinctly on the obverse BEOM RE+ around a cross. The reverses give FHDLV OL+ retrograde and FOMSDR, also retrograde. They differ materially from any that have hitherto been published, and I think it may not unreasonably be assumed, that Beom was one of those "intruders, or rather tyrants," who, in the beginning of the ninth century, "bandied for the sovereignty of Northumberland for the space of thirty years." There is, however, it must be confessed, no mention in history of any pretender or king of this name, though very similar names occur in the chronicles of Northumbria, and more particularly Beorn, the *ealdorman* whom the *high reeves* of the Northumbrians burned at Seletun, in the year 780.

There is, moreover, a possibility that the M which is of a peculiar form, may be a monogram of NA., and that the stycas are those of Beonna, king of the East Angles, of whom pennies are extant in the sceatta form. But this I shall leave for the decision of those better qualified than myself to judge.

J. EVANS.



IV.

REMARKABLE COIN OF CARAUSIUS.

MY DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

Herewith I send you a cut of a brass coin of Carausius, which has lately come into my possession, the peculiarity of its type will, I think, entitle it to a place in the Chronicle; it is said to have been found at or near Cambridge; the portrait is like that usually met with on his coins, though the cut would lead to a different opinion.

With regard to the armed figure on the reverse, I will leave it to your more precise knowledge of the arms and armour of the period, to make any observations which you think may add an interest to this already remarkable coin; I would, however, observe, that the annular object attached to a portion of the warrior's costume seems to give us some

O

idea that the massive bronze rings usually termed *armillæ* were used for some purpose connected with the adjustment of the dress.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

J. COVE JONES.

2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple.

June 3rd, 1852.

[We have little to add to the remarks of our kind correspondent on this singular coin. The reverse is particularly worthy of observation: the figure would certainly appear to be designed for a representation of a Romano-British soldier, and it need not be remarked, that the dress and attitude differ from those of the figures on the imperial coins of this period. The head of the figure does not appear to be galeated, but covered with a kind of *petasus*; while the shield, even allowing that this object may be a little out of the perspective, seems to be of a form not common to the Romans in this age. The heavy javelin, or barbed pilum, is highly characteristic of the period, and the numismatist need not be reminded, that it is very commonly represented on the coins of Constantius II., on which the emperor appears striking a falling horseman with that formidable weapon. The suggestion of our correspondent as to the meaning of the annular figure depending from the pallium, is well worthy of our attention, as probably affording some clue to the actual use of the heavy bronze rings which are commonly supposed to have been *armillæ*.—ED. N. C.]

V.

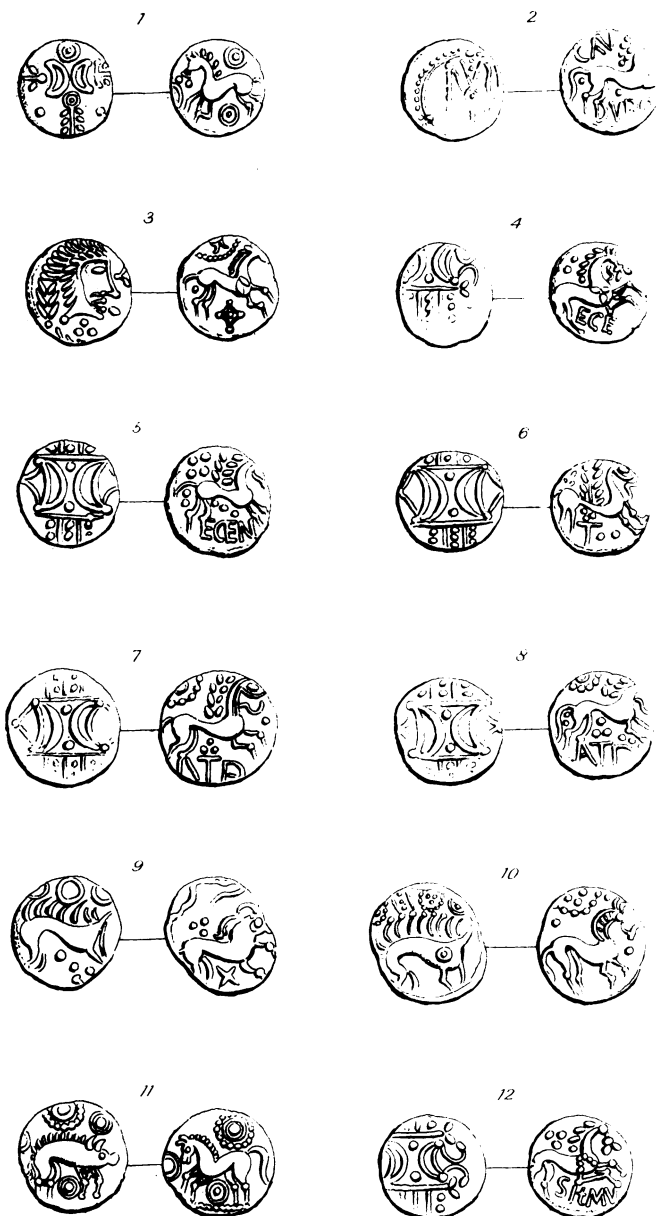
BRITISH SILVER COINS RECENTLY FOUND AT WESTON IN NORFOLK.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 27th, 1852,]

5, *Liverpool Street*, May 22nd., 1852.

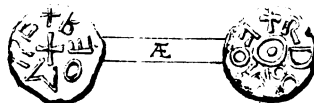
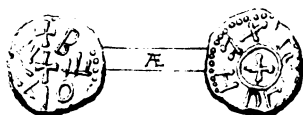
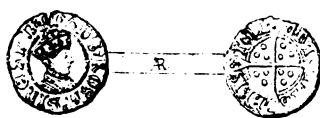
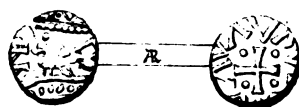
MY LORD,

Mr. Goddard Johnson has very kindly entrusted to me a considerable number of British silver coins, recently found at Weston, in Norfolk, for exhibition



COINS OF THE ICENI.

found at Weston in Norfolk.



at the meeting of the Numismatic Society on Thursday next.

Mr. Johnson states that they were found about the 20th of March by two labourers who were making a new ditch through a field in the village of Weston, near Attlebridge, when the spade of one of them came in contact with a small urn, and broke it into fragments. This urn contained, it is calculated, from two hundred to three hundred coins. About a hundred and fifty of them have passed into Mr. Johnson's possession, and he has taken pains to select specimens for our examination of the various types. There were also two consular denarii, one of the Antonia, the other of the Cassia family.

The authenticated discovery of these coins is very important, as it confirms their appropriation to the district comprised in the territories of the Iceni, and enables us also to add to this class of the British coins a few new types.

Gough, I believe, was the first who attributed coins, similar to some of these, to the Iceni. Mr. Akerman, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. I., plate ii., figs. 15 to 20; and in Vol. II., plate iii., fig. 7, has engraved examples precisely similar to those now before us, which were found at March in Cambridgeshire, and at Battle, in Sussex. Mr. Akerman has also published a coin in gold (*Numismatic Journal*, pl. ii., fig. 1), found at Oxnead, in Norfolk, which must be assigned to this class.* Oxnead is about ten miles from Weston. Subsequently, the Rev. Beale Poste published six from the collection in the British Museum, and one from the cabinet

* It was supplied to the British Museum by Mr. Goddard Johnson.

of Mr. Huxtable, as coins of the Iceni.* The weight of Mr. Johnson's coins ranges from fifteen to eighteen grains; those published by Mr. Poste, weighed from eighteen to nineteen and half grains. The most numerous divisions of the Weston coins present:—

1. On the convex side the double crescent ornament, and on the concave a horse, beneath which are the letters ECE or ECEN. Plate, figs. 4 and 5.
2. The same with the letter T, or ATD, or **ATED**, or **ANTD**. Figs. 6, 7, and 8.
3. *Obv.*—A rude human head.
Rev.—A horse with various symbols or ornaments. Fig. 3.
4. *Obv.*—A boar.
Rev.—A horse. Figs. 9 and 10.

There is one specimen of a new type, as follows:—

Obv.—Two small crescents back to back, with what seem to be intended for branches or leaves.

Rev.—A horse faced towards the left; the horses on the others being towards the right.† Fig. 1.

Another, of a new type and unique, is more interesting. (fig. 2). The obverse is unfortunately worn, and can only be understood by an engraving. On the reverse is a horse to the right, above the letters CAN or CAM; below, DVRO. Gale in his *Itinerary of Antoninus* (4to. 1709, p. 109), mentions coins found at Caistor, the *Venta Icenorum*, inscribed IC. DVRO. T. The example just described proves that he had seen coins corresponding, at least in part, with ours; but it may be questioned whether he may not have taken the IC from others reading ECE, and the T from those before referred to, and possibly did not intend to convey

* Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. iv., p. 107-15.

† I have since observed that another of this type, found at Weston, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

a notion that all these letters were upon one coin. However this may be, it shows that we must be cautious not to reject too hastily the testimony of the earlier antiquaries because they were not so explicit and correct in points of numismatology as we of the present day find it necessary to be.

The inscribed coins under consideration resolve themselves into three series; namely, those reading ECE and ECEN, which, I think, can no longer be doubted to mean coins of the *Iceni*; those with T or ATD, or ANTD, the meaning of which I will not, at present, pretend to determine; and that with CAN or CAM, and DVRO. The last of these is new, and now, for the first time, published. *Duro*, in the names of towns or stations in the ancient itineraries, invariably denotes water: it is, in fact, the Celtic term for water; and Gale had some reason for referring his coin to Caistor on the Wentsum, the Venta Icenorum; but we have in the territories of the *Iceni*, two places called *Durolipons* and *Durobrivæ*, one of which is more probably indicated by the *Duro* upon our coin. The CAM (if, upon the discovery of a more perfect example, such should prove to be the letters on the upper part of this coin) may be referred to *Camboricum*, which was also in the country of the *Iceni*. But, as the two inscriptions upon one coin can hardly be supposed to indicate two places, we must be content to rest in doubt until future discoveries afford further facts for comparison.

The coin in the possession of Mr. Huxtable, before alluded to, appears to read SITMV (fig. 12), which Mr. Poste, I think with good reason, conceives may denote *Sitomagus*, a place also in the same district of Britain. The coincidence is remarkable; and I think we can no longer doubt that these coins really belong to the *Iceni*, and,

that the inscriptions on figs. 2 and 12 denote places in the territories of that people, probably those above suggested. Fig. 11 represents a coin in the possession of Mr. Huxtable, which is here introduced from its evident affinity to the coins found at Weston.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

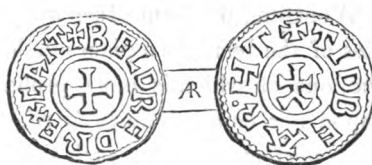
Yours very sincerely,

C. ROACH SMITH.

The Lord Londesborough,

President of the Numismatic Society of London.

VI.



ANOTHER TYPE OF BALDRED.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 27th, 1852.]

It will perhaps be in the recollection of the Society, that at their meeting on the 27th of November last, I exhibited and described the drawing of a specimen of a penny of Baldred or Beldred, king of Kent, of an unpublished type.

It is somewhat remarkable, considering the extreme rarity of the coins of this king, that I am again enabled to place on record a newly discovered specimen of his penny,

which also differs from any hitherto described. It is without the bust, and in general character much resembles the coin figured in Ruding, plate iii. No. 3.

Obv.— + BELDRED REX CANT (the NT in monogram),
in the centre a plain cross.

Rev.— + TIDBEARHT. In the centre a cross, which
has the lower limb divided into two divergent
branches.

On reference to my former paper, it will be seen that the moneyer is the same whose name occurs on a coin of Baldred of the type Ruding, plate iii. No. 1, which is in the collection of Mr. Cuff.

The coin is not quite perfect at the edge, but is, in other respects, in much better condition than the one described by me in November last, which was found in the neighbourhood of Guildford. The present specimen was recently discovered in Suffolk; and has since passed into the cabinet of the Rev. Edward J. Shepherd, by whom the cut at the head of this paper has been kindly contributed.

J. B. BERGNE.

MISCELLANEA.

M. de Longpérier has already read LN as London (Lettres du Baron Marchant, ed, 1850, p. 437). He reads, however, PLN. Prima Londinensia. In consistency with this, he must read MLN. Millesima Londinensis. Is it not better to read in one case Pecunia, in the other Moneta? I may mention that in describing the coin, pl. xxvii. 2. he has omitted the S Senioti, which is found in the plate. This is important to notice, because the occurrence of a coin of Diocletian or Maximianus, struck before their abdication, with PLN, would, I think, militate against the reading LN. London. To my alarm, such a coin presented itself through this error, although, on referring to the plate, it subsided. He carries the principle of abbreviation further, and at p. 441, reads on a coin of Constantinus III., S.M. LD. *Secunda moneta Londinensis*. I object to reading *Secunda*, because we should expect to find *Prima moneta*, or *Tertia moneta*, as well as *Secunda*, yet I cannot find any such exergues. We always find together the letters S.M, never P.M, or T.M, so far as I can find at least. Therefore I think *Signata Moneta* more likely to be correct. On coins of Allectus we find MSL. never MPL. or MTL. It is true, we find SACRA MONETA at full length on some coins; and it might be supposed SM. meant the same. There is much uncertainty in many interpretations; but the collection of variants clears up a good deal. Thus, where P. and M. only occurs, as on the coins with LN., it is safe to read, I think, Pecunia, possibly Percussa, and Moneta. Where P. S. T. and Q. replace each other as on middle brass of Maximianus with SACRA MON, which bear PT., ST., TT., or QT., it is necessary to read Prima, Secunda, Tertia, or Quarta, Treveris. It is as yet an obscure subject, but worthy of investigation. A general collection would facilitate such investigation greatly, giving all the variants. Mr. Stevenson's announced Dictionary will, I hope, contain some such thing. They should be brought together, not scattered as in Rasche's Lexicon.

W. H. SCOTT.

MEDAL OF CHARLES I.—Mr. Pretty, by the hands of Mr. Saul, communicated to the Numismatic Society on the 27th of

May, a singular and unpublished medal of this monarch, which may be thus described :—

Bust of Charles I. Rex., hair rather short, lovelock over his left shoulder; falling lace collar, figured armour, lion's head on shoulder; scarf, medal suspended by a ribbon. *Leg.* CAROLVS I. D. G. MAGN. BRIT. FRANC. ET. HIB. REX. ÆTATIS SVÆ 1642 (?). 2½ AR.

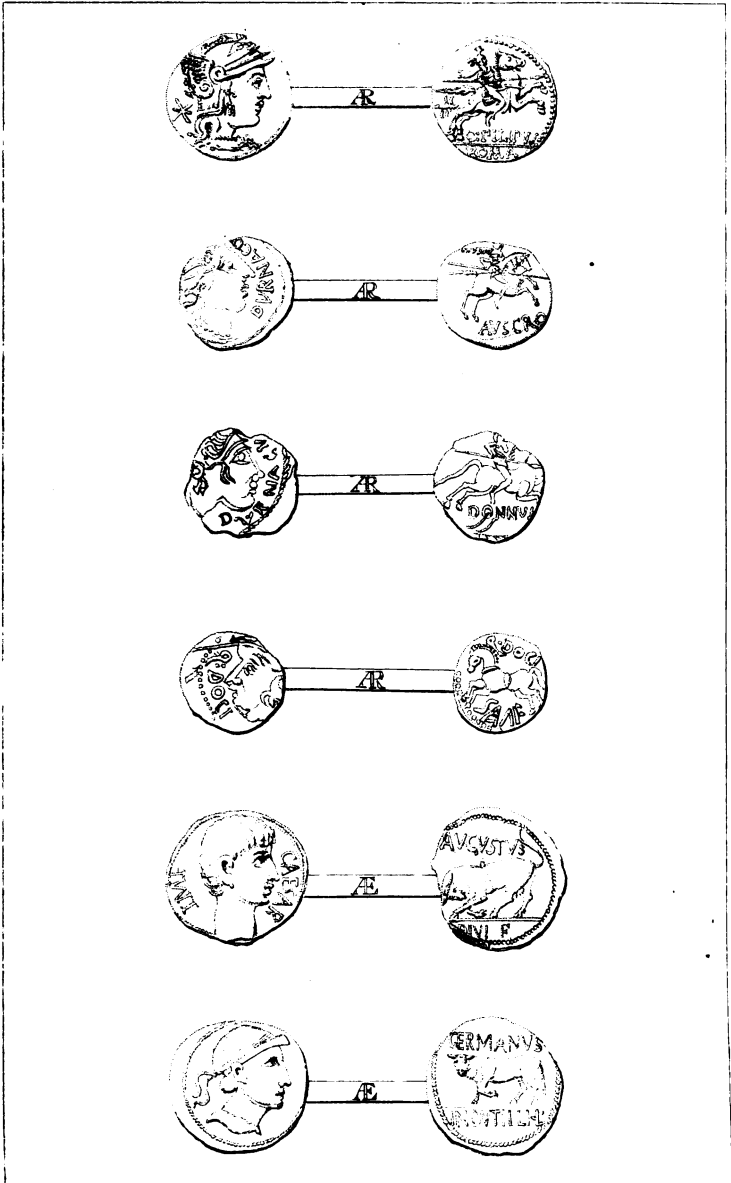
The reverse (representing a figure in a car) to which the specimen from which this description is taken is attached, has no proper connection with it. It was originally published as a reverse to a medal by Trezzo, of Hippolyta Gayza, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Duke of Mantua, who died in 1563.

This medallic portrait of Charles occurs in several reduced sizes on medals worn as badges or memorials, by his partisans during his troubles and after his death.

FORGERIES OF FIVE-FRANC PIECES.—Remarkable ingenuity has been shown in Paris recently in the adulteration of five franc pieces. The *modus operandi* of the money utterers is stated to be as follows :—One side of the coin is carefully removed by the use of a very thin fine saw; as much of the interior as possible is then cut out; the space left vacant is filled up with a composition having the same weight, and nearly the same sound or ring as silver; then the side is carefully soldered on again, and the coin has of course the same outward appearance as before. Most of the pieces thus altered bear the effigy either of Louis XVII., Charles X., or Louis Philippe. The fraud was detected at the Bank of France. The deterioration of the coins thus altered is about seven-tenths.

[The foregoing is taken from the daily journals. A similar, though more ingenious mode of adulteration of the coin is common in the East Indies, where a hole is made by drilling in the edge of the coin, and the piece itself rendered a mere shell, the inside being filled up with inferior metal. We exhibited a specimen of this kind of forgery to the members of the Numismatic Society some years ago. See Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VI. p. 82.]

ANOTHER COIN INSCRIBED VIRI.—A fine specimen of the type engraved in Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xxi. fig. 15, was found a short time since by a labouring man in Pagham Harbour, Sussex.



J. Cleghorn del. et sc.

CAULISH & BRITISH COINS.

XIV.

ON THE ORTHOGRAPHICAL FORM OF THE NAMES
INSCRIBED ON CERTAIN GAULISH AND BRITISH
COINS.

BEFORE proceeding to the more general question which will be discussed in the ensuing pages, I shall submit a few remarks upon a particular series of coins, by which the inquiry has been suggested to me. It is a series assigned by M. Duchalais, in his valuable Catalogue,¹ exclusively to the North-east of Gaul. The coins present, on one side, a rudely rendered female head in a winged helmet; and on the other, an armed horseman galloping, with his lance levelled, and a *chlamys* flying back from his shoulders. They are variously inscribed, exhibiting sometimes the names of supposed native chiefs, sometimes those of tribes or towns. Amongst the latter occur the names of **EBURO**, commonly interpreted as *Eburones*, and of **DURNACOS**, or **DURNACUS**, identified by some numismatists with the modern Tournay.

The general resemblance of these coins, in fabric and type, to the Roman Consular *denarii* is sufficiently obvious; though in size they correspond rather with the *quinarii*, weighing, upon an average, about thirty grains. It has not, however, apparently been observed, that the exact prototype of the entire class is to be found amongst the coins of the Marcian Family, in a *denarius* of Q. Marcus Philippus. This *denarius* has been engraved by Riccio,

¹ Médailles Gauloises, p. 273, note to No. 647.

though apparently from a somewhat defective specimen.² A better example, in the collection of the British Museum, may be thus described :—

Obv.—Head of Rome, in winged helmet, right. Behind the head, ✱.

Rev.—Horseman, in helmet, with *chlamys* flying back, and lance levelled, galloping, right. Behind the horse, an undetermined object.³ Underneath, Q·PILIRVS. In the exergue, ROMA. (AR. Size 4. Weight, 59·6 grains. See plate, fig. I.)

In what way this branch of the Marcian family may have been connected with Gaul, or how its coinage should have become the model for a Belgic artist, cannot now be ascertained. The spelling of the name PILIRVS indicates, in the opinion of Riccio, a somewhat early date for the Consular coin; though, it should be remembered, an archaic orthography is not unlikely to have been affected, especially if the warrior represented on the reverse be, as Riccio thinks, an “ancient worthy” of a family which pretended to the blood of Ancus Marcius. But whatever may have been the date of the original, it is by no means to be inferred, that the Gaulish copies were the produce of the same, or even of the succeeding, age. Roman money is not supposed to have circulated beyond the Alps till the organisation of the “Province,” about B.C. 122; and the Belgic territory would probably be the last to give it admission.

The names occurring in this series, attributed to native chiefs, are AUSCRO, DONNUS, BRICCA—COMAN, RICAN, ROW—CNUOI; none of which are known to history.

² Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma, p. 138, No. 21; and Tav. xxx, No. 11.

³ Riccio calls this a Macedonian helmet, being misled by the incompleteness of the type in his example, upon which only the upper portion of the object appears.

Two of these varieties, however, present a peculiarity, which has led me to the more general inquiry, to which I now wish to call the attention of numismatists. The orthographical form of the Celtic names appears to me to be intimately connected with the chronology of Gaulish and British coins. And without pretending to be able to clear up all the difficulties of so obscure a subject, I yet venture to hope, that by submitting the question to discussion in the form of a definite hypothesis, admitting of proof or disproof, I may at least tend to promote investigation, and, through investigation, discovery.

The two varieties to which I refer bear each a double inscription: on one side, the name of the city *Durnacos* or *Durnacus*; on the other, that of one of the two chiefs, *Auscro* and *Donnus*⁴ (see plate, figs. 2 and 3).

The peculiarity to be noticed is, that on all the known coins of *Auscro* the name of the city, when fully preserved, invariably ends in OS, and on those of *Donnus* it ends as uniformly in VS. I am, therefore, led to suggest, that the change in the spelling of the name of the city is indicative of two distinct epochs, to which the two chiefs respectively belong. The examples in the British Museum do not, perhaps, present any such differences in fabric, or style of art, as of themselves to justify us, in the present state of our knowledge, in assigning to either the priority of date. But upon philological grounds, the terminations COS, and CRO (if standing for CROS), may, I think, be considered anterior to CVS and NVS. Not that the former can be identified directly with the archaic Latin, since the Roman coins, from which, as I have shewn, these

⁴ The two specimens here engraved are from the collection in the British Museum. The French Cabinet possesses examples in which the final S is preserved (*vide* Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 207-8).

are derived, present the later form of spelling. But considering that the first money of the Gauls was imitated from that of the Greeks,—that in all their writings, as Cæsar tells us,⁵ they adopted the Greek character,—and that upon some of their coins, indicating by their type and fabric the influence of Roman models, the legends still continue to be wholly, or partly, in Greek,—it seems not inconsistent to suppose, that when at length the Latin character was assumed, it might at first have been accompanied by a partial admixture of Greek orthography. Should this theory be correct, the names ending in OS may be considered to belong generally to the period of incipient intercourse between the Gauls and Romans, commencing after the colonisation of the “Province,” B.C. 122; whilst the names ending in VS, though upon coins still technically termed “autonomous,” may be regarded generally as posterior to the complete establishment of the Roman power. Although the change in style would not, of course, be effected within the limits of a single year, yet the final subjugation of Gaul by Cæsar, B.C. 51, furnishes the most probable approximate epoch—the *mean* date, so to speak—for the transition.

I shall now proceed to inquire, how far the historical evidence deducible from the coins themselves is in accordance with this supposition. In so doing, I shall include the money of this country with that of Gaul, because not merely was the coinage of Britain derived from its continental neighbour; but its language, being originally the same, and exposed to similar influences from without, would naturally undergo the same variations.

I shall, however, not notice names ending in O, except where some evidence appears of the omission of a final S;

⁵ Bell. Gall. vi. 14.

for O might probably itself be in some instances a Celtic termination, which would continue unaltered in the Roman times.

The following propositions appear to me to result from a comparison of all the instances with which I am acquainted :—

I. That the terminations OS and VS do not occur united upon any single coin.

II. That the termination OS is not found in conjunction with titles indicative of Roman authority, institutions, or forms of speech; nor the termination VS in conjunction with any that are strictly aboriginal.

III. That of the few historical names occurring upon this class of coins, those which are known to be anterior to the Roman conquest occur, *almost* universally, with the termination OS, whilst those which can be proved posterior have always the termination VS.

In thus stating the collective testimony of the several examples I have hitherto met, I must remind the reader, that such rules ought not, from the nature of the case, to be expected to be invariable; for at least some exceptional instances may be anticipated as we approach the era of transition, when the orthography would for a short time be liable to fluctuation.

I. Of the first proposition, being simply a negative, no proof can, of course, be offered. Its correctness must be tried when any counter evidence is adduced. The only ostensibly adverse example which I have yet discovered appears in the Catalogue of the Hunter Collection,⁶ where a coin is published as inscribed DORNACOS—DONNVS. I am enabled, however, by the kindness of Mr. Wadding-

⁶ Page 128.

ton, who has recently examined the coin itself in the Glasgow Museum, to state that this reading is erroneous, the first name really terminating, as upon all similar varieties, in VS.

II. The second proposition will be best explained by the mention of those Roman titles which are found in conjunction with the termination VS, and never with that of OS.

The first is the letter F, following a proper name in the genitive case, which Mr. Birch⁷ has pointed out as the abbreviation of *Filius*, similar to that adopted on the coins of Augustus, who thus recorded his legal relationship to Julius. The British Museum possesses one undoubted example of the combination of this title with the termination VS, in the well-known British gold coin, having on the obverse COM.F., and on the reverse EPPILLVS. In the same collection is also another specimen, which will hereafter be noticed, but of which the reading is not sufficiently certain, to justify its being quoted at present in illustration of the use of the Roman formula.

A second title of Roman form is REX, which occurs, combined with CVNOBELINVS, on a copper coin of that prince in the British Museum, and combined with ADIETVANVS, on a Gaulish coin, upon which it will be necessary to remark in the sequel.

To this head may also be referred the legend AMBACTVS, occurring, without further addition, on the obverse of a coin in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris.⁸ The word *Ambactus*, which, according to Festus, was used by Ennius in the sense of “*δοῦλος μισθωτός*,” occurs in Cæsar, apparently, for a *dependent*.⁹ If, therefore, with M. Duchalais, we consider its appearance on this coin as expressive of

⁷ Num. Chron. Vol. VII. p. 80.

⁸ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 158, No. 446.

⁹ “*Eorum (i. e. equitum) ut quisque ex genere copiiisque am-*

submission to the Roman sway, we have a confirmation of the date to which the termination VS would refer it; though I am bound to confess to some doubt, whether a word thus isolated is not in reality a proper name.

On the other hand, the title of *Vergobret*, which, from the language of Cæsar,¹⁰ must have been peculiar to the period of Gaulish independence, is found, evidently united with a proper name as a designation of rank, on two remarkable coins, presenting examples of the termination OS. The first, published by the late Baron Marchant,¹¹ is, according to him, inscribed CISIARECO VERCOBRETO—SIMISSOS PVBLIC.....VIO. The second, edited by M. De Saulcy,¹² reads CISIAMBOS CATTOS VERCOBRETO—SIMISSOS PVBLICOS LIXOVIO. Without staying to inquire into the correctness of the explanation given by M. Marchant to the words SIMISSOS PUBLICOS, the title VERCOBRETO furnishes sufficient evidence of the early date of these coins.

Here it will be necessary to notice a statement of a learned French writer, which, if correct, would militate against the proposition I am now endeavouring to establish. M. Lambert, of Bayeux, has spoken,¹³ in somewhat general terms, but without any apparent doubt, of coins inscribed, SANTONOS—Q. DOCI; the latter of which names partakes obviously of a Roman form. No coin, however, with such a legend, is actually published either by him, or,

plissimus, ita plurimos circum se *ambactos* clientesque habet" (Bell. Gall. vi. 15).

¹⁰ "Qui summo magistratu præerat, quem *Vergobretum* appellant Ædúi, qui creatur annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem" (Bell. Gall. i. 16).

¹¹ *Mélanges de Numismatique et d'Histoire*, Dissert. xxv.

¹² *Revue Num.* 1837, p. 12.

¹³ *Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise*, p. 7.

as far as I am aware, by any other numismatist; nor is there any such in the British Museum. I cannot but suspect, therefore, that he has been led into the belief of the existence of this inscription by the assumption of preceding writers, that the coins of *Q. Doci* belong to the *Santonos*. The only name with which SANTONOS has, as I believe, been really found united, is ARIVOS. That of Q. DOCI, in the best preserved examples, is followed only by four letters, which Mionnet renders variously as SANT, SAMI, and SΔΔI; the first of which readings is adopted by M. Lambert himself,¹⁴ and by M. A. Barthélemy,¹⁵ on coins which they respectively publish, whilst the second only is considered admissible by M. Duchalais.¹⁶ The last-mentioned author determines, as I think, justly, that these coins belong not to the *Santonos*, but to Gallia Belgica, though he leaves the legend SAMI unexplained. I shall take the opportunity of suggesting a new interpretation of this much-vexed word, illustrated by a specimen in the British Museum, here engraved (see plate, fig. 4). I would render it as SAM. F[ilius], rudely compressed into a form which will be easily understood by a comparison with the Table of Monograms, published in Riccio's work. If this reading be correct, it furnishes an additional proof that the Belgic chief, who appears to have assumed the prænomen of *Quintus*, belongs to the Roman period.

III. In proof of my third proposition, I shall specify all the coins I have met with, presenting examples of either termination, and bearing names of which the date can be ascertained from historical sources.

Firstly, Names ending in OS.

¹⁴ Page 145.

¹⁵ Rev. Num. 1838, pp. 1—7.

¹⁶ Med. Gaul. p. 235, note to No. 567.

1. COIOS. On the reverse of a coin in the *Bibliothèque Royale*,¹⁷ thus inscribed, is the legend ORCITIRIX, under which name is recognised the *Orgetorix* mentioned by Cæsar as a chief of the Helvetii at the commencement of the Gallic war.¹⁸

2. TASGITIOC, on a coin also in the *Bibliothèque*.¹⁹ Tasgetius, chief of the Carnutes, is mentioned in Cæsar,²⁰ in the fifth year of the war (B.C. 54).

3. LVXTIPIOS, from the same collection.²¹ This name is identified by the French numismatists with Lucterius, chief of the Cadurci, who appears in the seventh campaign.²²

4. LITAVICOS, on a coin published by the Marquis de Lagoy.²³ Litavicus, chief of the Ædui, held a command under Cæsar, B.C. 52.²⁴

5. IVLIOS. This name occurs on the same coin with that of DVRAT.²⁵ Duratius, chief of the Pictones, is mentioned by Aulus Hirtius as an adherent to the Romans towards the close of the war;²⁶ and M. Duchalais, with much probability, supposes him to have affiliated himself into the Julian family.

6. DVRNACOS. This word is united with DVBNOREX on a coin published by Bouteroue,²⁷ differing in style from those of *Durnacus* before described. The second of these names is generally recognised as that of the Æduan chief, the *Dumnorix* of Cæsar.²⁸ Although the reading

¹⁷ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 126, No. 374. ¹⁸ *Bell. Gall.* i. 2.

¹⁹ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 124, No. 371. ²⁰ *Bell. Gall.* v. 25.

²¹ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 13, No. 25. ²² *Bell. Gall.* vii. 5.

²³ Notice sur l'Attribution de quelques Médailles des Gaules, p. 37.

²⁴ *Bell. Gall.* vii. 37. ²⁵ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 14, No. 26.

²⁶ *Bell. Gall.* viii. 26.
²⁷ *Recherches Curieuses des Mon-*

²⁸ *Bell. Gall.* i. 3.

DVRNACOS rests merely upon the authority of Bouteroue, yet I know no other reason for doubting its correctness, than that the coins of *Dubnorex* are commonly inscribed DVRNOCOV.

I forbear, however, to rely upon the coin having on the obverse CARMANOS, and on the reverse COMIOS, which Eckhel²⁹ and other numismatists have attributed to Comius, king of the Atrebatas, employed by Cæsar in his negotiations with the Britons;³⁰ for I am inclined to follow the opinion of M. Duchalais,³¹ that the fabric and style of the coin refer it to the south of Gaul.

Secondly, Names ending in VS.

1. EPPILLVS, on the reverse of the coin already quoted, with the inscription COM. F. As the latter name is generally admitted to be that of the Atrebate chief, his son *Eppillus* might very naturally belong to the period succeeding the reduction of Gaul.

2. OVNOBELINVS, on the coin before mentioned. Cunobelin is known, from Dion Cassius³² and Suetonius,³³ to have been contemporary with Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula.

3. GERMANVS, united with a word which has been rendered by the French numismatists generally as INDVTILII, by M. Senckler³⁴ as INDVTILLIL, and by the writer of the Sale Catalogue of the Pembroke Collection³⁵ as INDVTILLI. F. The latter reading appears to me to have

²⁹ *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, vol. i. p. 77; cf. De la Saussaye, *Rev. Num.* 1837, p. 5.

³⁰ *Bell. Gall.* iv. 21, etc.

³¹ *Med. Gaul.* p. 88, No. 298.

³² *Hist. Rom. lib.* lx.

³³ *Calig. c.* 44.

³⁴ *Jahrbuch des Vereins von Alterthums-Freunden*, 1846, pp. 44—47.

³⁵ Note to Lot 276, p. 63.

the balance of probability in its favour; though I did not feel it sufficiently certain to quote the coin so inscribed, when discussing my second proposition, as an instance of the Roman formula combined with the termination VS. The late date, however, of this coin is determined by other more conclusive evidence, the type being imitated from that of a small brass piece of Augustus, bearing his head and designation, with the addition DIVI F., an addition which tends incidentally to support the interpretation to which I incline for the Gaulish legend. Ignorant of this derivation of the coin, Eckhel³⁶ appears to have acquiesced in the opinion of Beger, who had assigned it to Indutiomarus, chief of the Treviri in the time of Cæsar;³⁷ and M. Senckler has wasted a good deal of ingenuity in endeavouring to restore the attribution. I annex an engraving of the original coin and its copy, from examples in the British Museum (see plate, figs. 5, 6).

4. AMBACTVS. I have already noticed the argument deducible from the supposed meaning of this word. I now refer to the coin so inscribed, because a collateral proof of its later date is furnished by its type, which, according to M. Duchalais,³⁸ is borrowed from a *quinarius* of Caius Antius Restio; and this person is stated by Riccio to have been *triumvir monetalis* between B.C. 50 and B.C. 43.³⁹

5. IVLIVS. On the reverse of a coin so inscribed⁴⁰ is the name of TOGIRI, which, from the correspondence of fabric and type, M. Duchalais has identified with *Q. Doci*.⁴¹ I have already given my reasons for assigning this latter personage to the Roman period; and, assuming the

³⁶ Doctr. Num. Vet. vol. i. p. 78.

³⁷ Bell. Gall. v. 3, etc.

³⁸ Med. Gaul. p. 4.

³⁹ Monete, etc. p. 14.

⁴⁰ Lambert, Essai sur la Num. Gaul. p. 144, pl. x. No. 26.

⁴¹ Med. Gaul. p. 237.

correctness of M. Duchalais' opinion, the name in full would be *Quintus Julius Togirix* (or *Docirix*). Although, from the instance of Duratius, the honour of enrolment in the *Gens Julia* would appear to have been first conceded at an earlier epoch, yet the wide extension of the practice dates from a few years after the subjugation of Gaul.⁴² Both Cæsar himself, and still more Augustus, lavished the Julian name not merely on individuals,⁴³ but on towns.

6. Lastly, I have to mention an example which forms the only exception I have yet discovered to the general rule stated in my third proposition. It is a coin published by the Marquis de Lagoy,⁴⁴ having on the obverse REX ADIETVANVS, and on the reverse SOTIOTA, which has been attributed by French writers to Adcantuannus, king of the Sotiates, reduced to submission by Crassus, B.C. 56.⁴⁵ The name of this prince is, in a MS. of Cæsar in the *Bibliothèque Royale*, written ADIATVANVS; and I readily admit the propriety of the identification. A single instance, however, of the termination VS, on a coin apparently somewhat anterior to the date which I have selected as the mean epoch of transition, will hardly be thought materially to impair my argument. The Sotiates were a tribe in the South of Gallia Aquitania; and it is not improbable, that in the vicinity of the Province the Roman orthography may have prevailed somewhat earlier than in the Northern divisions of Gaul.

In conclusion, a few words must be added upon a monumental inscription, which has been sometimes referred to in

⁴² Thierry, *Histoire des Gaulois*, part iii. ch. 1.

⁴³ Cf. Merivale, *History of the Romans under the Empire*, vol. ii. p. 3, *note*; where several instances of persons so entitled are quoted from the Imperial times.

⁴⁴ Notice, etc. p. 16.

⁴⁵ Cæs. Bell. Gall. iii. 22.

proof of the occurrence of the termination OS in Gaulish names during the imperial times. Upon the Roman triumphal arch at Orange, in the Department of Vaucluse, are sculptured several trophies captured from barbarian warriors, with bucklers bearing the following words:⁴⁶—on those upon the front of the arch, MARIO, SACROVIR, DACVDO, VDILLVS, AVOT...; on those upon its flank, BODVACVS,⁴⁷ VAVNE, BEVE, RATVI, —SRE. According to M. De Peiresc, as quoted by Montfaucon,⁴⁸ the name of TEVTOBOCHVS was also upon a stone which fell from the arch about the year 1600; but the story is generally regarded as apocryphal, and probably originated in the once prevalent belief, that the edifice was a monument of the victory gained by Marius over the Teutones, under Teutobodus,⁴⁹ near Aquæ Sextiæ, B.C. 102. The arch is now referred, by the best authorities, to the time of Marcus Aurelius.

Without at all doubting this chronology, I may, in passing, point out, that the name of Sacrovir occurs in the reign of Tiberius, as that of the Æduan insurgent defeated by Silius near Augustodunum, A.D. 21—a person who had previously obtained the rights of Roman citizenship, and

⁴⁶ These inscriptions have been often and variously published, by Montfaucon, Merimée, Millin, and others. I have adopted the version given by M. Courtet, in an article which appears to contain the most accurate account of the monument (*Revue Archæologique*, vol. v. pp. 209—220).

⁴⁷ The name BODVACVS induces me to submit this passing question to British numismatists: Whether the most probable Latin form of BODVOC would be *Boadicea*?

⁴⁸ *Antiq. Expliq. Supplement*, p. 74.

⁴⁹ Lelewel assigns to Teutobodus the coin inscribed TOVTO-BOCIO—ATEPILOS (*vide* Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 163, No. 448). Could I fairly convince myself of the justness of this attribution, the latter name would supply an additional argument in favour of my third proposition.

the *Gentile* name of Julius, in the manner I have before referred to.⁵⁰

To return, however, to the question of orthography : the inscriptions (of which parts are quite unintelligible) present, it will be observed, no actual example of the termination OS; and its supposed existence could therefore only have been suggested by the names of MARIO and DACVDO (otherwise read DACVNO), in which it might have been conceived that the final S is omitted. Now I readily admit that these words, from their position, are nominatives, and not Latin datives or ablatives; but I can by no means allow that the occasional omission of the S upon the earlier Gaulish coins, resulting from the imperfection of the art of coinage amongst the uncivilised natives, is any authority for a similar deficiency in an architectural inscription executed under the Roman administration. I should at once, therefore, adopt the obvious explanation, that some Gaulish names either originally ended in O, or were so rendered in a language in which that termination was familiar.

With these observations, which have extended beyond the limits I had at first contemplated, I shall leave the further elucidation of the question to more learned numismatists.

EDMUND OLDFIELD.

12th April, 1852.

⁵⁰ Tacit. Annal. lib. iii. c. 40—46.

XV.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SERIES
OF THE COINS OF THE PATAN SULTANS OF HIN-
DUSTAN. BY EDWD. THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

IN the year 1847-8, I published, in this Journal, a series of papers on the "Coins of the Patan Sultans of Delhi." Since that period, I have availed myself of every opportunity of improving the existing catalogue of these medals, endeavouring at the same time to gather every collateral information towards the general elucidation of the numismatic history of the Patan monarchs of Hindustan.

During my late residence in India, the liberality of my friend, Mr. E. C. Bayley, placed at my disposal an entire cabinet of Delhi coins. So complete a collection is in itself worthy of independent description; but, aided by extensive contributions from other sources, it enables me to add very considerably to the previously known suite of medals. I have therefore arranged these new materials for publication in our Numismatic Chronicle, where they will appropriately appear as a connected supplement to the earlier essays printed in this periodical.

NOTE.—The *second number*, entered after the leading number of each coin, indicates, in cases where no description of the piece is given, the heading in the original papers under which the medals now detailed should be classified.

Where a full transcript of any specimen is introduced in the following list, the *second number* determines merely the position, after *that* number, in which the new coin should be inserted in the general detail exhibited in the previous text.

In some instances, descriptions of coins, already published, which are specially referred to in the notes on the present supplementary catalogue, have been re-produced entire; and again, where corrections of previous readings have been found necessary, the complete legends, embodying the revised rendering, have usually been placed under the proper (*second*) number, unaccompanied by further remark.

LIST OF THE PATAN SULTANS OF HINDUSTAN.

CORRECTED FROM THEIR COINS.

Date of Accession. A.H.	No.	NAMES OF SULTANS.
589	1	Mu'iz-ud-dín Muhammad bin Sâm (1st Dynasty).
602	2	Kutb-ud-dín Ibek.
607	3	Arám Sháh.
607	4	Shams-ud-dín Altumsh.
633	5	Rukn-ud-dín Fíróz Sháh.
634	6	Sultán Rizíah.
637	7	Mu'iz-ud-dín Bahrám Sháh.
639	8	Alá-ud-dín Masaúd Sháh.
644	9	Násir-ud-dín Mahmúd.
664	10	Ghíás-ud-dín Balban.
685	11	Mu'iz-ud-dín Kaikubád.
688	12	Jalál-ud-dín Fíróz Sháh, <i>Khilji</i> (2nd Dynasty).
695	13	Rukn-ud-dín Ibráhím.
695	14	Alá-ud-dín Muhammad Sháh.
715	15	Shaháb-ud-dín Umar.
716	16	Kutb-ud-dín Mubárák Sháh.
720	17	Násir-ud-dín Khusrú.
720	18	Ghíás-ud-dín Tughlak Sháh (3rd Dynasty).
725	19	Muhammad bin Tughlak.
752	20	Fíróz Sháh bin Salar Rajab.
790	21	Tughlak Sháh 2nd.
791	22	Abúbakr Sháh.
793	23	Muhammad Sháh bin Fíróz Sháh.
795	24	Sikandar Sháh.
795	25	Mahmúd Sháh bin Muhammad Sháh (Tímúr, 800).
797	26	Nusrat Sháh <i>Interregnum</i> , Mahmúd restored, 802.
815	27	Daulat Khán Lodí.
817	28	Khizr Khán <i>Syud</i> (4th Dynasty).
824	29	Mubárák Sháh 2nd.
839	30	Muhammad Sháh bin Faríd Sháh.
849	31	A'lam Sháh.
854	32	Bahlól Lodí (5th Dynasty).
894	33	Sikandar bin Bahlól.
923	34	Ibráhím bin Sikandar (Báber, 930 A.H.).
937	35	Muhammad Humáyún, <i>Moghul</i> .
946	36	Faríd-ud-dín Shír Sháh, <i>Afghán</i> .
952	37	Islám Sháh.
960	38	Muhammad A'dil Sháh.
961	39	Ibráhím Súr.
962	40	Sikandar Sháh (Humáyún, 962 A.H.).

4TH SULTAN.]

SHAMS-UD-DIN ALTUMSH.

No. I.

(No. 14.) Copper. Weight, 47 gr. A.H. 623. R. *My Cabinet.**Obv.*— **श्री सुषतां चित्तिमिषि वं १२८३***Rev.* - Centre **السلطان ايلتمش**Margin **ضرب * * عشرين وستمايه**

No. II.

(No. 19.) Copper. Weight, 44 gr. V.R.

Obv.—Square area **عدل السلطان***Rev.*—Area as in No. 19 **ضرب ملتان**

6TH SULTAN.]

SULTAN RIZIAH.

No. III.

(No. 27.) Silver. Weight, 164·5 gr. A.H. 635. V. R.
*Colonel T. P. Smith.**Obv.*—**السلطان الاعظم جلالة الدنيا والدين ملكه ابنت التمش**
السلطان مهرة اصير المومنين*Rev.*—Area **في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المومنين**Margin *** * سنه خمس وثلثين وستما * ***

No. IV.

(Nos. 28, 29.) Four new Coins of the same type as Nos. 28, 29,
distinctly confirm the reading previously given of*Obv.*—**السلطان الاعظم رضىه الدنيا والدين**

VOL. XV.

s

9TH SULTAN.]

NASIR-UD-DIN MAHMUD.

Among my notes on Unpublished Coins, I observe a transcript of the legends of an interesting Medal in the British Museum (*Prinsep Collection*), which was apparently struck by Násir-ud-din Mahmúd before he succeeded to the throne of Dehli.

The inscriptions on the coin read as follows :—

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر محمود
شاه بن سلطان —

Rev.—في عهد الامام المستنصر بالله امير المؤمنين * *

The erasure of the marginal legend deprives this piece of much of its historical value, as we thereby lose the record of the place of mintage, though the *في عهد*, which precedes the Khalif's name on the reverse field, approximately determines the date of issue. (See Briggs' *Ferishtah*, I. 210.)

10TH SULTAN.]

GHIAS-UD-DIN BALBAN.

No. V.

(No. 42.) Gold. Weight, 162 gr. A. H. 68 (?)

Rev.—Margin ضرب هذه السكه بحضر * * * ثمانين وستمايه

12TH SULTAN.]

JALAL-UD-DIN FIROZ.

No. VI.

(No. 50.) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 690. R.

No. VII.

(No. 50.) Silver. Weight, 165 gr. A.H. 692. R.

14TH SULTAN.]

ALA-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH.

No. VIII.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 163 gr. Dehli.¹ A.H. 702. R.

No. IX.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 706. R.
Archæological Society, Delhi.

Rev.—Margin ضرب هذه الفضة بدارالاسلام في سنة ست وسبعماية

No. X.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 167 gr. A.H. 714. R.—بدارالاسلام

No. XI.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. Déogír, A.H. 714. Unique.
My Cabinet.

Rev.—Margin ضرب هذه الفضة بقلعه ديوگير في سنة اربع عشر وسبعماية

This coin is remarkable, as affording the earliest specimen, hitherto available, of the coinage of the newly conquered city of Déogír²—a mintage so peculiarly identified with the history of Alá-ud-dín's early rise, and eventual accession to sovereignty.

The year 714 impressed upon the piece under review, offers a date but little removed from the epoch of Káfúr's more comprehensive subjection of the Central Indian Provinces, of which Déogír constituted the then metropolis.

¹ Since this was set up in type, I have been enabled to add to the list of Silver Coins, the dates A.H. 698, 708, and 709.

² The most ancient coin from the Déogír mint, previously published, is Tughlak Sháh's, No. 77, dated A.H. 721.

16TH SULTAN.]

KUTB-UD-DIN MUBARAK SHAH.

No. XII.

(No. 65.) Gold, *square coin*. Weight, 167 grains. Kutbábád, A.H. 719. V. R. *Sir T. T. Metcalfe*.³

Obv.—الامام الاعظم خليفه رب العلمين قطب الدنيا والدين
 ابو المظفر مبارک شاه

Rev.—Area السلطان ابن السلطان الواثق بالله امير المومنين
 ضرب هذه السكه بقلعه قطب اباد في سنه تسع
 عشر وسبعماية

This coin presents us with the name of a new place of mintage: we have no direct means of ascertaining the locality indicated by the designation of *Kutbábád*; this however is the less a subject of regret, as there seems good reason to suppose that the term was only momentarily applied to that portion of the many-cited Dehli, which had the honor of constituting the immediate residence of Mubárah Sháh.

To put the reader in possession of some of the numerous changes of position of the main city of Dehli, during the time of the Patáns, I subjoin a concise summary of these various migrations, from the Khulásat-i-Tawárikh.

بعد از امتداد ايام در سنه چهارصد و چهل بكرماجيت راجه اسكبال
 تنور نزدیک اندر پته شهر دھلي آباد كرد پس ازان راي پتهورا
 در سنه يك هزار و دوصد و كثرى بكرماجيت قلعه و شهرى بنام خود
 اباد ساخت سلطان قطب الدين ابيك و سلطان شمس الدين

³ Fráehn, "Numi Kufici," p. 81, pl. xxi., notices a similar gold coin, minted in 720 A.H. The locality was doubtfully read by him as قلعه مكران ———

التمش در قلعه رای پتھورا میبودند و سلطان غیاث الدین بلبن قلعه دیگر اساس نهاده سنه ۶۶۱ هجری سررعن موسوم گردانید سلطان معزالدین کیقباد درسنه ۶۸۶ هجری بر ساحل دریای جمنا شهری دیگر مشتمل بر عمارات دلکشا آباد کرده کیلوکری نام نهاد چنانچه امیر خسرو در کتاب قران السعیدین می ستاید و سلطان جلال الدین خلجی شهر کوشک لعل و سلطان علاوالدین شهر کوشک سیری آباد کرده تختگاه نمودند و سلطان غیاث الدین تغلق شاه درسنه ۷۲۵ هجری تغلق آباد شهری طرح انداخت و سلطان محمد فخرالدین جونا پسرش قصری دیگر اساس نهاده بلند ایوانی متضمن هزار ستون برافراخت و دیگر منازل دلکشا ازسنگ رخام بکار رفت و سلطان فیروزشاه درسنه ۷۵۵ هجری فیروز آباد شهری بزرگ طرح انداخته دریای جمنا بریده نزدیک روان گردانید و سه گروه فیروز آباد و کوشکی دیگر مشتمل بر مناره جهان نما نام برافراشت که تا حال بر کوهچه قائم است و عوام الناس انرا لاته فیروز شاه گویند و سلطان مبارکشاه مبارک آباد بنا نهاده و حضرت نصیرالدین محمد همایون بادشاه سنه ۹۳۸ هجری قلعه اندرپته را تعمیر و مرتسم نموده دین پناه نام نهاده تختگاه فرمود و شیر شاه افغان شهرعلائی را که کوشک سیری مشهور بود ویران کرده قصری دیگر طرح انداخت و سلیم شاه پسرش در سنه ۹۵۳ هجری قلعه سلیم گده تعمیر کرد که تا حال در میان دریای جمنا مجاذی قلعه ارک شاهجهان آباد قائم است اگرچه این فرماندهان هرکدام شهری احداث نموده دارالسلطنت قرار دادند اما در اطراف ممالک تحتگاه فرمانروایان هندوستان دهلی مشهور بود «صوبه دارالخلافت شاهجهان آباد»

16 SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XIII.

(No. 66.) S. C. Weight, 47 gr. A.H. 716. R.

No. XIV.

(No. 66.) S. C. Weight, 55 gr. A.H. 716. Unique.

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم قطب الدنيا والدين*Rev.*—ابوالمظفر مبارك شاه السلطان ٧١٦

These two coins more fully confirm the rectification of the date given by Ferishtah for the accession of Mubarak Sháh proposed at page 41 of my original text.

I observe that Zia-i-Barani himself gives 717 A.H., as the date of Mubarak's formal inauguration as Sultán; but as Alá-ud-din's death took place on the 6th Shawál, and Káfúr was killed thirty-five days after that date, Mubarak was clearly in possession of power during a brief portion of the year 716 A.H., and, as we see, coined money in his own name.

I would take this opportunity of directing attention to the alteration which took place in the designation of the silver money under Mubarak Sháh. His square silver coins—a novelty of his own introduction—are denominated سكه, in contradistinction to the الفضة, which is constant on the silver mintages of his predecessors, and which is retained in use on Mubarak's own circular coins, up to the year 717 A.H. Subsequent to this, the word الفضة gradually falls into disuse, and Tughlak Sháh uniformly employs the term سكه.

18TH SULTAN.]

GHIAS-UD-DIN TUGHLAK SHAH.

No. XV.

(No. 76.) Gold. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 725. Unique.

Obv.—السلطان الغازي غياث الدنيا و الدين ابوالمظفر

Rev.—Area تغلق شاه السلطان ناصر امير المؤمنين

Margin * * سنه خمس و * *

No. XVI.

(No. 78.) Silver. Weight, 161 gr. A.H. 722. R. *My Cabinet.*

19TH SULTAN.

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAK.

No. XVII.

(No. 82.) Gold. Weight (with a suspending ring), 213 gr. A.H. 725. Unique.

No. XVIII.

(No. 82.) Gold. Weight, 99.0 gr. Unique.

Obv.—محي سنن خاتم النبيين

“Defender of the laws of the last Prophet.”

Rev.—محمد بن تغلق شاه

No. XIX.

(No. 83.) Gold. Weight, “12.80 grammes.” Déogir, A.H. 727 Unique.

Obv.—ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن تغلق

Rev.—Area لاله الاالله محمد رسول الله

Margin هذا الدينار في قبه دين السلام اعنى حضرة

ديوگير ۷۲۷

For the above notice of this coin, I am indebted to the owner, M. Soret, of Geneva, who most obligingly favored me with a transcript of the legends of this unique piece, previous to his own intended publication of a full description of the coin in "Les Mémoires de la Société Numismatique de St. Petersburg."

No. XX.

(No. 83.) Gold. Weight, 198 gr. A.H. 728. R.

No. XXI.

(No. 83.) Gold. Weight, 198 gr. A.H. 729. R.

No. XXII.

(No. 84.) Gold. Weight, 169 gr. A.H. 739. Unique.

General T. P. Smith.

Obv.— ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن

Rev. السلطان السعيد الشهيد تغلق شاه سنة تسع وثلثين
وسبعماية

No. XXIII.

(No. 85.) Gold. Weight, 169 gr. A.H. 743. V.R.

No. XXIV.

(No. 87.) Silver. Weight, 138 gr. A.H. 727. Unique. *Dehli Archaeological Society.* Small coin. Legends similar to those on gold coin No. 83, with the exception of the word العدلي which takes the place of الدينار

No. XXV.

(No. 88.) S. C. Average weight of eight coins, 139.6 gr. (The highest, 140 gr.) A.H. 729.

No. XXVI.

(No. 89.) S. C. Average weight of three coins, 140.3 gr.
A.H. 130. R.

19TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XXVII.

(No. 89.) S.C. Weight, 140 gr. A.H. 732. Unique.

No. XXVIII.

(No. 91.) Silver. Weight, 50·5 gr. A.H. 727.

No. XXIX.

(No. 92.) S.C. Weight, 52 gr. A.H. 725.

No. XXX.

(No. 92.) Silver. Weight, 51 gr. A.H. 727. Unique.
My Cabinet.

Obv.— في زمن السلطان العادل محمد بن تغلقشاه
Rev.— دامت سلطنته في سنه سبع وعشرين وسبعماية

No. XXXI.

(No. 93.) Silver. A.H. 733, 735.
Copper, A.H. 732; Brass, A.H. 733; Silver, A.H. 734.

No. XXXII.

(No. 94.) Silver. Weights, 48·5 gr., and 51·5 gr. A.H. 734, 737.

No. XXXIII.

(No. 97.) Brass. Weight, 139 gr. A.H. 730. V.R.

Rev.—Margin⁴ در تحت گاه دهلي سال بر هفصد سی

Facsimile. ¹ ² ³ بر * لفظ بر و لفظ بار هردو
صیغه صفت است بمعنی فرمانبردار و نیکوکار و راست گو و
مهربان فقط * * از صراح

VOL. XV.

T

19TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XXXIV.

(No. 97.) Brass. A.H. (?) Unique. *Lady Sale.**Rev.*—Margin ... &c. در دارالاسلام

No. XXXV.

(No. 99.) Brass. Weight, 132 gr. A.H. 731. R.

*Sir H. M. Elliot.**Obv.*—مهرشد تنكه پىجاه كانى در روزگار بنده اميدوار محمد—
تغلقى*Rev.*—Area — من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمن

Margin در تحت گاه دولت اباد سال بر هفصد سى يك

No. XXXVI.

(No. 99.) Brass. Weight, 131 gr. A.H. 732. R.

No. XXXVII.

(No. 100.) Brass. Weight, 102 gr. A.H. 731. V.R.

No. XXXVIII.

(No. 102.) Brass. Weight, 64 gr. A.H. 732.

No. XXXIX.

(No. 103.) Copper. Weight, 51 gr. R.

Obv.—محمد بن تغلقى*Rev.*—ربى حسبى “My Lord—my Sufficiency.”

No. XL.

(No. 106.) Brass. Weight, 80 gr. A.H. 730.

19TH SULTAN, *continued*.]

No. XLI.

(No. 106.) Brass. Weight, average of six specimens, 81·3.
A.H. 732. R.*Obv.*— ضرب الدرهم الشرعي في زمن العبد محمد بن تغلق*Rev.*— بحضرة دهلي في سنة اثنين وثلثين وسبعماية

XLII.

(No. 106.) Brass. Weight, 79 gr. A.H. 730. Unique.

Rev.— بدارالملک دهلي في سنة ثلثين وسبعماية

XLIII.

(No. 106.) Copper. Weight, 103 gr. A.H. 730. Unique.

Obv.— ضرب هذه النصفی في زمن العبد الراجی رحمة الله*Rev.*— محمد بن تغلق بحضرة دولت اباد سنة ثلثين وسبعماية

XLIV.

(No. 107.) Brass. Weight, 53 gr. R.

Obv.— عدل
هشت کاني*Rev.*— محمد تغلق

No. XLV.

(No. 107.) Copper. Weight, 25 gr. Unique.

Obv.— سکھ
دوکاني*Rev.*— محمد تغلق

19TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XLVI.

(No. 109.) S. C. or C. Weight, 110 gr. R.

Obv.— الامام الاعظم خليفه الله في العالم*Rev.*—Area المستكفي بالله امير المؤمنين

ضرب هذه الـ * * * وسبعمايه Margin

No. XLVII.

(No. 109.) Copper. Weight, 55 gr.

Obv.(?)— خليفه الله في شهر*Rev.*—المستكفي بالله

No. XLVIII.

(No. 110.) S. C. Weight, 138 gr. A. H. 750. R.

Brass ditto. A.H. 749, 750, 751.

No. XLIX.

(No. 111.) Copper. Weight, 54 gr. R.

Obv.— محمد*Rev.*— تغلقشاه

No. L.

Silver. Weight, 140 gr. A.H. 728. Unique.

*Dehli Archaeological Society.**Obv.*—Area ضرب بامر الائق بالله محمد بن تغلق شاههذه السكه بحضرة سناركانو سنه ثمان وعشرين
وسبعمايه Margin*Rev.*—السلطان المعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر بهادر
شاه السلطان ابن السلطان

It is stated in Stewart's History of Bengal (p. 80), that Muhammad-bin-Tughlak "newly come to the throne, appointed Kudder Khan to the government of Luknouti, and confirmed Bhirám Khán in the government of Sunergong ; these two persons are said to have ruled their respective territories for fourteen years, with much equity and propriety."

The coin, just described, is calculated rather to shake our faith in some portion of these assertions—a distrust, which is to a great extent confirmed by an incidental notice of Nizám-ud-dín Ahmad's, who, in speaking of the largesses distributed by Muhammad Tughlak, shortly after his accession, expresses himself to the following effect :—

چون سلطان بهادر سنارکامی را بملک اوده رخصت کرد انچه
زر نقد در خزانه بود بیکبار در انعام اوداد

MS. Tabakát-i-Akberi, page 1.6

So also Zíá-i-Baraní more distinctly—

سلطان محمد خزینه بتمام بخشیدی و گنج مرثب عطا کردی
ونه سلطان بهادر شه را در وقت تفویض سنارکانو خزینه تمام داد

NOTE ON MUHAMMED TUGHLAK'S COINS.

The additional specimens of the coinage of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak, above enumerated, permit us to trace with some precision many of the epochs and details of his different schemes for the distribution of the currency of his empire. As illustrative of which, I proceed to offer a few observations on the principal modifications introduced by this *Prince of Moneyers*.

It will be seen, that even from the date of his accession, Muhammad-bin-Tughlak discarded the style of coinage in

use among his predecessors, adopting a slightly varied form of piece, impressed with entirely novel legends (Nos. 90, 92,⁵ XXIX.). The generic term *Sikka*, already in vogue, was retained as the designation of this money, which appears from its weight to have been intended to pass as equivalent to the silver currency of the previous reign, although there is observable, even in this, the maiden mintage, a palpable debasement of the component metal.

During the course of the first year of his reign, the Sultan further re-modelled the circulating medium of his dominions, and produced as the result, without exception, the most perfect models of Dínárs and silver coins to be found in the whole numismatic series of Patán kings of Dehli (Nos. 82, 87, etc.); the denominations given to these coins were—for the gold pieces, the *revived* term *Dínár* ; and for the silver, the emblematic title *A'dalí*. The former weigh 200 grs., and a half-piece of an altered type is coined at 100 grs. (No. XVIII.)

The silver coins weigh 140 gr.; so that while the gold coinage was raised from the old standard of 174 gr. to 200 gr., the silver money was let down from 174 gr. to 140 gr. This double alteration of weights would imply a totally new adaptation of the relative equivalents of the pieces of the two metals, and in itself suggests the question whether an examination of the double scale of proportion we are now in possession of, will not indicate the exchangeable rate of the gold and silver coinages. We have no means of ascertaining the precise proportionate value of gold and silver during the earlier reigns of the Patán dynasty ; though probably nominally fixed, it in effect must

⁵ I conceive this coin to be $\frac{20}{64}$ of No. 90, or a 20 gani piece: of this, more hereafter.

have fluctuated according to the supply and demand. During the thirty years previous to Muhammad Tughlak's accession, the influx of the precious metals from the Dakhan into Hindustan, had been unprecedented, more especially does this appear to have been the case with gold :⁶ hence we may infer—as there are many other reasons for doing—that the value of gold was at this time much below the usual proportion. Assuming it at 1 to 14 of silver, and comparing the old coinage weights with the new,⁷ the result displays the very convenient number of *twenty* as the amount of 140 gr. silver coins that should exchange for *one* 200 gr. gold piece. However, looking to the very startling result I shall have occasion to notice hereafter, obtained from a comparison of the exchangeable rate of gold and silver under Akbar, which makes the former metal stand to the latter as 1 to 9·4. I can scarcely ask reliance upon any scheme that makes gold so high in relative value.

Supposing gold and silver to have been as 1 to 11, or thereabouts,⁸ then sixteen of the new silver pieces would have formed the equivalent of the 200 gr. gold coin.

⁶ Dow, i. 307, *text*, p. 34.—Ziā-i-Barani ۲۷۲ etc. etc.

⁷ : 17 : : 174 × 14 (2436) : 200 : : 140 × 20 (2800).

⁸ Ferishtah, in detailing the events of Alā-ud-din's reign, casually alludes to the relative value of gold and silver, but it is difficult to say whether his estimate is based upon the relative rate of his own day, or of that ascertained to have been in force at the epoch referred to; his words are—

نود و شش من زر سرخ که قریب ده کروڑ قنکه میشود
 but ten krores would give a return of 1085 silver Tankas to one gold one, which is absurd; but if we correct the apparent error, and substitute laks for krores, the sum stands at more probable figures, thus:—

40 Seers of 24 Tolahs each, the maund of the day, gives 960 Tolahs to the maund; this, multiplied by 96, equals 92,160 Tolahs, which, divided into 10,00,000 = 10·85; so that, at this rate, 10·85 silver pieces went to one gold Tankah.

The years 727-728 A.H., present us with fresh modifications both in the types and legends of the recently revised coinage of Dehli. The examples, Nos. G. (83) 19, 20 : S. (87) 24, (91⁹) 28, exhibit the same elegance of design, and accuracy of execution, that marks the earlier efforts of Mo-hammad-bin-Tughlak's mint artists: the form of coin now adopted was probably held, in many respects, to be an improvement upon the broad pieces antecedently put forth, as under the Oriental method¹⁰ of preparing the planchets (blanks). The equable division of each could be effected with far greater facility, when cut from a narrow bar, than when divided into the thin plates necessitated by the ingot of the larger diameter, calculated for the broad coins. In addition to this advantage, the smaller size of the dies, and the diminished depth of the engraving of the fine lines of the legends, demanded less labor, in the process of striking, to produce a perfect medal, than was required to complete the impression of the broader and coarser coin of earlier days.

The weights of this series of coins, both gold and silver, appear to have been retained on the basis introduced in the latter part of 725 A.H. The gold pieces do not seem to have been subjected to any great metallic depreciation, but the silver coins, in 728 no longer *A'dakís* (No. 88), progressively deteriorate, till at last the proportion of copper appears even to predominate over that of the silver. In these we may recognise the likeness of the "Black Tunkas"¹¹ of

⁹ In the new scale of proportions this must have stood for a 20 gani piece : 140 : : 50 : 56 : : 20.

¹⁰ See p. 101, orig. text. Also, *Ayin-i-Akbery*, i. p. 40.

¹¹ واضح باشد مراد ازین تنكه تنكه نقره است كه پاره از مس
هم داشت وبهيت تنكه نسياد برابر است

Nizam-ud-din Ahmad and other Indian authors.¹² The issue of these debased coins continued until A.H. 730, when Mohammed bin Tughlak, seemingly tired of temporising, developed his notable scheme of a forced currency, into which no higher metallic element entered than copper or brass.

I will not here recapitulate the various incidents of this most interesting chapter in the history of coinages, but as some of our late acquisitions throw much light upon the details of certain sub-divisions of the silver money of the time, I am desirous of saying a few words in connexion with the subject.¹³

¹² Ferishtah adds (p. ۲۳۶ Lithog. Edit.) —

ویکی ازان تنکھارا شانزدہ پول مس میدادند

¹³ I extract, from a very excellent M.S. of the تاریخ قیروشاهے

of ضیابر نے (in the possession of Sir H. M. Elliot), that author's account of the introduction, effect, and eventual fate of the forced currency. This, in its general detail, differs but slightly from the statements of subsequent authors; but the proximate period, after the occurrences related, at which Ziā-i-Barani wrote (A.H. 758), and of which he himself must have been an eye-witness, gives his relation an authenticity we should vainly claim for the texts of succeeding compilers.

The annexed passage is highly interesting in its allusion to the classification of the different divisions of the currency of the day. We find here gold and silver pieces mentioned; and, in the descending scale, *Shash-ganis* and *Do-ganis*, as if these last constituted, at the very least, important elements of the general system of exchange; if they did not in themselves complete the intermediate links between the higher silver currency and the copper coinage.

I should, however, propose to amend the *Shash-gani*, by the substitution of *Hasht-gani*, inasmuch as we actually possess several representatives of the latter, though none of the former; and the *Shash-gani* is expressly stated by Shams-i-Serāj to have been first introduced in the succeeding reign,

I cannot close this note without acknowledging most warmly

The Fifty-gani piece, No. 99, of the forced currency, in its exact identity of weight with the silver *Adali*, may fairly

my obligations to Sir H. M. Elliot, for the free use I have been permitted to make of the MSS. in his library. The coins in his cabinet were placed with equal liberality at my entire command.

سلطان محمد مهر مس پیدا آورد فرمان داد که مهر مس را در خرید و فروخت چنانچه مهر زر و نقره جاری است همچنان جاری گردانند و از اعمال اندیشه مذکور در هر خانه از خانهای هندوان دارالضرب پیدا آمد و هندوان بلاد ممالک کرورها و لکها از مهر مس ضرب کنانیدند و هم از آن خرج می دادند و هم از آن اسب و اسلحه و نفایس گوناگون می خریدند و رانکان و مقدمان و خوطان از مهر مس با قوت و شوکت شدند و خرقی در ملک پیدا آمد و چند گه بگذشت که دورستان تنکه مس را بدل مس می ستد و آنجا که از حکم سلطان خوف میکردند تنکه رز بصد تنکه رسیده بود و هر زرگری در خانه خود مهر مس می زدند و مهر مس چنان خوار و زار شد که حکم سنک ریزه و سفال گرفت و قیمت مهر قدیم از نهایت عزت یکی بچهار و یکی به پنج رسید و چون در هر چهار طرف در خرید و فروخت خرقها افتادن گرفت و تنکه مس از کلوخ خوارتر شد و هیچ هیچ آمد سلطان محمد حکم خود را در باب سکه مس نسخ کرد و با صد غضب باطن فرمان داد تا بر هر که سکه مس موجود باشد در خزانه رساند و عوض آن مهر قدیم از خزانه ببرد و چندین هزار آدمی از طوایف مختلف که از سکه مس هزارها در خانه موجود داشتند و دل از آن برداشته بودند و بجای آورد مس در گوشه انداخته تنکه مس را در خزانه رسانیدند و بدل آن مهر سکه زر نقره و شش کانه و دو کانه در خانه بردند و چندان سکه مس

be taken as the brass representative of the once comparatively pure silver coin of 140 grains. If this be conceded, we next infer that the A'dali, in its original intent, *was* itself a fifty-gani piece. The A'dali was a novelty, introduced, as we have seen, by Muhammad Tughlak, on the occasion of his general re-organisation of the currency during the latter part of the year of his accession. Here again we would enquire, whether, having attempted a definition of the relative value of the gold and silver coins, a similar test of proportions may not suggest a probable index to the scheme of the division of account applicable to the silver money. My impression is, that as the 140 gr. silver coin is rated at fifty ganis, that so the old 174 gr. silver piece should be valued at sixty-four ganis.¹⁴ It is true the proportions do not, at first sight, appear to tally;¹⁵ but I have

در خزانه درآمد که تودها از سکه مس مثل کوهها در تغلی آباد
برآمده است و بدل سکه مس گنجها از خزانر بیرون رفت و یک
خرق بزرگ که در خزانه افتاد واسطه سکه مس بود و از جهت
انکه فرمان سلطان محمد در باب سکه مس نفاذ یافت بلکه
از واسطه سکه مس مبلغ مال از خزانه ضایع شد

MS. Zia-i-Barani, pp. 493-4.

¹⁴ I have more cause to show for this opinion hereafter, at present I let it stand on the evidence hereunto pertaining. But I would here allude to the possibility of this modification having arisen out of a desire on the part of the ruling power to assimilate the Chital, or the nominal fiftieth part of the Tunkah with the previously co-existent divisional term the gani; which latter, in the 174 gr. Tankah, was seemingly reckoned at 64, and which, though itself to a certain extent nominal, had tangible representatives of some of its compound measures of value, such as eight gani, and 2 gani pieces.

¹⁵ : 140 :: 50 :: 174 :: 62·14.

reason to think that the silver coinages of the reigns immediately preceding that of Muhammad Tughlak, were subjected to an unusual degree of alloy—which, taken in conjunction with the concurrent general depreciation of the precious metals, affecting silver (though in a less degree) as well as gold, renders it probable that the 174 gr. silver coins did not, at the moment, pass current for their previous nominal value, and necessitated in consequence a slight rise¹⁶ upon the weight, otherwise requisite in the new *A'dali*. I naturally do not wish to urge any extended arguments in support of so avowedly conjectural an hypothesis; I therefore leave the question as it stands, open to all criticism. But before taking leave of these fifty-gani pieces, I must notice the increased confirmation my previous identifications derive from a new reading of a single word in the legends of this class of coins (Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99). Under the very debased style of execution of the inscriptions, and almost uniform omission of the diacritical points of the then available specimens of this mintage, subjected as they were to a very cursory examination, the word now discovered to be Tankah was formerly erroneously rendered Sikka, a term far less specific than the designation Tankah, which we observe in its full integrity on Sir H. Elliot's coin delineated under No. XXXV.

The name Tankah, though applicable to a weight approximating to a tolah (Ferishtah, Briggs, i. 361), seems to have been, in practice, the generic term for the current silver money of the day; for Ferishtah himself, in another place, expressly says—

— درین کتاب ہر جا کہ تنکہ مذکور شدہ تنکہ نقرہ است
p. 199, Bombay Litho. Edit.

¹⁶ : 64 :: 174 : 50 :: 135·93.

Among other divisional parts of the A'dakí, I may notice Nos. 100 and 101, which I conceive to be pieces of *forty-ganis*; their value is not specified on their surfaces, but I judge of their authoritative value from their weight as compared with that of No. 99.¹⁷ In the lower description of coins less care seems to have been taken in equalising the weights. No. 103 approximates to the weight required on a graduated scale of proportion for a *twenty-gani* piece; and Nos. XLIV. and XLV., in their superscriptions, declare themselves severally pieces of *eight* and *two-ganis*—in these last, relation of weight is entirely discarded. Of course, in a *forced currency*, where all value was obviously disregarded, it was a work of supererogation adjusting with any nicety the weight of metal, especially where the coin bore the impress of its own value; but it is difficult to explain why so much apparent care was taken in the one case (Nos. 99, 100, 101, etc.) and not in the other.

Shams-i-Siráj, in his history of the reign of Fíróz Sháh, notices the introduction of several new sub-divisions of the silver coinage, though the passage containing these remarks might be referred to with advantage in this place, as illustrating the general question. I prefer reserving it for examination under its proper head.

The word *dirhem*, which occurs in Nos. 105, 106, of the representative currency, affords us the only instance of the use of this designation on any class of coins minted at Dehli. I suppose it to have some reference to the old dirhems of Muhammad-bin-Sam, struck at Ghazni, many of which must have found their way into Hindustan, and which, probably in the early days of the Dehli Patáns, served as the basis of their silver standard. This would make the

¹⁷ : 140 : : 50 : 112 : : 40 :

old 174 gr. الفضة coins, simply *double-dirhems*. I am not prepared to demonstrate this proposition by references to, or exact comparisons of, weights, inasmuch as the true weight of the Ghazni dirhem, under the Ghoris, is still a debateable point.¹⁸ For the present, I merely suggest that Nos. 105, 106, were designed to pass for dirhems, *in value* one-half the 174 gr. silver coin, or thirty-two ganis.

The issue of this brass currency, as tested by its remains which reach our hands in these days, appears to have been discontinued in A.H. 732. Indian authors phrase it, "the coinage was called in;" though they admit that the state, in proposing to reimburse existing holders, sadly miscalculated the available wealth, inasmuch as in the process the public treasuries were speedily "emptied" of their bullion. After this, monetary affairs must have remained for some time in a state of singular confusion; and though we meet with a debased *A'dali*, dated A.H. 732 (No. XXVII), and many minor alloyed silver pieces of different intermediate dates, yet it is not until towards the year 736 that any sustained issue of ordinary money is found to have taken place; from which date, singular to say, the original standard of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's predecessors is re-adopted, as may be shown by the gold coins dated 736, 739, 742, etc., all of which approximate in weight to the old 174 gr. gold coin; and this standard value is retained by subsequent Delhi monarchs till the time of Shír Sháh.

The concluding phase of our Sultan's coin-history exemplifies his singular notion of inscribing the Egyptian Khalif's name on the Indian coinage, in lieu of his own. This observance was persevered in far beyond the freak of

¹⁸ Prinsep, J. A. S. B., vii. (1838) 417, "Weight, 73·4 to 92·6 gr." No. 1 *Text*, 74 gr. No. 2, 68 gr. Tajuddin's Coin, p. 10, 96 gr. (!)

the moment, and extended from A.H. 742 to 751, the date of Muhammad Tughlak's decease.

I have no additional remarks to make in regard to this period of Muhammed Tughlak's coinage, beyond noticing the great falling off in artistic execution, observable in all these later specimens of his mintages.

20TH SULTAN.]

FIROZ SHAH.

No. LI.

(No. 113.) Gold. Weight, 169 gr. R. *General T. P. Smith.*

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم سيف امير المومنين ابوالمظفر فيروز شاه—
السلطاني خلد ممكته

Rev.—ضربت هذه السكة في زمن الامام امير المومنين ابي—
الفتح المعتضد بالله خلد خلافته

The 3rd chapter, 4th book, of the *Tawárikh-i-Fíróz Sháhí* of Shams-i-Siráj, contains a detailed account of the arrival at Dehli of the emissaries of the Khalif ابوالفتح ابي بكر بن ابوالفتح سليمان who were the bearers of a *Kha'fat* for Fíróz Sháh. The narrative enters into the minutiae of the Sultán's most respectful reception of his dress of honor, notices the title bestowed on the occasion (وبخطاب سيد) and dilates largely upon the high honor conferred—insisting more particularly upon the voluntary nature of the mission on the part of the Khalif, as contrasted with the solicitation which had secured a similar concession to Muhammad-bin-Tughlak. The Sháhzádah Fath Khán, and the Wazír Khán Jehán were likewise invested with Khal'ats by the Egyptian Khalif's officers.

Fīrōz's coins of various dates record the names of no less than three Egyptian Khalifs.

أبو العباس أحمد A.H. 741.

أبو الفتح المعتضد بالله أبو بكر A.H. 753.

أبو عبد الله A.H. 763.

On no occasion, however, is the title of سيد السلاطين expressed in connexion with the name of Fīrōz on his coins; though the designation سيف أمير المؤمنين is frequently met with.

No. LII.

(No. 113.) Gold. Weight, 170 gr. Unique. *Gen. T. P. Smith.*

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم سيف أمير المؤمنين أبو المظفر فيروز شاه
السلطاني خلد ملكه

Rev.—Area في زمن امام أمير المؤمنين أبي عبد الله خلد خلافته

Margin

ضرب هذه * *

No. LIII.

(No. 115.) S. C. Average weight of six specimens, 139.5 gr.
A.H. 762, 765, 781.

No. LIV.

(No. 118.) S. C. Weight, 140 gr. A.H. 785.

XVI.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SERIES
OF THE COINS OF THE PATAN SULTANS OF HIN-
DUSTAN. BY EDWD. THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

(Continued from p. 146.)

IN the original text of the coins of the Patan kings of Dehli, to which the present paper forms an appendix, I have adventured some speculations with a view to account for the absence, from all modern collections, of any coins of Daulat Khán and Khizr Khán, and I have also endeavoured to trace the apparent design attending the issue of certain posthumous coins of Fíróz Sháh, minted in 801, -4, -16, -17. The new dates on similar coins, that I am at present in a position to cite, as well as those now found to occur on coins of a like character struck in the name of Mahmúd, enable me to take a wider range of conjecture, or rather to propose a more extended and more uniform theory in explanation of the previous difficulty. I am not aware that I need cancel anything I have hitherto written on the subject; though, had the whole case to be re-stated, the outline at the present moment would take a different shape to that which the less complete materials at command at first confined my sketch.

The coins described severally under Nos. 121, 122, old series, and Nos. 55, 56, 72, new series, present us with posthumous coins of Fíróz Sháh, dated 799, 801, 804, 816, 817, 820, 824, 825, 830, as well as posthumous coins of Mahmúd, dated 816. These last may be received as mere temporary continuations of the last existing currency: as

VOL. XV.

X

such, they would not prove much towards the general question, beyond the evidence they give of a temporary failure on the part of the successor of Mahmúd to assert the highly cherished privilege of striking coin in his own name. This, however, in itself is enough to excite suspicion, were there no other causes tending to confirm our belief that Daulat Khán coined no money. In this same year, 816, we notice a return to the use of Fíróz Sháh's name—which, in fact, we have no means of showing ever to have been discontinued—and we trace its retention, on broken examples truly, but in all seeming continuity, from 815 to 830; or a period extending over the problematical reign of Daulat Khán, the vice-royalty of Khizr Khán, and the first six years of his son, Mubárák II.'s rule. We have already adverted to the entire want of any coins of two of these rulers, and, singular to say, the coins of Mubárák himself do not make their appearance among extant series earlier than the year 832, from which date they are found in abundant and uniform suites up to 839, the year prior to this sultan's death! Taking then the existence of one class of coins almost in a continuous suite, in connexion with the non-appearance of a single specimen of the mintages of any existing holder of Dehli, between A.H. 816 and 832, we may fairly assume that if money was struck by these parties in their own names, it must have been in most limited quantities, and simply in view to serve some special occasion, and without any design of supplying the general currency of the state.

No. LV.

(Nos. 121, 122.) Copper. Average weight of three specimens, 68 gr. A.H. 799—800.

Obv.—فیروز شاه سلطانی

Rev.—دارالملک دهلي ۷۹۹

20TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LVI.

(Nos. 121, 122.) Copper. A.H. ٨٢٠ 820. A.H. ٨٢٤ 824.
A.H. ٨٢٥ 825. A.H. ٨٣٠ 830.

No. LVII.

(No. 118.) S. C. Weight, 84 gr. V.R

Obv.—فیروز سلطانی

Rev.—خلیفه ابو الفتح

No. LVIII.

(No. 118.) Copper. Thick coin, much defaced. Weight, 106 gr.
Unique.

Obv.—Area فیروز شاه

Margin, illegible.

Rev.—ابو عبدالله خلدت خلافتہ

No. LIX.

(No. 120.) Copper. Weight, 134 gr.¹⁹

Obv.—فیروز سلطانی

Rev.—بحضرت دہلی

No. LX.

(No. 120.) Copper. Weight, 17.4 gr. V.R. [A second, 17.8 gr.]

Obv.—فیروز شاه

Rev.—دہلی

No. LXI.

(P. 4, *Appendix.*) "S. C." 136 gr. R.

Obv.—فتحات فیروز شاه بن السلطان خلد الله [ملکہ]

Rev.—فی زمن الامام امیر المومنین ابو الفتح المعتضد بالله
خلدت خلافتہ

¹⁹ Two others weigh 34 and 34.5 gr. respectively.

20TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LXII.

(*Ditto.*) S. C. Weight, 138 gr. R.

Obv.—As in the last coin.

Rev.—في زمن الامام اميرالمومنين ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته—

No. LXIII.

(*Ditto.*) S. C. Weight, 52 gr. Small coins of similar types.

No. LXIV.

(*Ditto.*) Copper. Weight, 67 gr. Unique. *My Cabinet.*

Obv.—فيروز شاه سلطاني

Rev.—محمد شاه سلطانے

NOTE ON FIROZ SHAH'S COINS.

Shams-i-Sirāj gives us the following important information regarding Fīrōz Shāh's coinages, which I transcribe verbatim.

شرح بیان احوال سکه، مهر شش کانه نقلست سلطان فیروزشاه در طور عظمت و دور مکنّت خویش چون سلاطین اهل گیتی سکها، بچندین نوع پدید آورد چنانچه زر تنکه و نقره و سکه چهل و هشت کانه و مهر بیست و پنج کانه و بیست و چهار کانه و دوازده کانه و هشتکانه و ششکانه و مهربک جیتل چون فیروزشاه بچندین اجناس بی قیاس مهر وضع گردانید بعده در دل مبارک بالهام حضرت حق تبارک تعالیٰ گذرانید اگر بیچاره فقیران از بازار اهل چیزی خرید کنند و از جمله مال نیم جیتل و یا دانکی باقی ماند آن دوکان دار دانکه خود ندارد اگر این راه گذری آن

باقی براو بگذارد ضایع، رود اگر ازان دوکان دار طلب کند چون این مهر نیست از کجا چه دهد باقی او دهد برین وجوه میان بایع و مشتری مقاتل ان حالت بتطویل کشید سلطان فیروز شاه فرمان فرمود که مهر نیم جیتل که ان را اده گویند مهر دانک جیتل که انرا پنکه گویند وضع کنند تا غرض فقرا و صاکین حاصل شود

The original MS. from which the above passage is extracted, is in the possession of the Nawáb Ziá-ud-dín of Loharú.

We gather from this extract, that Fíróz Sháh either introduced, or continued to issue, pieces of 48, 25, 24, 12, 8, and 6 gánis. Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's coins have themselves satisfied us that this sultan had already supplied his subjects with tokens for 50, 40, 32, 20, 8, and 2 gánis; between these two contributors we should in all reason have enough of divisional proportions to afford a satisfactory test of the indeterminate whole number. I will not attempt to detain my readers with any arithmetical comparisons, further than to remark momentarily upon the number of 48 in the above detail, which, looking to the other sub-divisions now quoted, could have been but little required had 50 gánis been the ultimate number to be exchanged against. In some of the minor divisors we might readily be misled, but the high number, 48, points so naturally to 64 (of which it is the $\frac{3}{4}$ th), that it at all events furnishes a subsidiary argument in favor of the full 64 gánis, as constituting the true integer I have previously contended for; so also the close approximation of 24 and 25 gánis in the text quoted cannot but indicate some double system of numeration, such as has been already inferred as existing at different anterior epochs.

However, to leave minor evidences, I am prepared to

affirm that the term gání, in its primary meaning, was used to denote the weight of copper equivalent to certain sub-divisional values of the complete silver coin, which last stood at 174 grains of pure metal; hence a silver piece of this standard was valued at 64 gánis (sixty-four fold) of the same quantity of copper, or more simply, at sixty-four times its own weight in the latter metal;²⁰ so that as the gold and silver coins were each fixed at the uniform 174 grains, in like manner, in this simple scheme, the copper coin of account was rated at the same weight.

The practical sub-division was otherwise arranged, as the use of unmixed copper in the coinage was limited in the extreme, and confined in the early period of Patan rule to pieces much below the value of 1-64th of the silver coin. That in the general system of Indian relative values of metals, copper stood to silver as 64 to 1, we have ample evidence to show;²¹ at what period any partial depreciation of the former may have taken place we have less means of ascertaining, but in the absence of any indication of such a tendency, we may rest satisfied with the seeming fixity of the ancient rate, and the existing proportionate values we are able to quote as but little removed from the old 64 to 1.

Adopting this view of the subject, each gání was calculated at 174 grains of copper, and consequently the 174 grain silver coins were exchangeable against 11,136 grains of copper. I do not at present attempt to identify any of Fíróz Sháh's gání pieces, as their composition (silver and

²⁰ Dr. Sprenger first suggested the idea of interpreting the legend on Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's coin, No. 99 of the forced currency, as struck to pass for fifty times its own intrinsic value. Though I do not adopt this reading, I acknowledge this priority in the correct line of translation.

²¹ H. T. Colebroke. *As. Res.*, v., p. 95.

copper mixed) precludes any exact definition of their value, without a regular analysis.²²

²² I have had several specimens of Fīrōz Shāh's mixed silver and copper coinage assayed, under my own eye, according to the native method, in the hope of drawing some satisfactory inference from the determination of the actual component metal of the different coins.

I must however admit, that far from deriving from the results an affirmation of any anticipated theory, I am driven to accept a most singular and somewhat dubious solution of the difficulty. I should not ordinarily claim exact reliance upon any such imperfect process as the mere analysis by blowing off copper with lead, under the treatment of Indian experimenters; but I must remark that this same native means, in use to this day, is identically that by which Fīrōz Shah's own coins were tested; hence, however incomplete, however inexact to our European notions of chemical analysis, still as this was the *touch* whereby the coinage of the time had to be tried, the returns now obtained should signify with some accuracy the intention under which the *given* series of coins was issued, and as such, admitting an absence of any present error or fallacy in the mechanical portion of the process, we may fairly argue—thus far upon the premises we have obtained—these would seem to imply that though weights were continued at one fixed rate for different denominations of coins, the value of each mintage was regulated by the quantity of alloy introduced; or, to speak more correctly, by the amount of silver, added to the copper staple, which constituted the larger proportion of the one uniform and determinate weight.

This supposition is greatly strengthened by a reference to the general run of the weights, as well as to the metallic appearance of these classes of coins. Among the very numerous subdivisional pieces of different values, we find, in the whole series of Fīrōz's silver-copper coinages, but two differing weights, viz., 140 and 56 gr.—both of which adhere to the old standards.

There can be little doubt that the majority of this sultan's gani pieces, even to the lowest "Dogānī" (supposing he issued such a coin), were composed of an admixture of silver and copper; amid so many descriptions of this species of money as are represented to have been produced during this reign, we might reasonably, had no opposing cause intervened, have expected to meet with some pieces corresponding in weight with the requirements of the different grades, as proportioned to one another, and as has been seen to occur in Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's coinage (Nos. 99,

The next point of interest in the text above quoted, is the mention of Chitals. As the Chital has remained up to this moment a disputed value, we may with profit endeavour to trace its history through the double medium of our newly accessible coins, and the collateral information supplied by

100, 101); practically, however, we find ourselves limited, as already intimated, to two weights for the whole order of this mixed metal currency. Concurrently with this fact, as affording grounds for acquiescence in the theory the assay seems to force upon us, is the external appearance of the different coins themselves: to the eye, the surface of each very palpably attests the probable value; and the many distinct shades, the varying amount of silver lends to the usually predominating copper, afford, even to the less practised perceptions of the present day, a fair means of approximately estimating the intrinsic value; though it would appear from an anecdote related by Shams-i-Sirāj (Dehli Archæological Society's Journal, i., 33), in regard to the debasement of certain gāni pieces of Fīrōz Shah—on which occasion an assay was necessary to determine the truth—that in relying upon the more exact relative proportions of the two metals in any given currency, much had to be taken upon trust, and much had necessarily to depend upon the king's mark, and the faith his subjects were prepared to concede to his subordinates' equity.

I now detail the results of the different assays.

No. 1.	S. C.	Wt.	141 gr.	A.H. 765.	Result, 12 gr. Silver.
" 2.	S. C.	Wt.	131.5 gr.	A.H. 767.	Result, 23 gr. Silver.
" 3.	S. C.	Wt.	132.2 gr.	A.H. 771.	Result, 18 gr. Silver (<i>worn</i>).
" 4.	S. C.	Wt.	140 gr.	A.H. 781.	Result, 24 gr. Silver.
" 5.	S. C.	Wt.	140 gr.	A.H. 788.	Result, 17 gr. Silver.
" 6.	S. C.	Wt.	140 gr.	A.H. 788.	Result, 18 gr. Silver.
(No. 53.) 7.	S. C.	Wt.	132 gr.	No date.	Result, 19 gr. Silver.
(„ 116.) 8.	S. C.	Wt.	average.	No date.	Result, 7 gr. Silver.

It would scarcely be safe to speculate upon such scanty materials in endeavouring to identify the 6 or 8 gāni piece, especially as having fixed the value of any given piece, we should afford no clue to the determination of any other specimens, each of which will have to be tried on its own merits.

No. 5 of the above list—allowing for a slight over return in the silver given as the rough result, and calculating the value of the original copper at about equal to two grains of silver—will approximate very closely to the intrinsic value required for a Shash-Gāni.

Indian writers. Fīrōz Shāh is here represented as originating, for the benefit of the needy, certain new coins representing divisional parts of a Chítal, which piece appears from the context to have hitherto constituted the lowest denomination of coined money; and both the half and quarter Chítal are distinctly stated to be conveniences now for the first time conferred upon the people by the presiding authority in the state. In accepting this statement in its full integrity, we must seek to identify these novel coins in such diminutive form as we have not previously met with in the Patán series. The lowest description of coin we can quote, with any reliance upon the state of its preservation, is a copper coin of Mubárak Shāh I., No. 72, in weight 33 grains. Supposing this to be an exemplar of the pre-existing Chítal, Fīrōz Shāh's new coins should run at or near the half and quarter of this weight; but we have a more exact set of weights for our purpose, furnished by Fīrōz's own coins, one of which is so nearly equivalent to the coin of Mubárak that we may fairly look upon it as a counterpart of our assumed type of Chítals. No. LIX. (No. 120), out of three specimens of the coin, gives as the highest weight, 34·5 gr. And two examples of No. LX. give severally the weights, 17·4 and 17·8 gr. In order to obtain an even sum, I propose to take the figures 34·8 and 17·4 gr. as the true mint weights of these coins, at which rate the missing quarter Chítal must be placed at 8·7 gr. Now supposing the nominal value of copper to have remained in Fīrōz's time much as it had ruled in preceding reigns—a division of the amount of copper, lately assigned as the equivalent of the 174 gr. silver coin, by 34·8, gives a return of 320 as the number of Chítals which should exchange against the silver piece ($11136 \div 34\cdot8 = 320$).

Under this aspect, the coin denominated Chítal must be

VOL. XV. Y

looked upon as a *Chhudám*, or, what subsequently became, a quarter pysa. I am, I confess, unable to reconcile this determination of the intrinsic value of the Chítal with the statements either of Abulfazl or Ferishtah; to the former of whom we should, under ordinary circumstances, bow to at once in all matters relating to calculations of value; but his assertion that there were 1000 Chítals in a rupee is scarcely to be credited,²³ as this would reduce Fíróz Sháh's quarter Chítals to the absurdly small amount of 3·235 gr. of copper.²⁴

Ferishtah avowedly possessed so little exact knowledge on the subject that we can only rely upon such portions of his information as may prove susceptible of confirmation from other sources. The passage²⁵ in which he specifies the relative coin value obtaining during the time of Alá-ud-dín, elucidated by some casual expressions of Zia-i-Baraní having reference to the same period—seems to show that whatever the actual coin designated Chítal may have been, that the term Chítal was then used in account, as representing the fiftieth part of a Tunkah. That it was a nominal

23 واهل حساب هردام به بیست و پنج حصه بخش نموده
هر بخش را چیتل نامند بکسر جیم فارسی و سکون یای تحتانی
و فتح تاي فوقانی و سکون لام

MS. A. A. See also Gladwin's Translation, Vol. i.. p. 36.

²⁴ $12940 \div 1000$ or $323 \cdot 5 \div 25 = 12 \cdot 94$ and $12 \cdot 94 \div 4 = 3 \cdot 235$.
See Note on Shir Shah's copper coinage.

25 ودران عصر تنكه يك توله طلا و نقره مسكوك را مي گفتند
وهر تنكه را پنجاه پول مس كه جيتل ميگفتند ميدادند اما وزن
آن معلوم نيست كه چه مقدار بود بعضي برانند كه يك توله
مس و بعضي گويند كه مثل پول اين زمان دوتوله ربع كم بود
Ferishtah, p. 199.

measure of value employed arithmetically as conventionally expressing the recognised sub-division of the silver money of the day, without of necessity having any *coined* representative.

Ferishtah's statement that there were fifty Chítals in the Tunkah is distinct; but in attempting to define the actual value of the former by fixing its corresponding weight in copper, he expresses many and reasonable doubts, leaving us indeed the open choice of *one* or *nearly two* tolaks.

It would be impossible to reconcile the data we have for placing Fíróz Sháh's copper Chítals at the low value lately assigned to them, with any scheme which would make the Chítal weigh 1-50th of the copper equivalent of 174 grains of silver. Hence we are almost necessarily led to infer that the Chítal was not only in account unquestionably the 1-50th of a Tunkah, but, moreover, that in its original signification, the term must either have been applicable as the fiftieth part of any given weight or value, or was in itself the name of a standard coin, constituting 1-50th of the value of an earlier silver currency. Under the latter view of the question, there would be little objection to the deduction, that, co-existent with the nominal Chítal, employed to define the broken parts of the whole Tunkah, a tangible coin of the same name, but of a different value, remained current, having possibly, as "the coin of the poor," survived some previously recognised coinage, and in virtue of its extensive use, retained a permanent place in the currency of the country long after its higher associates had disappeared before new schemes and new systems of coined money.

The assignment of fifty Chítals of account in the sub-division of the current Tunkah, is sufficiently borne out by the general tenor of Zíá-i-Baraní's notices of prices, etc., more especially in the full details afforded by the interesting

Nirkh Námahs promulgated by Alá-ud-dín, which he has preserved to us in his *Tárikh Fíróz Sháhí*: in these lists all rates are expressed either in Tunkahs or Chítals, and no other denomination of value is in any case referred to. In one instance only Chítals are quoted up to the number of 60, which, though comprising a measure of value beyond the full Tunkah, offers no particular obstacle to the admission of the theory that fifty Chítals go to the Tunkah itself, inasmuch as no simple fractional sum in Tunkahs would so readily have conveyed to native comprehensions the true amount it was desirable to indicate; but a more direct approach to evidence of the value of the nominal Chítal is furnished by Zía-i-Baraní's remark quoted below,²⁶ where the juxta-position of 20 Chítals and the half Tunkah, aided by Ferishtah's definition of the value of the former, naturally suggests the progressive advance from 20 Chítals to the 25 constituting the half Tunkah.

I have vainly endeavoured to obtain some collateral illustration of the general subject from Ferishtah's notice of Púls (پول), which I understand to be a measure of weight, though possibly likewise a definite coin. Our author himself offers us two very strongly contrasted weights for our option, 1 Tolah, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ Tolah;²⁷ and Abulfazl²⁸ informs us that the Púl (in orig. پل) of olden days, was equal to four Tolahs. Between these varying amounts we have a broad enough margin, though no single item affords any data that will assimilate in their details with the amount of copper

²⁶ واز جمعیت وانبوهی بسیار دران روز يك كوزه آب به
بیست جیتل ونیم تنكه رسیده بود ۳۹۱

Sir H. M. Elliot's MS. Zía-i-Baraní.

²⁷ Brigg's Orig. MS. seems to have given $\frac{3}{4}$.—Vol. i., p. 361.

²⁸ A. A. iii., 89.

assumed as the equivalent of the old Tunkah, which, taken at 11136 grains, makes the 1-50th equal to 222·72 grains of copper. Here again a new difficulty arises as to what weight we are to allow to the Tolah itself, as fixed in those days. The context of Ferishtah's observations, combined with the ascertained average contents in grains of both gold and silver Tunkahs, which are stated by him to be full Tolah weight, would determine the old Tolah at 174 grains only; whereas Shír Sháh's Tolah will be seen to rise to 186 grains. At the former rate, the copper contents in grains of the Chítal would give a return of something over $1\frac{1}{4}$ Tolah.

21ST SULTAN.]

TUGHLAK SHAH II.

No. LXV.

(No. 127.) S. C. Weight, 53 gr. R.

Obv.—تغلق شاه سلطانے خلد ملکہ

Rev.—الحلیفہ ابو عبدالله خلدت خلانتہ

23RD SULTAN.]

MUHAMMAD BIN FIROZ.

No. LXVI.

(No. 134.) Silver. Weight, 171·5 gr. A.H. (7)93. R.

No. LXVII.

(No. 138.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 68·6 gr. A.H. 794, 795.

25TH SULTAN.]

MAHMUD BIN MUHAMMAD.

No. LXVIII.

(No. 143.) Silver. Weight, 161 gr. R.

25TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LXIX.

(No. 145.) Copper. Weight, 146 gr. A.H. 804. Unique.

No. LXX.

(*Ditto.*) Brass. Weight, 141 gr. A. H. 815. V. R.

No. LXXI.

(No. 147.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 68 gr.
A.H. 798, 800, 801.

In the single date expressed on the coins Nos. 151²⁹ and LXXI., the reader will detect an instance of curious numismatic testimony to the truth of recorded history—confirmatory of a singular epoch in the annals of metropolitan Dehli, when that capital, during a period of nearly three years, was afflicted with two kings, residing *en présence*, and in open hostility. The one, Nasrat Sháh, occupying the new city of Ferozabad, while his adversary Mahmúd held the old town—each possessing only his separate quarter—both claim, on their coins, to *own* “Imperial Dehli.”

No. LXXII.

(No. 147.) Copper. Two specimens. A.H. 816.

²⁹ To avoid needless reference, this coin is re-produced here.

(No. 151.) Copper. Date, A.H. 798.

Obv.—نصرت شاه سلطانى

Rev.—۷۹۸ دارالملک دهلى

29TH SULTAN.]

MUBARAK SHAH II.

No. LXXIII.

(No. 152.) Silver. Weight, 174 gr. A.H. 835. V.R.

Obv.— في عهد السلطان الغازي المتوكل على الرحمن مبارك
شاه سلطان

Rev.— في زمن الامام اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٣٥

No. LXXIV.

(No. 153.) Silver. Weight, 171 gr. A.H. 837. V.R.

No. LXXV.

(No. 154.) Copper. Average weight, 83.5 gr. A.H. 834, 835,
837, 838,

30TH SULTAN.]

MUHAMMAD BIN FARID.

No. LXXVI.

(No. 156.) Gold. Weight, 176 gr. Unique.

Obv.— السلطان ابوالمجامد محمد شاه فریدشاه خضرشاه—

Rev.— في زمن الامام اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته—

No. LXXVII.

(Ditto.) Silver. Weight, 175 gr. A.H. 846. V.R.

Obv.— السلطان ابوالمجامد محمد شاه فریدشاه خضرشاه—
سلطاني

Rev.— في زمن الامام اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٤٢

No. LXXVIII.

(Ditto.) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 84 (?)

30TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LXXIX.

(No. 156.) S. C. 145 gr. A.H. 842, 843, 845.

Obv.—السلطان محمد شاه فریدشاه خضر شاه بحضورت دهلی*Rev.*—الخليفة اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٤٥

No. LXXX.

(No. 156.) S. C. A.H. 844, 849.

No. LXXXI.

(No. 156.) Copper. Weight, 136 gr. A.H. 844. V. R.

Obv.—Area محمد شاه

Margin * * سلطان ضربت بحضور

Rev.—نایب امیرالمومنین ٨٤٤

No. LXXXII.

(No. 157. Copper. Weight, A.H. 843.

32ND SULTAN.]

BAHLOL LODI.

No. LXXXIII.

(No. 162.) S. C. Average weight of seven specimens, 144.4 gr.
A.H. 859, 863, 876, 879, 882, 887, 889, 892, 893.

No. LXXXIV.

(No. 164.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 71 gr.
A.H. 865, 867, 875, 877, 878.

No. LXXXV.

(No. 165.) Copper. Weight, 62 gr. A. H. 894. Unique.
Sir H. M. Elliot.

No. LXXXVI.

(No. 166.) Copper. Average weight, 140 gr. A.H. 878, 879.

NOTE ON BAHLOL LODI'S COINS.

In the occasional references to the cost of articles of consumption, etc., to be found in Indian authors who flourished but little subsequent to the reign of Bahlól Lódi, we meet with frequent mention of a coin which seemingly obtained its name from this sultan, being entitled a *Bahlóli*:³⁰ for the correct understanding of the precise tendency of these statements in respect to relative values obtaining in those days, it is highly desirable to define, even approximately, the real value of this coin.

Abulfazl tells us that the *Dám* of Akber's time "was formerly called *Pysah*, and also *Bahlóli*."³¹ If we are to accept this assertion in its full import, it would apparently imply that Shír Sháh's, and other kings', heavy 323 grain copper coins—which I shall hereafter show to have been identical in value with the *Dám*—intermediately bore the name of *Pysah*; and, working upwards, we must seek for the *Bahlóli* in some piece of the monarch whose designation it bears, of equal intrinsic value. I may safely challenge any collector of Indian coins to produce me a *copper* coin of the requisite weight, minted under the auspices of Bahlól Lódi; we are, therefore, reduced to the alternative of adopting any mixed silver and copper piece that may answer to the proper intrinsic value. The one-fortieth part of a silver Tunkah of previous kings, would be 4·35 grains of that metal ($174 \div 40 = 4 \cdot 35$), which may be reduced to the extent it is necessary to allow for the intrinsic value of the copper basis, which constitutes the main bulk of the coin.³²

³⁰ Elliot, *Historians of India*, p. 292.

³¹ Gladwin's *A. A. I.*, 36.

³² I subjoin the rather unsatisfactory results of some assays of coins of Bahlól Lódi; and in order to bring other Sultans'

33RD SULTAN.

SIKANDAR BIN BAHLOL.

No. LXXXVII.

(No. 167.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 139.0 gr.
A.H. 898, 900, 901, 902, 903, 905, 907, 908, 910, 912, 913,
917, 920.

Abulfazl, in noticing the various descriptions of yard-measures introduced at different times into Hindustan, makes incidental mention of certain coins designated Sikandaris—upon the basis of a given number of diameters, of which the Guz of Sikandar Lódí was formed. The class of money just described evidently furnished, among their other uses, the data for this singularly defined measure. Any tyro in Indian numismatology, under whose eye many specimens of

coin-values into more direct comparison, I insert in this place the analysis of a few pieces of Muhammad-bin-Faríd and Sikandar Bahlól.

	(No. 156.)			
No. 1, Muhammad-bin-Faríd.	A.H. 843.	Wt. 141 gr.	Result, S. 21 gr.	
	(No. 156. Small Coin.)			
No. 2, Ditto	(?)	Wt. 57.5 gr.	Result, S. 6 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 3, Bahlól Lódí	A.H. 858.	Wt. 138 gr.	Result, S. 0 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 4, Ditto	A.H. 859.	Wt. 143 gr.	Result, S. 15.3 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 5, Ditto	A.H. 882.	Wt. 145 gr.	Result, S. 14 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 6, Ditto	A.H. 893.	Wt. 141 gr.	Result, S. 6.7 gr.	
	(No. 167.)			
No. 7, Ditto	A.H. 904.	Wt. 136 gr.	Result, S. 7 gr.	
	(No. 167.)			
No. 8, Ditto	A.H. 901.	Wt. 134 gr.	Assayed together; total result, a mere trace of silver.	
	(No. 167.)			
No. 9, Ditto	A.H. 918.	Wt. 139 gr.		
	(No. 167.)			
No. 10, Ditto	A.H. 919.	Wt. 139 gr.		
	(No. 167.)			
No. 11, Ditto	A.H. (?)	Wt. 137 gr.	Result, S. 5 gr.	

this mintage may chance to pass, cannot fail to remark, that imperfect as their configuration undoubtedly is, as compared with our modern machine-struck money, yet that they hold a high place among their fellows in respect to their improved circularity of form, and general uniformity of diameter—points which had certainly been less regarded in the earlier produce of the Dehli mints.

The passage alluded to is to the following effect:—

سلطان سکندرلودھے درہندوستان نیزکڑی درمیان آورد و آنرا
چهل و یک نیم اسکندری اندازه گرفت و آن مسین تقدیست
کرد نقرہ امبز جنت اشیانے نیم دیگر افزود بجہل و دقار گرفت³³

With a view to make these coins, even at the present day, contribute towards our knowledge of the true length of this Guz—which is still a *verata quæstio*, I have carefully measured a set of 42 of these pieces, arranged in one continuous line: the result is, that the completion of the 30th inch of our measure falls exactly opposite the centre of the 42nd coin.

The specimens selected for trial have not been picked, beyond the rejection of five very palpably worn pieces out of the total 48 of Mr. Bayley's coins, which I have at my disposal.

The return now obtained I should be disposed to look upon as slightly below the original standard, notwithstanding that it differs from the determination of the measure put forth by Prinsep (U. T., p. 88); but I must add, that Prinsep himself distrusted his own materials, and was evidently prepared to admit a higher rate than he entered in his leading table.

³³ Page 172 Sir H. M. Elliot's MS. Copy.—Ayin-i Akbari. See also p. 355, vol. i., Gladwin's Translation.

We also gather from Abulfazl's note, that these Sikan-daris were recognised in his time as containing a portion of silver mixed up with the dominant copper.

No. LXXXVIII.

(No. 168.) Copper. Average weight, 55·5 gr. A.H. 905, 907.

34TH SULTAN.]

BABER.

No. LXXXIX.

(No. 172.) Silver. Weight, 63 gr. A.H. 936.

35TH SULTAN.]

SHIR SHAH.

No. XC.

(No. 178.) Silver. Wt. 173 gr. A.H. 949. Mint—*doubtful*.

No. XCI.

(No. 183.) Silver. Weight, 88 gr. A.H. 948. Unique.

Obv.—Square area لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

ابابکر عمر عثمان علی

Rev.—Square area سلطان شیرشاہ خدایہ ملکہ ۹۴۸

Margin السلطان العادل ابوالمظفر

No. XCII.

(No. 184.) Copper. Weight, A.H. 948, 949, 950.

Obv.— في عهد الامير الحامى الدين الذنان سنه ٩٤٨

Rev.— ابوالمظفر شیرشاہ سلطان خلد اللہ ملکہ

35TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XCIII.

(No. 186.) Copper. Average weight of four specimens, 316 gr.
Highest weight, 329 gr. *Hissar*.

Obv.—Area في عهد لاميرالهاكمي

Rev.—Area شیر شاه سلطان ضرب حصار

Margin | خلد الله | — | وسلطانه

No. XCIV.

(No. 186.) Copper. Average weight, 316 gr. Highest weight.
322. *Narnól*. A.H. 948 (?), 950, 951.

Obv.—Area في عهد لاميرالهامي

Margin | العادل | الدين | الدنان | ٩٥٠ |

Rev.—Area شیر شاه سلطان ضرب نارنول

Margin ابوالمظفر خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه

No. XCV.

(No. 186.) Copper. Weight, 314 gr. *Shirgurh*. A.H. 950, 951.

No. XCVI.

(No. 187.) Copper. Average weight, 312.5 gr. *Gwálíor*.
A.H. 950, 951, 952.

No. XCVII.

(No. 187.) Copper. Weight, 315 gr. *Bíánah*. A.H. 951. V.R.

Obv.— في عهد اميرال—ابوالمظفر فريدالدين

Rev.— شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ضرب بيانه سنه ٩٥١—

35TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XCVIII.

(No. 187.) Copper. Weight, 311 gr. *Kálpí.* A.H. 949. R.

Obv.— السلطان ابوالمظفر شيرشاه سلطان

Rev.— خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه ضرب كالبي سنه ٩٤٩

NOTE ON SHIR SHAH'S COINS.

Shír Sháh's reign forms an important epoch in the suite of Indian coinages, not only *per se*, but both as correcting the accumulated deteriorations permitted by previous kings, and as introducing many of those improvements which the succeeding Moghuls claimed as their own. Though it is due to these last to admit that their occupation of Hindustan was followed by marked elaboration in the artistic development of the emanations from the local mints—due either to the higher taste of the northern sovereigns, or to the superior excellence of their foreign workmen—still, associated with these mechanical ameliorations, no effort seems to have been made by these nomad kings to adopt any system of coinage expressly suited to the wants of their new subjects. The intention, in this regard, appears rather to have been to force upon the conquered country the style of coin and scheme of exchange in use in the distant kingdoms whence the invaders came. This exotic system, owing however to causes other than any failure of merit of its own, was doomed to be but short-lived; inasmuch as Shír Sháh soon sat in the place of Humáyún, and, with the advantages of his individual local experiences, and clear administrative capacity, readily established the details of the currency upon the most comprehensive basis; and, as the subject is followed out into its nicer shades, we are satisfied that as the abundance of his coins now extant

attests the magnitude and settled nature of his power, so do the numerous geographical records they display, assure us of the unusual completeness of his subjects' recognition of his sway.

Foremost among Shír Sháh's monetary improvements stands the supercession of the use of the time-honored, though most indeterminate, admixture of silver and copper, and the employment in lieu thereof of avowedly simple metals. A cursory glance at any cabinet of the coins of the later Patán monarchs will satisfy the enquirer, of the interminable abuses a coinage composed of mixed metals of unequal value was subject to in the hands of, on occasions, unscrupulous rulers, and oftentimes, dishonest mint officials; were there no other reason, this alone would compel us to recognise the policy of the changes now under review.

The authoritative reform of the coinage effected at this period appears, from internal evidence, to have been accompanied by a revision and re-adjustment of the relative value of the lower metals, silver and copper.

There are no data to show at what rate silver exchanged against gold in the time of Shír Sháh; but an examination of Abulfazl's description of Akber's coin-rates, gives us the very unexpected proportion of gold to silver, as 1 to 9·4.³⁴

³⁴ I obtain this result from a comparison of the intrinsic contents assigned to four several descriptions of gold coins in the *Ayin-i-Akbari*, as compared with the corresponding total weight of the silver money defined by the same authority as their exchangeable value. I understand both gold and silver to have been pure. Actual assay shows Akber's gold coins to have been totally unalloyed (see Prinsep, *U. T.*, pp. 39, 43), and Abulfazl himself directly asserts that the silver used in his master's coinage was pure.

I append an outline of my data on this head.

1st.—Chugul, weight in gold, T. 3, M. 0, R. $5\frac{1}{4}$ = 30 Rs. of 11½ Mashas each : 549·84 : : 172·5 × 30 (5175·0) : 1 : : 9·4118.

The author's casual mention of certain other items of Shīr Shāh's coin system, in illustration of that adopted by his

2nd.—Aftabī, gold, weight, T. 1, M. 2, R. $4\frac{3}{4}=12$ Rs.: 218·90 : : $172\cdot5 \times 12$ (2070·0) : 1 : : 9·4563.

3rd.—Ilahī, gold, weight, M. 12, R. $1\frac{3}{4}=10$ Rs. : 183·28 : : $172\cdot5 \times 10$ (1725·0) : 1 : : 9·4118.

4th.—Adl Gutkah, gold, weight, 11 Mashas=9 Rs. : 165 : : $172\cdot5 \times 9$ (1552·5) : 1 : : 9·40909.”

The common Tolah of 180 gr., Masha of 15, and Rati of 1·875 gr., have been used in these calculations.

Annexed are the relative proportions given by Abulfazl, extracted verbatim from an excellent MS., Ayin-i-Akbari, and collated with two other copies of the same work, for which I am indebted to Ramsurn Dass, Deputy Collector of Dehli. I have myself since compared this collated transcript with a well-written MS. of the Ayin-i-Akbari of Sir H. M. Elliot's.

To present the details of the entire subject at one view, I also subjoin the Rupee rates, determining the actual value of the silver coins.

چکل بضم چیم وکاف فارسی و سکون لام چهار گوشه سه تولچه
 و پنچ سرخ و ربع قیمت سے روپیہ
 آفتابے کرد بوزن یکتولچه دوماشه و پنچ سرخ ربع کم بها
 دوازده روپیہ
 الهی [لعل جلائی and] کرد دوازده ماشه دوسرخ ربع کم
 آفتابے منقوش ارج دہ روپیہ
 عدل کتیکہ بفتح عین و سکون دال و لام و ضم کاف فارسی و سکون
 تاي فوقای هندی و فتح کاف و هاء مکتوب یازده ماشکی قیمت
 نه روپیہ
 روپیہ سیمین نقدیست کرد یازده ونیم ماشکی در زمان
 شیرخان پدید آمد * * از چهل دام اگرچه نرخ افزون و کم
 شود لیکن در مواجب این قیمت اعتبار رود
 جلاله چهار گوشه * * در وزن و نقش چون نخستین

own master, throws much light on our present enquiry; and with the aid of the test the coins themselves supply, permits of our forming a fairly approximate estimate of the general scale of the more common monetary exchanges

I have previously assumed, from existing specimens of the silver money of Shír Sháh, that the original mint standard of these pieces was calculated at an average weight of 178 grains, if not more. Abulfazl's statement on the point, scrutinised more critically than it has heretofore been, affords a singularly close confirmation of this inference. I find it recorded in no less than four excellent copies of the original Persian Ayin-i-Akbari, that the rupee of Akber, which was based upon that of Shír Sháh, weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas, the same weight (expressed *also* in words, and not in figures) is assigned in these copies of the MS. to Akber's Jelláláh, which is avowedly identical in value with the former.⁵⁵ I mention this prominently, as Gladwin in his translation (I. pp. 29, 35, etc.) has given $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas as the weight of each of these coins; and Prinsep (U. T., p. 17), in accepting Gladwin's figures, was led to place the weight of the old rupee at nearly four grains below its true standard.

There is some doubt as to the exact weight we are to allow to the *masha*, which varied considerably in different parts of India. Prinsep has determined the Dehli masha

رہ پیہ سہ کونہ روای: داشت اول چهار گوشہ پاک سیم بوزن
یازدہ ونیم ماشہ جلالہ نام ارزچہل دام

I take this opportunity of noticing some further errors of Gladwin's original MSS. in connection with this subject.—I. p. 56, under *Ilahee*, for "12 máshas $13\frac{1}{4}$ ruttee," read "12 máshas $1\frac{3}{4}$ ruttees;" and for "is in value 12 rupees," read "10 rupees." At p. 61, line 10, for $12\frac{1}{2}$ máshas, read " $11\frac{1}{2}$ máshas."

⁵⁵ Gladwin, A. A. I., 62, 59, 70.

to be 15.5 gr. (U. T., pp. 17, 18); and admitting this, the result shows Shír Sháh's rupee to have weighed 178.25 grains of what was esteemed pure silver.

The assignment of 15.5 grains to the Shír Sháhí masha is equally well borne out in the test afforded by Akber's own coins. In order to avoid the very probable error of mistaking the identical class, among three but little varying denominations of the gold coinage, to which any given specimen within our reach should belong, I confine my reference to the silver money of Akber, which, though differing in its various mintages, in types and legends, was preserved in effect, uniform in weight and value. Marsden has contributed an example (No. DCCCXXIV.) of a square Jellálah of this Pádsháh, weighing 176.5 grains: had the tolah at this time been fixed at 180 grains, this coin would contain four grains more than the law required; as it is, even allowing for wear, it shows a return of 15.3 grains to each of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas of 15.5 grains, which should, under the higher scale of weights, originally have constituted its total on issue from the mint.

The adoption of this 15.5 grain masha as a standard, necessitates a concurrent recognition of a proportionately increased weight in the tolah as then in use, we can scarcely suppose the 12 mashas composing the tolah to have aggregated 186 grains, while the tolah itself remained at the 180 grains modern usage has assigned it. We have fortunately at hand a second means of proving the question in the due determination of the intrinsic contents of the pieces composing the lower currency of the period, and the result will be found to show sufficient confirmation of the theory which places the masha of Shír Sháh at 15.5, and the tolah at 186 grains troy. Forty dáms of copper, we are told, were, in Akber's time, equivalent in account, and ordinarily in

exchange³⁶ to one rupee; and the *dám* of copper is itself defined at 5 tanks, or 1 *tolah* 8 *mashas* and 7 *ratis* in weight. The measure of value thus specified is likewise distinctly stated to be a continuation of a previously existing species of money, which, at the moment when Abulfazl wrote, went by the name of *Dám*. There can be but little hesitation in admitting, almost *prima facie* on the evidence available, that the copper pieces classed under Nos. 185, 186, were the identical coins of Shír Sháh, to which the succeeding *dáms* of Akber were assimilated; or, in other words, that they were in weight and value (whatever their name) the *dáms* of the Afghan sultan. It is a nicer point to determine the precise contents in grains attending the original mint issue of these coins; but first taking the figures now proposed for *mashas* and *tolahs*, we obtain from 1 *tolah* 8 *mashas* and 7 *ratis* at 186 per *tolah*, a sum of 323 5625 grs.; and then testing this return of the actual present weight of extant coins, we obtain a very reasonably close approximation to our figured result. It is true that the general average of the various existing provincial coins of this class minted during the reigns of Shír Sháh and his Afghan successors, would necessarily run somewhat below the rate of 323 5 grains; but we have to allow a considerable per centage for loss by wear in such heavy coins, especially composed as they are of copper, which metal would always continue

36 دام نقدیست وزن پنچ نانک که یک تولچه وهشت ماشه وهفت سرخ باشد چهل بخش رویه نخست آنرا پیسه * * وپهلوی نیز خوانندی امروز بدان نام اشتہار دارد * * واهل حساب ہر دام بہ بیست و پنچ حصہ بخش نموده ہر بخش را چیتل نامند در محاسبات بکار آید۔ A. A.

more freely current, and consequently suffer far more from the abrasion incident to frequent transfers, than the more carefully guarded and less readily exchanged silver and gold. However, we may, without claiming too much margin on these grounds, fairly consider ourselves within the mark in identifying the general series of coins under review as having originally an intentional standard of 323·5 grs., inasmuch as we can at this day produce several specimens of the coinage weighing 322 grains, and, in one instance of a Hissár coin, we can reckon no less than 329 grains. Added to this, we have the evidence of Ferishtah that in his day there was a pysa! (or fixed weight? پزل) which was rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolahs, which, at 186 grains the tolah, gives even a higher return of 324·5 grains.

At the same time, on the other hand, it would be impossible to reduce the coins that furnish our means of trial to anything like so low a general average as would admit of 314 grains (or the produce of the simple 180 grains total) being received as the correct issue weight.

Adopting then the rate of 323·5 grains as the legitimate weight of these copper pieces, forty of which exchanged against a rupee, we have a total of 12940 grains of copper as equal to 178 grains of silver, which determines the relative value of silver to copper as 1 to 72·7. If this be a correct estimate, there were in each dām 9·29 chitals; and in the Shír Sháhi rupee, 371·8 chitals, instead of the old divisional coins of that name and value, which went to the lighter silver piece of former days, when also the comparative value of silver and copper stood at a more favorable ratio for the latter.

37TH SULTAN.]

ISLAM SHAH.

No. XCIX.

(No. 109.) S. Weight, gr. A.H. 954.

Obv.—

Margin [عثمان العفان] ———

No. C.

(No. 192.) C. Weight, 312 gr. A.H. 952, 953, 955, 956,
958, 959.

Obv.— في عهد الاميرالجامي الدين الدنان سنه ٩٥٢

Rev.— ابوالمظفر اسلام شاه ابن شيرشاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه

38TH SULTAN.]

MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH.

No. CI.

(No. 196.) C. Average weight of three specimens, 317.6 gr.
Highest weight, 322 gr. A.H. 961, 962, 963.

Obv.— في عهد الاميرالجامي الدين الدنان ٩٦١

Rev.— ابوالمظفر منجمدشاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه

No. CII.

(*Ditto*) C. *Guàlier*. A.H. 961, 962, 963, 964.

39TH SULTAN.]

SIKANDAR SHAH.

No. CIII.

(No. 198.) C. Weight, 34 gr. A.H. 962.

ANONYMOUS COINS.

I have considered it preferable to class the Anonymous Coins, hereunto appended, under a separate head, as although their dates would in general indicate the sovereign under whose auspices they were struck, still the absence of any sultan's name upon the individual piece, might leave a possible doubt as to the true presiding authority of the moment, especially in money coming to us from such troublous times, as witnessed the issue of these *Fulús*; and, as exactitude is a high conceit among numismatists, I would not willingly so offend the prejudices of caste as to claim reliance upon aught that was susceptible of question. These nameless coins are therefore arranged in a series apart, which plan has the advantage of bringing them all under one view, and developing in continuity, the special merit they possess, strangely enough, in greater perfection than more imposing medals; viz., of assisting in the elucidation of their contemporaneous geographical status, and displaying in the fact the relative importance of the leading cities of the epoch.

These coins seem to date their origin from Báber's conquest, and we recognise in the earlier specimens both the hand and the art of workmen other than indigenous. The practice of striking coin in subordinate cities also appears to have been an innovation introduced by the Moghuls, who drew a wise distinction between the importance of the lower currency of copper, and the money fabricated from the more costly gold or silver. The absence of the king's name likewise indicates a departure from Indian practice, under which we have uniformly seen the designation of the supreme authority impressed upon the copper money equally with the coins of the precious metals.

Báber's introduction of the fashion of his Bokhárá³⁷ money into Hindustan, was destined to be attended with more permanent results in the case of the coins of the poor than in that of his more elaborately executed Dirhems and Ashrafies.

The average weight of the pieces of this class is very uniform at something over 140 grains—a total we have frequently met with in the earlier coins of Patán issue. About 92³⁸ therefore should exchange against a Shír Sháhí rupee. It is not so manifest what exact proportion they bore to Báber and Hamáyún's 71. gr. silver coins, but if we can rely upon the weights of the extant specimens of the two coinages of different metals, the anonymous Pysa should run at 32 to 36³⁹ per Dirhem.

No. CIV.

C. Weight, 142 gr. *Agra*. A.H. 936. Unique.

Obv.—Circular area, with a margin of fine lines run in a scroll pattern. Legend ضرب اگڑہ

Rev.—Oblong area, with ornamental scroll margin.
Legend ۹۳۶ فی سنہ تاریخ

No. CV.

C. Weight, 135 gr. A.H. 936.

Obv.—دارالنصر قلع اگڑہ

Rev.—As above.

³⁷ Frahn's Recensio, p. 432. etc. M. Soret Lettre sur la Numismatique, June, 1843, p. 28.

³⁸ $12940 \div 140 = 94.4$.

³⁹ : 174 :: 11136 : 71 :: 4544, which $\div$ by 140 = 32.4 : 178 : : 12940 : 71 :: 5161.4, which $\div$ by 140 = 36.8.

No. CVI.

- C. Weight, 142 gr. *Agra.* A.H. 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943.

Obv.—Plain surface, with the legend ضرب بدارالجلانہ اگرہ

Rev.—Simple marginal lines encircle the field; the inner portions above and below the legend are filled in with scroll-work. Legend ۹۳۷ فی سنہ تاریخ

No. CVII.

- C. Weight, 141 gr. *Agra.* A.H. 943.

Obv.—ضرب بدارالعدل اگرہ

Rev.—As in the last coin.

No. CVIII.

- C. Weight, 141 gr. *Lahor.* A.H. 938, 939, 940.

Obv.—ضرب دارالجلانہ لاہور

Rev.—۹۳۸ فی سنہ تاریخ

No. CIX.

- C. Weight, 141 gr. *Dehli.* A.H. 940, 941, 942, 943.

Obv.—ضرب دارالملک دہلی

Rev.—As usual.

No. CX.

- C. Weights, 143 gr. *Mandot.* A.H. 941, 942. R.

Obv.—ضرب مندو

Rev.—As usual.

No. CXI.

- C. Weight, 139 gr. *Dehli.* A.H. 943. Unique. *My Cabinet.*

Obv.—ضرب دارالملک حضرتہ دہلی R.

Rev.—As usual.

No. CXII.

- C. Weight, 140 gr. *Jaunpur.* A.H. 940, 941.

Obv.—خطہ جونپور ————— R.

Rev.—As usual.

As likely to assist those, who would pursue the study, in the future identification of the place of issue, recorded on any new specimens of these coinages, I subjoin an Alphabetical List of the mints in use under Akber, as detailed by Abulfazl.

<i>Attok</i> . . .	اتک	<i>Seronj</i> . . .	سرونج
<i>Ajmir</i> . . .	اجمیر	<i>Sirhind</i> . . .	سرہند
<i>Ahmadabad</i> . . .	احمدآباد	<i>Sunbhu</i> . . .	سنہیل
<i>Agrah</i> . . .	آگرہ	<i>Surat</i> . . .	سورت
<i>Alor</i> . . .	الور	<i>Saharanpur</i> . . .	سہارنپور
<i>Allahabad</i> . . .	الہ آباد	<i>Sealkot</i> . . .	سیالکوٹ
<i>Oudh</i> . . .	اودھ	<i>Kanoj</i> . . .	کنوج
<i>Onjein</i> . . .	اونجین	<i>Kabul</i> . . .	کابل
<i>Budaon</i> . . .	بداون	<i>Kalpi</i> . . .	کالپی
<i>Benarus</i> . . .	بنارس	<i>Kashmir</i> . . .	کشمیر
<i>Bengal</i> . . .	بنگالہ	<i>Kalanjar</i> . . .	کلانور
<i>Bhakar</i> . . .	بھکر	<i>Gualiar</i> . . .	گوالیار
<i>Pattan</i> . . .	پتن	<i>Gorakhpur</i> . . .	گورکھپور
<i>Patnah</i> . . .	پٹنہ	<i>Lahor</i> . . .	لاہور
<i>Tandah</i> . . .	ٹانڈہ	<i>Lukhnao</i> . . .	لکھنؤ
<i>Jalandar</i> . . .	جالندر	<i>Muthrah</i> . . .	مٹھرا
<i>Jounpur</i> . . .	جونپور	<i>Multan</i> . . .	ملتان
<i>Hissar</i> . . .	حصار	<i>Mandot</i> . . .	مندو
<i>Dehli</i> . . .	دہلی	<i>Nagor</i> . . .	ناگور
<i>Ranthambor</i> . . .	رنتھمبور	<i>Hurdwar</i> . . .	ہردوار
<i>Sarangpur</i> . . .	سارنگپور		

LIST OF MINT CITIES OF THE PATAN KINGS OF DEHLI.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Agra. | 8. Kalpi. |
| 2. Bianah. | 9. Kutbad (Dehli). |
| 3. Dehli. | 10. Lahor. |
| 4. { Deogir. | 11. Mandot. |
| { Daulatabad. | 12. Multan. |
| 5. Gualiar. | 13. Narnol. |
| 6. Hissar. | 14. Shirgurh. |
| 7. Jounpur. | |

XVII.

NOTICE ON CERTAIN UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE
SASSANIDÆ. BY EDWARD THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL
SERVICE

IN lately examining the extensive collection of Imperial Sassanian Coins in the British Museum, with a view to other objects, my attention was called to the number of novel types that still remained unpublished. Conceiving that a notice of these might be acceptable to the readers of the Numismatic Chronicle, I had arranged with Mr. Vaux to scrutinise the whole series, selecting, as we proceeded, the more remarkable medals for illustration in this periodical.

I had advanced so far as to have secured materials for the first plate, when circumstances connected with my return to my duties abroad rendered it necessary for me to bring my portion of the undertaking to a hasty conclusion; but I trust my, as yet only nominal coadjutor, will continue and perfect what I have thus summarily commenced.



J. Easire del. et sc.

UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE SASSANIDÆ.

ARDESHIR BABEGAN.

A.D. 226—240.

No. 1. Gold. Weight, 131 gr.

Obv.—[יאן] ארתשהתר מלכא אר*Rev.*—¹ ארתשהתר נוואי

No. 2. Silver. Weight, 54·5 gr. Unique.

Obv.—Legend imperfectly engraved, and only partially intelligible.*Rev.*—Legend imperfect, but apparently similar in tenor to that on the Reverse of No. 1.

This medal contributes numismatic testimony to an interesting historical incident—the association of Sapor I. in the government with his father, Ardeshir, during the lifetime of the latter.²

SHAPUR I.

A.D. 240—273.

No. 3. Silver. Weight, 56 gr. Unique.

Obv.—מודיסן בגי שהפורהי מלכאן מלכא איראן
מנוצתרי מן יוד [אן]*Rev.*—שהפורהי נווא [וי]

This is the earliest instance of the use of the Sassanian crown terminating in the head of a bird, which subsequently became a favorite device.

¹ نَواُس آتشکده باشد A fire temple. نَواُس — نووازي
Farhang-i-Jehangiri.

² Tabari notices this inauguration as follows:—
[واردشیر] بمداين امد و بسر خویش شاپور را ولي عهد خویش
کرد و تاج خویش بر سر او نهاد etc.

VARAHRAN II.

A.D. 277—294.

No. 4. Silver. Weight, 63 gr. Unique.

Obv.—³The remainder illegible. מוריסן בגי*Rev.*—Imperfect. ורדראן נוואי

No. 5. Silver. Weight, 9·5 gr. Unique.

The obverse of this coin presents us with a new type. I do not attempt to transcribe the straggling legends.

No. 6. Silver. Weight, 67 gr. Unpublished variety of the usual type.

Obv.—מוריסן בגי ורדראן מלכאן מלכא איראן ו אניראן*Rev.*—אתור וי לרי ורדראן

VARAHRAN III.

SEGAN SHAH.

A.D. 294— .

No. 7. Silver. Weight, 61·5 gr. Rare.

Obv.—Imperfect. מוריסן בגי ורדראן מ.....אן מנ...צתר*Rev.*—Imperfect. ורה נווא

HORMAZDAS II.

A.D. 303—310.

No. 8. Gold. Weight, 111 gr. Unique.

Obv.—מוריסן בגי אוהרמזדי לבאכושאן מלכאן מלכא*Rev.*—מוריסן בגי אוהרמזדי לבאכושאן מלכאן מלכא

Above the flame of the Fire Altar. מלכי

³ The usual style of the legend is continued on coin No. 6.

The highly-finished medal engraved under No. 8, possesses for us a double interest, in the novelty of its type and completeness of its legends, as well as in the means it affords us of identifying the monarch under whose auspices it was struck, in his connexion with certain Indo-Persian pieces, which emblemise, in their reverse designs, the Hindu worship of Siva.

Written history might naturally have led us to look for some sign of Eastern influence incident upon the marriage of Hormuzdas II. to a daughter of the king of Kabul; and the numismatic testimony of proximate lands had already instructed us that the coinages of the countries bordering the Eastern limits of the Sassanian empire, at or about the same period, had felt and recorded the introduction of certain elements of Persian civilisation in the adoption of portions of the imperial style of decoration.⁴ But the coincidence of the obverse types and legends of coins, Nos. 8 and 11, furnishes a much more extended field for speculation, especially in what might be termed the religious aspect. Though I myself would confine the conclusion to be drawn from the reverse device of No. 11 to a simple supposition of the conquest by, or cession to, the Sassanian monarch, of a province the produce of whose mints was ordinarily decorated by the design of Siva and his Bull.

No. 9. Copper. Weight, 32 gr.

Obv.—**אוהרמודי מלכא**

No. 10. Copper. Weight, 33 gr.

Rev.—**אאן [רא] סתי**

⁴ Wilson, *Ariana Antiqua*, xiv., fig. 17, etc. *Journal Royal Asiatic Society*, *Pehlvi Coins of Mohammedan Arabs*, vol. xii., p. 337.

No. 11. Copper. Weight, 38.5 gr.

Obverse legend nearly similar to No. 8.

Rev.—**אורמודי לבאכוש מלכא**

Since the date of the publication of M. de Longperier's "Essai sur les Médailles des rois Perses," in 1840, although our knowledge of the Pehlvi language has been but little advanced, the facility of reading and interpreting the coin legends has been aided most materially by the excellent treatise of Professor Olshausen,⁵ and by the letters of MM. Soret⁶ and Mordtmann.⁷ With the enlarged means thus afforded us of testing the accuracy of M. de L.'s general classification, and detail transcripts and translations, we are necessitated to adopt a number of emendations; a summary of which may suitably be inserted in this place.

LIST OF ERRORS AND OMISSIONS IN THE "ESSAI SUR
LES MÉDAILLES DES ROIS PERSES."

P. 2, for "bèh" (*good*), read Bagí (*divine*).

P. 2, for "Iezdani," read Nowází; and the same throughout the series.

P. 44, coin No. 40, pl. vii. 2, belongs to Izdegird I., and not to Ardeshir II. The reading may be amended, from "Mazdiesn beh R[am] Artahche[tr] iezdani M. M.," to Mazdísan bagí Rámatah-í⁸ Izdakartí M. M. The reverse is an imperfect engraving of Izdakartí Nowází.

P. 45. The same correction applies to the transcript of coin No. 41, and a corresponding change is requisite in the attribution of No. 42, pl. 7, fig. 3.

⁵ Num. Chron., vol. ix.

⁶ Lettres Genève.

⁷ Zeitschrift der Deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.—1850.

⁸ The preferable reading, from the best examples, is—Ránashtarí, or Lámashtarí.

P. 52. The three emendations just made necessitate an alteration in the appropriation of coins Nos. 47 and 48, pl. viii., 3 and 4, which must for the future be assigned to Izdegerd II. The amended readings stand as follows:—No. 47, for “ [Ma]zdiesn... Izdkerd Malc[an], read Mazdís[n] ... [Izda]kartí Kadí.⁹

No. 48, for “ Mazdies[n] ... Izdkerd Mal[can],” read Mazdís[n] ... Kadí Izdakartí.

P. 62, No. 53, pl. ix., 2, for “ Mazdies[n] ... Pirozi.” read Madí Kadí Fírúzi.

P. 63, No. 55, pl. ix., 4, for “ *Obv.*—Soup[rai],” read Aum (as the engraving shews). For “ *Rev.*—P[i]rouz,” read Trín (II.) Tarúk, or possibly Malúk.¹⁰

P. 68, No. 57, pl. x., 1, for “ *Rev.*—Kavâd,” read Duâzd[ah].

P. 70, No. 59, pl. x., 3, is a coin of Kobâd, not of Jamasp. For “ *Obv.*—Zimasp,” read Kúât Af[zúd]. For “ *Rev.*— (?),” read Hashtdah — 18.

P. 72, No. 60, pl. x., 4. *Obv.*—Afzú[t] Húsrúd. *Rev.*—Left, Húsrúd : Chahár Sih. (34).—Right, (?).

P. 74, No. 61, pl. x., 5. *Rev.*—Shash wist. (26).

P. 75, No. 62, pl. xi., 1. *Obv.*—Afzú—Aúharmazí. *Rev.*—Tol[t]a, three.

P. 76, No. 63, pl. xi., 2. *Rev.*—Asri, ten.

P. 78, No. 64, pl. xi., 3. *Rev.*—Haft Sih (37) — (?)

P. 80, No. 68, pl. xii., 1. *Rev.*—Trín. (2) Besh for Beiza.

P. 81, No. 69, pl. xii., 2. For “ *Obv.*—Sarpazar (?),” read Afzút Aúmar-i-Aubítaran, *Aúmar son of Obeidallah.* *Rev.*—Left, Hasht Shasht (68, A.H.). Right, Hoth, *Capital of Khuzistán.*

P. 82, No. 70, pl. xii., 3, for “ *Obv.*—Sarpara[z] (?),” read Afzút Aúmar. *Rev.*—Chahár Hachtád — Tapuristán.

P. 83, No. 71, pl. xii., 4, for “ *Obv.*—Pourâan,” read Afzut Farkhân. Margin, Aft for “ Ab’d.” *Rev.*—Tapuristán.

⁹ خدا See Hamzah Isfahání, pp. ٦٣, 47, *خدا و كشان Regis interfectores, خدا نامه Livre des Rois.* Mohl. Journ. Asiatique, 1841, pp. 145, 278.

¹⁰ See Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, “Sassanian Mints,” etc., note under Mint No. 1.

P. 85, No. 72, pl. xii., 5, for "*Obv.*—Zermî, *retrograde*," read Hani. هاني in Kufic. *Rev.*—Tapuristân.

P. 85, No. 73, pl. xii., 6, for "*Obv.*—معابا Roustam (?)," read Mukâtil. مقاتل in Kufic.

Having disposed of the more obvious cases for correction, I would now refer to a question that suggests itself regarding the validity of the attribution of the class of coins assigned by M. de Longperier to Sapor II. (Pl. vi. 1, 2 3, and 4), which, I should propose to transfer entire to the first monarch of that name.

In the first place, there exists a striking similarity between the reverses of Nos. 3 and 4, pl. vi.,¹¹ and the style obtaining on the six opening coins of pl. iii., or the recognised pieces of Sapor I. The leading features and general details in each may indeed be said to be identical. The obverses of these coins likewise vary but slightly, and these marked signs of unison occur in contrast to the progressive modifications introduced intermediately by kings who reigned between the epochs of the two Sapors. But passing by the obverses, whose variations are patent, let us trace more exactly the reverse designs in the order defined by our author. Sapor I. reverses have the two fire-altar supporters, the ministering Mobeds, habited alike—both wear the priestly tiara.

The medals of Varahrân I., the next king in succession of whom we have money, introduce us to the practice of pourtraying on the reverse the full figure of the king to the

¹¹ I avoid urging the absolute identity of the reverses of Nos. 1 and 2, pl. vi., with the still earlier type of Ardeshir I.'s money, because I have found nearly similar reverse devices on the coins of Varahrân IV. (389, 399. A.D.); though the argument loses little weight notwithstanding.

left of the altar, wearing the distinguishing crown, and habited, to all appearance, as the bust on the obverse.

Varahrán II. continues this usage, with still further modifications in the other portions of the general design. Varahrán III. and Narses, adhere to the style and fashion employed under Varahrán I.; and Hormuzdas II. generally follows this lead, though he innovates so far as to add the head of Ormazd amid the flames of the altar. Whereas the so-affirmed Sapor II., under M. de Longperier's classification, is made to revert to the full simplicity of the ancient type introduced by, and otherwise peculiar to, the earlier monarch of the same name.

Another point of some weight in the due appropriation of these medals consists in the tenor of the inscriptions on each class. I am aware that ordinarily the bar-helmed Sapor coins have the legend which omits the *An irán*, and terminates with *Minuchatrí Min Izdán*; while those with the simple crown, depicted in pl. vi., 4, usually give the additional geographical definition, and reject the concluding phrase; but this proves nothing against the position I advocate, as Ardeshir I. originates the first-named practice on his coins, and his inscription at *Naksh i Rustam* accords in its style. Whereas Sapor I., in his inscriptions, uniformly assumes the contrasting *An irán*; and of his successors next in order whose coins we are able to quote, both Varahrán I. and II., adopt in full the reference to the extra Iránian dominions on some of their coins (Longperier, pl. iii., 7, and coins in Brit. Museum), while on others they follow the custom obtaining on Sapor I. coins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., pl. iii. Having briefly noted the objections that suggest themselves to the existing appropriation, I leave the question open for future discussion.

XVIII.

COINS OF HELENA.

It is well known to all numismatists what uncertainty has prevailed respecting the classification of those coins bearing the name Helena, from a very early period. The older numismatists appear to have had no rules whatever, but to have classed the coins indiscriminately to Helena the mother of Constantine, or to Helena the wife of Julian. In Argelati's edition of *Mezzabarba*, they are classed partly to the first, partly to the second, without any attempt to discriminate the coins belonging to each. Banduri proposed a system of classification as follows:—He classed to Helena wife of Chlorus, and mother of Constantine, those coins bearing FL or FL. IVL; to Helena the supposed wife of Crispus, those with N. F; and to Helena wife of Julian, certain coins reading FL. MAX, described by Strada¹ and Tristan.² Eckhel,³ in 1779, classed the coins in the imperial cabinet according to the rules of Banduri; expressing, however, a doubt of their correctness; and in his “*Doctrina Numorum Veterum*,” he entered upon the subject at length, proposing a different arrangement. Even after the time of Eckhel, some numismatists seem to have retained the old system, as Alessandro Visconti,⁴ who, like

¹ Strada a Rosberg, *Genealogia Austriæ Ducum, &c., &c.*, p. 169. Fol. Lugd. Bat. 1664. This edition, the only one I have, gives HELENA MAX.

² Tristan de St. Amant, *Commentaires Historiques*, tome iii. p. 733.

³ *Catalogus Numorum*, Mus. Cæs. Vindobon, tome ii. p. 450.

⁴ *Indicazione delle Medaglie del Signor Pietro Vitali*. Rome, 1805.

Mezzabarba, classed under Helena Chlorig with SECVRITAS, and some with PAX; arranging, however, under Helena Juliani similar coins, without any assigned reason. Eckhel's system, however, was adopted by most; and after the sanction of Mionnet, it may be considered as having been established. Marchant, however, in his very valuable "*Lettres sur la Numismatique et l'Histoire*," lettre XVII, impugned the system of Eckhel, and proposed to class all the coins bearing the name of Helena to Helena wife of Chlorus, and to remove altogether from numismatic lists the names of Helena supposed wife of Crispus, and Helena wife of Julian. This arrangement involved also the classification of the coins of Fausta to Fausta wife of Constantine alone, and the removal of the name of Fausta wife of Constantius. Some years afterwards, M. Lenormant adopted and completed the conclusions arrived at by Marchant, in a paper in the "*Revue Numismatique*" for 1843, which has been reprinted as an annotation to Marchant, in the recent edition of his *Lettres* (Paris, 1850).

Although the conclusions of Marchant appear to have been proved as completely as possible, I have reason to believe that they are but little examined or regarded in this country; and it is with the hope of forwarding this, that I have undertaken the present paper, in which there will appear but little unmentioned by Marchant or Lenormant. As the arguments of so high an authority as Eckhel deserve careful examination, even when he was mistaken; and as, from the high price of his classic work (the *Doctrina*), it may not be in the hands of many numismatists, I have thought it better to translate that part referring to the coins of Helena, which will be followed by the refutations and arguments of Marchant and Lenormant, and by what original observations it has been in my power to make.

I commence by giving a summary description of the coins, in the order of Eckhel; adding from Mezzabarba two or three varieties (Nos. 9, 10, 11) now unknown, and perhaps apocryphal, simply to complete the subject. If any apology for this is needed, it will be found in the fact that Eckhel himself has quoted a coin (No. 8) on the authority of Strada and Tristan, which he considered very doubtful.

There are, in all, eleven varieties of coins bearing the name of Helena: four of these (the last four) are, however, unknown at present, if they ever existed.

1. FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG.

R—PAX PVBLICA. Peace standing, holding in one hand a branch, in the other the hasta-pura. Æ. IIII.

2. Same obverse.

R—PIETAS ROMANA. Female standing, holding an infant. Æ. IIII.

A reverse of Theodora, applied by mistake to the head of Helena.

3. FLAVIA HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—FELICITAS. AVGVSTA. Female standing with branch and hasta-pura. Æ. medallion.

4. Same obverse.

R—PIETAS AVGVSTAE. Female standing, holding a child and a globe; another child by her side. Æ. medallion.

5. FL. HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Prætorian camp. Æ. III. A reverse of Constantine, used by a similar error to that of No. 3.

6. Same obverse.

R—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Female standing, holding downwards a palm branch. AV. and Æ. III. A specimen is given as silver in the Catalogue of the Collection of Mr. Brumell, lot 110; but it was probably plated or washed, as it brought only 11s.

7. HELENA N. F.

R—No legend. A star in a laurel garland. Æ. III.

8. HELENA FL. MAX.

R—Same type Æ. V.?
(Strada. Tristan).

9. FL. IVLIA HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Female seated, holding a branch. Æ.
(Mezzabarba, p. 441, from Ducange, "Constantinopolis Christiana," Tab. 2).

10. FL. IVL. HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—SECVRITAS PVBLI. Same type. Æ.
(Mezzabarba, p. 449, from "Chiffetii Anasthasis Childe-rici Regis," p. 278).

11. FLAV. IVL. HELENA AVG.

R—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers standing, between them the labarum. Æ.
(Same reference).

The words of Eckhel are—"Banduri says, that the coins with FL and FL. IVL belong to Helena Chlorig. If this is the case, how are we to account for the exergual CONS, the certain mark of Constantinople, according to him? For it is certain, that at the time when Helena Chlorig died, the name of Constantinople was almost unknown. It follows, that the coins, Nos. 1 and 6, on which this name is often found, cannot be of this Helena, nor of Helena Crispi, since Crispus died before Byzantium received this name. In spite of this, however, there are good reasons for supposing the coins No. 1 to be of Helena Chlorig.—1st. On these coins the names Flavia Julia appear, which are known to have belonged to her from an inscription in Gruter (p. 284, 1).—2nd. The exergual letters on these coins correspond with those on coins of Constantine, and differ from

those of the coins of Julian.—3rd. Upon comparison of these coins with those of Theodora, second wife of Chlorus, it appears that they have a very great analogy, as well in fabric and size, as in the exergual letters, and the unusual form of the obverse legends, in the dative (FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG. FL. MAX. THEODORÆ AVG), which would appear to prove them of the same period. Since it is certain that the coins of Theodora were struck during the reign of Constantine, we must suppose these coins also struck in his reign.

“But how, it may be asked, are we to get over the objection made to Banduri, with respect to the CONS on these coins? Certainly in no other way than by pointing out that they were dedicated by Constantine to the memory of his deceased mother, which is exceedingly probable, since we have the testimony of Eusebius to the fact that Constantine struck gold coins with the portrait of his mother Helena. He appears, however, to have erred as regards the metal; for no gold coin of this description has yet been found. Theophanes mentions the same fact, without mentioning the metal. But a better argument is supplied by the formula HELENÆ; for we know that, since Augustus, the dative was used on all dedicated coins. For the same reason, it is probable that the coins of Theodora were struck after her death.

“For the above reasons, it can hardly be doubted—

“That No. 1 is of Helena wife of Chlorus;

“No. 2, with the legend PIETAS ROMANA, is doubtless of the same, both because it has the same obverse legend, and because it has a reverse found on the coins of Theodora;

“Whether No. 3 should be classed to this Helena, or elsewhere, is uncertain, the legend being altogether new.

In the mean time, it appears probable to me that it belongs to Helena Chlōri ;

“No. 4 must also be of this lady ; for a similar reverse is found on medallions of Fausta, who was contemporary with her. From the obverse legend, it is manifest that it was struck during life, which is to be remarked also of the rest ;

“No. 5 has on reverse a type and legend common under Diocletian and his colleagues, but ending with Constantine, so that it must belong to Helena Chlōri ;

“The coins described as No. 6, from the different style of head-dress, and the exergual letters, are certainly of a different Helena ; and since these exergual letters are of the same kind as those on coins of Julian, it is probable that they are to be classed to Helena the wife of Julian. We may add, that the expression REIPVBLICE for REIPVBLICAE, is found on no coins of Constantine, but came into use after him, and is often found on coins of Julian. Besides this, the legend SECVRITAS REIPVB is common upon his coins.

“No. 7, which has on obverse, HELENA NOBILISSIMA FEMINA, and on reverse a star in a garland, was classed by Banduri to Helena wife of Crispus, who from the title denied that it could be of Helena wife of Julian. He declared that it was the custom, when a lady of royal birth married a Cæsar, to bestow on her the title ‘Augusta ;’ but if not of royal birth, only that of ‘Nobilissima Femina.’ I will not dispute this usage, though I doubt whether it was universal. The type of a star points to Helena Juliani, since there are coins of Julianus, while Cæsar, with the same type. I hardly think, however, that the title Augusta would have been denied to this lady, as I have said, in her life. This coin may, I think, then, be classed to Helena,

wife of Crispus, particularly on account of the resemblance to the coin of Fausta, who was probably the wife of some one of the sons of Constantine, as I have said after the coins of Constantius II. But it must be remembered, that it is by no means certain that the wife of Crispus was named Helena."

From a comparison of the brass coins, HELENA. N. F. R—A star within a garland (Akerman, Descriptive Catalogue, II. pl. xi. 10; Marchant, *Lettres*, edition of 1850, pl. xvii. 1; or, *Revue de Numismatique*, 1843, pl. vi. No. 1), and those with FAVSTA. N. F. (Akerman, *ut sup.* p. 281; Marchant, pl. xvii. 7; *Revue*, pl. vi. 7), it is very evident that they must belong to the same period. Eckhel classes the first to the supposed wife of Crispus. Crispus was born A.U.C. 1053. ? In 1070, when about seventeen, he was declared Cæsar; and was put to death by Constantine, in 1079. These coins, therefore, if of his wife, date before 1079, and were probably struck at his marriage, which we may approximately reckon as A.U.C. 1070. But Constantius II., to whose wife are classed the coins reading FAVSTA. N. F., was born in 1070; so that we must adjourn his marriage a considerable time. We cannot well suppose his marriage to have taken place *before* A.U.C. 1085 or 6, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, when Crispus had been nine years dead.

These coins manifestly were issued at the same time. Marchant was inclined to think that the same reverse dies were used for both obverses, which is a point for examination. These coins, then, can hardly be ascribed to the wives of Crispus and Constantius II., even if these ladies really bore the names Helena and Fausta, which is very uncertain. The only possible attribution, then, is to Helena the mother, and Fausta the wife, of Constantine. Eckhel,

indeed, gave one reason for supposing this type of Helena to be of Helena wife of Julian—the presence of the star, which, he says, is a type of Julianus Cæsar. In this case, the coin of Helena must be supposed struck during the life of Constantius. Marchant, however, has already pointed out that the character of Constantius was not such as to warrant the supposition. I have approximated to the date of the marriage of Constantius above, while Helena was married to Julian A.U.C. 1108. On these coins, as may be seen by the engravings referred to, the portrait of Helena is aged, that of Fausta youthful. This is directly the contrary to what should have been the case, as may be seen by the dates. The coins with FAVSTA. N. F. have the same portrait precisely as those which have always been classed to Fausta wife of Constantine, as may be easily seen. A comparison of the coins with HELENA. N. F., and those belonging to Constantius Augustus and Julianus Cæsar, is, I think, sufficient, without any other evidence, to show that they cannot be classed to that period. The exact resemblance of these coins (Fausta and Helena) in every respect, and the fact that some have the exergue TSA (Treveris signata in Officina prima), and no other mint, has led Marchant to class them to the year A.D. 307—A.U.C. 1060, when Constantine married Fausta, daughter of Maximianus, at Treves, his mother Helena having been recalled from the exile in which she had remained since her repudiation. At this time, Constantinus was not Augustus, but only Nobilissimus Cæsar. His father-in-law, Maximianus, conferred upon him the title of Augustus; but as Galerius Maximianus was opposed to this concession, Constantine prudently contented himself with the title of Filius Augustorum; that is, of Constantius and Maximianus. Not being himself Augustus, his wife did not receive the title Augusta,

VOL. XV.

D D

but that of *Nobilissima Femina*. The coins show that he conferred the same title on his mother. These coins are, I think, proved to belong to Helena mother of Constantine.

As for the coins No. 8, with *HELENA. FL. MAX.*, they have not been seen since the time of Tristan. The coins Nos. 9, 10, 11, also are unknown at present. Marchant supposes that No. 11 is simply a permutation of dies, such as is not uncommon at that period; and it is not improbable by any means. Eckhel has sufficiently proved that the coins Nos. 1, 2, can only belong to Helena mother of Constantine. No. 2 is an example of the permutation above referred to.⁴ So also is No. 5. Eckhel was obliged to class this coin to Helena mother of Constantine, from the type. He says, however, that it is a type common under Diocletian and his colleagues, ending with Constantine. To me it appears that it begun and ended under Constantine. The camp of Diocletian, etc., is very different from that of this coin. I am surprised that the resemblance between this coin and No. 6 could have escaped Eckhel: it is so great, that Banduri, in engraving the coins of Helena, engraved only one obverse for the two reverses—*Providentiæ Augg.*, and—*Securitas Reipublice*. Yet Eckhel says of No. 6, "that the different style of head-dress, and the different exergual letters, point to a different lady from the rest." As for the head-dress, I think the fact already mentioned, from Banduri, is a sufficient answer. Marchant, however, mentions six different modes of arranging the hair on coins of the type No. 6. Are we to suppose six different Helenas in addition to the historical ones?

⁴ I have only just noticed, in the Catalogue "*Garcia de la Torre*," p. 296, No. 4793, a coin of Theodora with the reverse of Helena—*PAX PVBLICA*, which forms a counterpart to No. 2, a reverse of Theodora with the head of Helena.

I have seven specimens of No. 6, on which appear four varieties of head-dress. I have also three of No. 1, on each of which the hair is arranged somewhat differently. He goes on to say, that the exergual letters on these coins differ from those of Constantine, and agree with those of Julian. Yet, in a preceding page, he had mentioned, that Banduri and Galland classed these coins to Helena mother of Constantine, because these letters agreed with those of Constantine, and differed from those of Julian. He simply reversed this assertion, and it has been received without examination since his time. M. Lenormant says, "L'observation trouve ici difficilement son application, puisque les mêmes différents se trouvent sur la monnaie de Constantin." This is the truth, but not the whole truth; for they are hardly found on coins of Julian at all, in spite of Eckhel's assertion.

In order to test this assertion, which I doubted somewhat, in a fair manner, I took Banduri and Tanini, books at Eckhel's command, and transcribed the "*différents*" on coins of Helena, type No. 6; not selecting, but taking all, except one apparently erroneous, TXAR (perhaps T*AR). These I found to be forty-seven in number. I then compared these first with the third brass coins of Julian, then of Constantine, in both works. The result was, that of the forty-seven "*différents*" of Helena, three were found on coins of Julian, and thirty-six on coins of Constantine. I think there is no great need to add much to this proof of the time when these coins were issued. There are, however, a few points remaining.

Eckhel supposed that Eusebius was wrong in stating, that Constantine had struck gold coins with his mother's effigy, because none such were found with a dedicative legend. M. Lenormant has clearly shown that Eusebius

does not state that these coins were struck after her death. Eusebius, after describing the funeral of Helena, relates what her son had done for her *during life*, such as "causing her to be recognised as *Augusta, striking gold money with her effigy*, putting at her disposal the treasures of the empire." This distinctly mentions the issue of gold with her portrait, among the things done during her lifetime. The entire passage, with a translation, may be consulted in Marchant, p. 236. Thus the gold coin No. 6 unquestionably belongs to Helena mother of Constantine, and the brass coins cannot be separated from it. These brass coins, besides, are so identical in fabric with those of Fausta Salus Reipublicæ, and Spes Reipublicæ, that it is impossible to attribute them to any other period than that of these coins, which have always been classed to the wife of Constantine, and were probably first struck A.D. 308, when Constantine became Augustus with the consent of Galerius. As he had previously conferred on his mother the same title (Nobilissima Femina) as was borne by his wife, it is probable that he continued the system, and that this date may be assigned to the type No. 6.

Eckhel argues, that the orthography "Reipublice" was not in use in the time of Constantine, but was common under Julian; and that "Securitas Reipub." is a very common legend on his coins. I hardly think the first a sufficient consideration to outweigh all the other proofs; but it may be answered by quoting a medallion of Fausta, reading, PIETAS AVGVSTE (Akerman, II., 247). As for the other remark, these coins belong to a period when Helena was dead, and have nothing to do with the question.

Lastly, there exists, in the Museum of the Scottish

Antiquaries, a coin which appears to me to complete the proof that these coins (No. 6) belong to none but the mother of Constantine. It is as follows—

FL. HELENA TINVS AVG. Head of Helena to right.

R—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Security, or, according to
Lenormant, Helena, standing, holding a laurel branch.
In exergue, STRE. III. Æ. (Mus. S. S. A.).

This coin has not been re-struck, as has been thought. This is easily seen, both by the state of the whole coin, and the perfect agreement in form of all the letters. The only way to account for the legend is by supposing the attention of the engraver to have been called off during his work, and that he mechanically finished the legend with what he had been most accustomed to; so that the coin *must* have been struck during the reign of Constantine. Similar examples are not wanting in the history of numismatics. I need only mention the AERES AVGVSTI of Titus, which probably belongs to this class (AEQVITAS—CERES), the DES. NOS. of Aurelius (Frœlich, *Quatuor Tentamina*, 1737, p 374: “Numus ex ære magni moduli, exquisitæ integritatis et elegantiae”). It is not improbable that the coin of Aurelius, AVG. COS. VII. AVG. COS. IIII., which Frœlich quotes from the *Historia Augusta* of Harduin, was also of this class. I have no doubt many might be found scattered in Rasche’s *Lexicon*, which I am unable to consult. A coin in my own cabinet, however, furnishes a very good example—

IMP. LICI MINVS P. F. AVG. Laureated head.

R—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sun standing. In exergue,
MOSTQ. III. Æ. (W. H. S.).

It is size 6, but thin, and belongs to the third brass.

Banduri suspected that a coin which had been published with CONSTANS. IVN. NOB. C was either false or re-touched. Frœlich, however (*Quatuor Tentamina*, p. 432), vouches for the integrity of a specimen he had seen, and I am able to do the same.

CONSTANS IVN. NOB. C. Diademed head to right.

R—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Usual type. In. ex. SMNΔ.
III. Æ. (W. H. S.).

It is, however, simply another specimen of this species of blunder.

A specimen of a yet more extraordinary kind is found in the Museum here; namely, a discordant type and legend—

SALONINA AVG. Head to right.

R—SALVS AVG. *Venus Victriæ* standing, holding helmet and spear; at her foot a shield. In exergue, PXV.
III. Æ. (S. S. A.).

In the *Catalogus Numorum Regis Daniæ, Hafniæ, 1816*, Professor Ramus has published a coin which I must not pass over; though it may not benefit the question much, from its state—

“CRISPVS NOBIL. CÆS. Epigr. litteris multum detritis.

“R—SECVRITAS REIPVBL... Mulier stans d. denissarum, s. vestis laciniam; in imo... III. Æ.

“Monetarii error in hoc numo commissus videtur, sumto aliunde aversæ partis typo. Occurrit hic in numis Helenæ quos Helenæ Juliani tribuit Eckhelius, quod assertum falsi argueret præsens numus, nisi pars ejus adversa non leviter attrita numum non nihil incertum redderet” (*ut sup.* vol. iii. p. 258, 48).

I think the coin of Diocletian (*Num. Chron.*, July, 1852, p. 76), which reads, DIOCLETIANVS NOB. C, is another example of the error above referred to. I have not seen

M. Senckler's book, and do not know what are his answers to objections; but it appears to me decisive to point out that it was certainly neither in the period "after the death of Numerian and before the murder of Carinus," or at the commencement of his own reign (assuming that he, as a measure of policy, styled himself simply Cæsar), that he would have elaborated a new monetary system. If the coin had been struck in the debateable period above mentioned, or at the commencement of his reign, it would have borne the characteristics of the coins of Numerian and Carinus. In place of this, it belongs to a new monetary system, that of the *follis*, and bears a new type. For these reasons, it seems to me clear, that it must belong to a later period of the reign of Diocletian, and be owing to a monetary error similar to those of HELENA-TINVS, LICI-MINVS, etc. It is certain that Diocletian and Maximian had the title of Cæsar; but it is not easy to suppose that Diocletian ever bore that title exclusively. The medallion with CONCORDIA CÆS. AVGG. N. N. would be more satisfactory if it read, CAESS. AVGG. As it stands, it seems to me to signify, "Concordia Cæsariana" (?) in a general sense, rather than "Concordia Cæsarium Augustorum nostrorum."

I have omitted as yet to mention the objection drawn from the occurrence of CONS. on No. 6, to the attribution to Helena mother of Constantine, who died before the consecration of Constantinople. If this objection is sufficient, however, we must find another Crispus; for several of his coins read, CONS., PCON., etc. Mezzabarba gives one, repeated by Banduri; and Mr. Akerman has described a gold coin with CONS. Crispus died A.D. 326. Coins of Fausta, who died in the same year, have also CONS. To explain this, we must suppose that, although the solemn

consecration of Constantinople only took place A.D. 330, the mint was in operation some years before. Certainly the public buildings, and those in any way appertaining to the imperial dignity, would be first completed; and the mint has always been directly under the imperial control. The difficulty is greater with respect to the coins of Fausta, which were probably first struck A.D. 308. The issue of these coins may be supposed to have been continued during her life, although all I have seen have a portrait so similar, as hardly to favour this view. She died A.D. 326, not long after Crispus.

There is another explanation, which has been offered by the late Mr. Borrell (*Sale Catalogue*, 1852, p. 81, lot 834, note). He recalls the fact that, in 316, Constantine conferred many benefits on the city Arelate, which took the name Constantina, in gratitude to its benefactor. This certainly removes some difficulties, if it can be adopted; but I know not whether it can be altogether confided in, as the name ARL occurs on coins of and after this period, which would appear to show Constantina to have been merely a surname, and not to have superseded the old name; consequently, not to be expected upon coins. This difficulty, therefore, remains not cleared up in a completely satisfactory manner. I have a coin of Crispus with Q. ARL. Coins of Helena (No. 6) have ARLS, ARLT, TARL.

I have not thought it necessary, nor indeed would I have found it easy, to quote the names of Marchant and Lenormant for every clause belonging to them. I can only say, that for by far the greater part of the arguments and illustrations given, I am indebted to one or other of these writers, and that I have still left a good deal untouched. I would most earnestly recommend to the perusal of all interested in the subject, the 17th Letter of Baron

with the annotations appended to it by M. Lenormant, in the Parisian edition of 1850, where it will be found more elaborately treated than it has been in my power to do in this imperfect essay.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

XIX.

NUMISMATIC RECTIFICATIONS.

WHILE acknowledging, to the fullest extent, the great value of Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Geography, I have to regret the occurrence of various numismatic errors, doubtless unavoidable in a work of such labour, and intrusted to so many different writers. I have given below an account of all such as I have observed in the four Parts published.

Abdera Bæticæ.—Eckhel imagined, from a coin in Florez with the letters DD, that Abdera was a colony or *municipium* under Tiberius. Sestini, however, pointed out that this coin had been retouched. Florez had already proved, in opposition to Havercamp, that Abdera never had been a Roman colony (See Falbe, *Les Antiques Monnaies d'Abdera*, in *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIII. p. 24, etc).

Acci.—The *quasi-autonomous* coin published by Florez, Tab. li. 4, which has on each side C. I. G. AC, repeating also the type—a legionary eagle between two standards—but has I on the obverse, and II on the reverse, would appear, as remarked by Sestini (*Med. Isp.* p. 99), to point out the first and second legions, rather than the third—L. I. II.,

VOL. XV.

E E

instead of L. III. The disposition of the letters on the coin engraved by Akerman (Ancient Coins, Pl. vii. No. 3), seems to corroborate this view. The sixth legion certainly occurs on coins of Augustus; and it may seem opposed to this view, since we might expect the colony to be called *Trigemina*, not *Gemina* or *Gemella*, as when drafted from two legions. Mr. Akerman (p. 12) gives a coin of *Emerita* with L.E. V. X. and the two standards; denoting, as he says, the two legions. From analogy, therefore, we should expect the coins of *Acci* to bear at once the two legions from which the colony was drafted. Yet the coins of Augustus have L. VI alone, with *two* standards. Vaillant (*Numismata Coloniarum*, 1697, p. 9) explains this as denoting the two legions, *Sexta Ferrata* and *Sexta Victrix*; and I think this meets the difficulty of the name "*Gemina*" and two standards occurring with one legionary number. In the reign of Tiberius, again, drafts were made to the colony from the first and second legions—no mention of the sixth legion occurring on his coins. I may remark, that I am not aware of any coins of *Acci* with the head of Mars surrounded with rays.

Achilla, Achulla.—I am not aware of any bilingual inscriptions relating to Achulla. The reference to Gesenius points out the well-known colonial or municipal coin of Augustus, some specimens of which have a countermark, with the three Punic letters, קר.

Aebura.—The coins given by De Saulcy (*Essai sur les Mon. de l'Esp.*, legend 100; Akerm. p. 95) show, either that the *Λιβόρα* of Ptolemy was distinct from Aebura, or that *Libora* is the more correct reading. The Tauchnitz Ptolemy, the only one at hand, gives *Λιβόρα*; but Ortelius (*Thes. Geograph.* 1587) gives *Λιβωρα*, quoting Ptolemy. The Spanish coin reads, LBARI or LBROI, the long A and

O being confounded. The coins reading, AIPORA and EPORA—not, so far as I know, APORA—are Bœtican in type and fabric, and certainly belong to Epōra, now Montoro—not to Aebura in Tarraconensis.

Aemona.—The name of Aemona, or Hæmona, certainly does not occur on coins. Perhaps the coins referred to may be those of Augustus with COL. IVL. AVG., the attribution of which to Colonia Augusta Vindelicorum is mentioned by Sestini, in his *Geographia Erronea*. But these coins have been long since restored to Berytus in Phœnicia (See the coin engraved in Vaillant, Num. Col. 1697, p. 11).

Agedicum.—The coin in Akerman (*Ancient Coins*, p. 156, pl. xviii. 11) with *ATHA*, clearly points to Agedincum, or Agedicum, as the proper form.

Alexandria Troas.—I do not think the name Antigoneia has yet occurred upon coins. Sestini gives, in his *Classes Generales*, a coin from the Bavarian collection—

“Full-faced head of Apollo. To left, *AN* in monogram.

R—Horseman with spear. *ATΣA* below.”

I would, however, suggest the restoration of this coin to Colophon(?) The coin in the Danish cabinet, published by Ramus, has been restored by Borrell to Cebrenia Troadis.

Annæa, Anæa.—Although this is a digression from the strict object of the paper, I may take the opportunity of making a numismatic rectification with reference to this town. In the sale Catalogue of the Rollin collection, 1849, p. 85, is the following description:—

“Anæa, or Aenea (Caria). *IEPA CTNKAHTOC*. Female bust to left.

R — *ΦΙΑΝΟΤ ΑΡΧ. ΑΝΑΙΩΝ*, etc. Samian Juno. Probably unique.

(See Stephanus, Thucydides, etc.)”

From a coin which I possess, however, the true legend is, *ΠΙ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΠΦΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΧ. Α ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ*, the last four letters being in field, two on each side of the head of Juno. Thus Anœa Cariæ must be expunged from the list of numismatic towns.

Antiquaria.—Although the coin referred to is not Spanish, being, in fact, of Riganticus of Galatia, a name unknown to Eckhel, still there is a coin which certainly, in my opinion at least, belongs to Antikaria. See it engraved by Sestini, *Med. Isp.*, Tab. i. 17. The type and fabric are undoubtedly Spanish.

Aperlæ.—De Longpèrier says, that the French coin (which s, I believe, still unique) really reads, *ΑΠΕΡΑΕΙΤΩΝ*, not *ΑΠΕΡΑΕΙΤΩΝ*, thus agreeing with the inscription of Cockerell.

Arisba.—According to Borrell, the autonomous coins are of Crithote, and the imperial very doubtful.

Armosata.—The coin of Aurelius with *ΑΡΜΟΚΑΙΤΗΝΩΝ*, should be read, *ΕΡΜΟΚ. ΚΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ*, and classed to the Saetteni Lydiæ (Sestini, *Geographia Erronea*, p. 88).

Astapa.—Although the authenticity of the Latin coin is very doubtful, there can be no doubt of the correctness of De Saulcy's attribution to this city of the very numerous coins reading, *ASTPE*.

Asturica.—The first coin, *COL. AST. AVGVSTA*, must, I think, have been a retouched coin of *CAESAR AVGVSTA*. The second is in the "Thesaurus" of Goltzius, but without *AMAKVR*.

Astyra.—The coins are of Astyra Rhodi. An imperial coin once classed here is of Antandrus.

Barcino.—The coin of Galba is Goltzian. There is, I think, sufficient reason to regard as of Barcino the silver

coins classed by Sestini to Bersical (Sestini, p. 106; see De Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 109; along with Gaillard, *Catalogue de la Torre*, Madrid, 1852, p. 40).

Beseda.—The coins referred to (Sestini, p. 183) bear the name Bedesa, according to Sestini's decipherment. De Saulcy, however (*Essai*, legend 95), gives a more correct copy of the legend, which records an alliance of the Anenses or Onenses, ANEK^eSK^eN—the Ilergetes, ILERkesken—and the Bracaritani, BRaKaR.

Blaundus.—The question as to the existence of Clanudda has been for some time determined in the affirmative, since Mr. Borrell published one specimen (now, I believe, in the British Museum), while M. De Longpèrier published another of different type from the French cabinet. Borrell reads, *KAANNOTAEON*; De Longpèrier, *KAAN-NOTAEON*, which is probably the correct reading.

Bosporus Cimmerius.—Long ago it was decided by Mionnet, that Gepæpyris was the wife of Mithridates. The coin in the Theupoli Museum, now in the imperial collection at Vienna, which had been published as of Gepæpyris and Sauromates, really bore the name Mithridates. M. de Stempkowsky had previously asserted this fact from coins in his collection, whose authenticity was, however, denied by some antiquaries (see Mionnet, *Supp.* vol. iv. Dumersan *Catal. Allier*, p. 66).

There is abundant evidence, I think, from coins to justify the succession of a second Sauromates directly after the first; thus making the contemporary of Trajan, Sauromates III. For Ininthemerus, read Ininthemevus, as found on coins. For Rhadameadis or Rhadampsis, read Rhadamsades. There is sufficient numismatic evidence for considering the Rhescuporis contemporary with Constantine as the VIII.th, not the V.th. De Chaudoir (*Corrections*

et Additions, p. 73) even gives some reasons for considering him as Rhescuporis IX. See his Supplement also.

It may seem that several of these slips are hardly worth correcting; but in a book which, both from its own excellence, and from the well-earned reputation of its authors, will be a standard authority, even such, in a great measure technical, blunders should be rectified, so as, if possible, to avoid the dissemination of error.

W. H. SCOTT.

XX.

ON THE DATE OF THE BRITISH COINS INSCRIBED "DUBNOVELLAUNOS," AND ON THE LEGEND "TASCIOVANI. F."

It is proposed, under this head and title, to offer a brief comment on the "Observations on the Legends of Ancient British Coins," which have appeared in No. LVIII. of the Numismatic Chronicle—viewing them as assuming a new system of interpretation, which appears not to be sufficiently guarded from error. It is hardly necessary to say, that in the remarks which follow, no disparagement is intended to the learning and talents of the writer of the Observations, Edmund Oldfield, Esq., of the British Museum; who, besides, appears to wish that the subject which he treats should be further discussed (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 109).

The points assumed in the Observations, in many instances, are correct; in others are not; and the general

rules attempted to be maintained are attended with so much latitude, and have so many exceptions, that they are obviously inadequate for the establishment of a new theory, as the writer proposes; for, as before observed, it is a new system or formula of interpretation which he would endeavour to set forth.

With the foregoing remarks it may be noticed, that the topics discussed in the Observations are divisible into three heads, as follows:—

I. That the terminations OS and VS never occur inscribed together on the same Gaulish or British coin.

II. That the termination VS is a proof of the adoption of Roman forms, and that no Celtic titles are used conjointly with it; and,

III. That the termination OS indicates a period anterior to the Roman conquest (in Gaul), which was completed in the year 51 before the Christian era.

Now it is well known, that every Greek, even down to the thirteenth century, would have written, as a matter of course, all Latin terminations in VS as OS; and that, *vice versa*, the Romans expressed the terminations OS of the Greeks as VS whenever they met with them, as long as their language continued vernacular. Also it is well known that the Gauls were, as it were, a people placed between the Greeks and Romans as to their language. They at first Grecised their terminations and inflexions, afterwards Latinised them on the Roman conquest; also at both periods used many terminations and names purely Celtic on their coins.

Practically, the state of the case seems to have been this—they at first used Celtic terminations, and the Greek terminations in OS down to an advanced period of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul; when at length the chiefs who were

adherents to Rome began to express their names according to the Latin mode; and on the conquest of Gaul, fifty-one years before the Christian era, the remaining chiefs seem generally to have adopted the Roman form of the nominative. That is to say, the same chief who in the year 60 B.C. would have terminated his name in OS, in the year 50 would have varied it to VS. REX also, instead of RIX, to express the kingly title, seems to have become more usual.

There was, then, undoubtedly a period of change; but it does not appear that the line of demarcation was so precise, that this rule could be pronounced invariable. For instance—a Gaulish chieftain named Julios (see Duchalais, p. 14) used a Greek termination after the time when he first passed under Roman influence; and Cisiambos Cattos, in subjection to Rome, used a jumble of Greek and Latin in his legends, as given by Duchalais, Lelewel, and others, in which we have the Latin word PVBLCIOS accompanied with his name in Greek; the whole legend being—CISIAMBOS CATTOS VERCORETO SIMISSOS PVB-LICOS LIXOVIO. Another Gaul uses the Celtic word RIX in its Latin form of REX, together with the Greek genitive DVRNOCOV (Duchalais, p. 113). Again, another of that nation has the Celtic RIX with the Latin word EDVIS, both expressed at the same time on his coin (see De la Saussaye's "Monnaies des Eduens," pl. i. fig. 1).

These instances of mixtures of words we find on Gaulish coins, and others might be pointed out. They evidently show the jargon of Latin and Greek which was used at this period by the Gauls, together with their own language—a circumstance important in the consideration of Celtic types.

As to the cases on which the writer so much relies—DVRNACOS AVSCRO, DVRNACVS DONNVS, ATISIOS

REMOS, ARIVOS SANTONOS—one or two observations may be made connected with their form of occurrence.

1. When there is solely the name of a state or town on one face of a Gaulish coin, and the name of a chief or ruler on the other, the first, that is, the name of the state or town is usually put adjectively, as is the case in the instances just cited, *i. e.* Donnus the Durnak, or inhabitant of Durnacum (that is, Tornacum—see Akerman's "Coins of Cities and Princes," p. 168, or Turnacum—see Lelewel's "Type Gaulois," p. 243); Arivos the Santon; Atisios the Remian (Lelewel, pp. 236, 317), and so forth. Therefore these cases present merely an analogy of grammar—an analogy which might be anticipated, as it would not be supposed, under these circumstances, that obvious grammatical arrangement should be violated, and the names put otherwise. Here is an actual grammatical concordance, which would of course carry with it a correspondency of terminations, whether they might be in OS or VS; that is, if both the words are made declinable. The writer of the Observations says not one word on this fact, so explanatory as relating to the topic of which he treats: it therefore may be concluded that he was not aware of it.

2. Again, if we turn to Britain, there was by no means a precise analogy in the political positions of the two countries during their coining periods. We do not find instances that the Gauls were allowed their titles after the Roman conquest, except those of Rex or Rix and Vercobretus, which last occurs with a Latin termination; but during the period in which the Britons had an inscribed coinage—that is, from B.C. 13 to A.D. 44 (and the Brigantes and the Icenii indeed later) they were independent: titles, therefore, more prominently appear on their moneys than on the later coins of Gaul. Further, as neither Cunobeline nor the

southern Belgæ of Britain appear to have inserted the names of their states on their coins adjectively, there was not the same concordance of grammar to be observed, to which attention has just been directed; consequently their states and towns were named on their coins in their Celtic forms or Roman forms, as it might happen; and the same may be remarked of their titular distinctions. In short, they resemble in this particular such coins of Gaul as were exceptions to the usual rule of that country, of inserting the name of the state or town adjectively; and some of these exceptions have already been cited, such as the coin on which the Latin form EDVIS occurs with the Celtic ORCETORIX, or as the Greek DVNOCOV is joined with the Latin form DVBNOREX. Thus the British king Epillus might have had on the reverses of his coins, COM. F. that is, Commios or Commius Firbolg, implying the confederacy of the Belgæ, or that he was a ruler of that confederacy; and in like manner Cunobeline might have had on the reverses of his coins, TASC. F. TASC, FIR., etc. implying that he also was a ruler of another portion of the Belgæ of Britain. But here we need not say, *might have*, as we know, from two specimens that are extant, that he actually inscribed this legend, TASC. FIR. on some of his types (see the Journal of the Arch. Assoc. for 1851, p. 26; and the Numismatic Chronicle for 1852, p. 14).

Two points somewhat material to the present purpose have thus been attended to. The first has been that of the regularity in the terminations of certain Gaulish legends noticed in the Observations in the Numismatic Chronicle, which has been shown to arise from the grammatical concordance of the substantive with its adjective. Likewise, in contrast to this, it has been remarked that there is not the coincidence of the same form of construction in the

legends of British coins, and consequently not the same instances of grammatical concordance.—The second point has been the adverting to the expediency of due attention being paid, in the consideration of this subject, to the different relative position of affairs in Gaul and Britain during their coining periods.

Regarding the other topic brought forward by the writer of the Observations, it has been before admitted that, generally speaking, the Greek termination OS was anterior among the Celts to the Latinised termination VS, though the Iceni of Britain, it may be judged from their coins, rather retained the former; upon which subject, however, it is not necessary to enter at this place. Cunobeline certainly used the Latin termination to his name, as did Eppillus; they both equally Romanised in this respect. And here a remark or two may be necessary on the Greek form of the name DVBNVELLAVNOS on the coins of a son of Cunobeline; which, indeed, are the more required, from the views brought forward in the Observations which are now discussed.

In Britain, then, it seems to have been Cunobeline's attachment to Augustus, and not force, which induced him to Romanise so much in the types of his coins, and in using Latin terminations. He was brought up at the court of Augustus, as is commonly supposed; and the principal *reguli* of Britain of that period, it appears from the account of Strabo, were united by close treaty with the Roman power. But there is surely no necessity to infer from this, that all national feeling was stifled in the island—that the Britons were only anxious to forget their country, and eager to lay down the titles and distinctions so much prized by the Celts (see M. A. Thierry's "Histoire des Gaulois," vol. ii. p. 8; and vol. iii. p. 97), and to adopt Roman forms

instead. He Romanised, it is true ; and so did the southern Belgæ of Britain ; but not so, in either case, that their coinages should be merely viewed in the light of prolongations of the Roman imperial coinage of the day : and the Icenî, another powerful state of Britain to whom we have lately alluded, seem not to have Romanised at all.

Again, when Cunobeline was dead, and an entirely different aspect of affairs with Rome had ensued—when now the Britons were at variance with the imperial power, and a large armament was fitted out to crush them, and bring them into slavery and permanent subjection—was it not natural at this time, when the Britons had drawn their swords, and prepared for an obstinate resistance, that their former monetary approximation to Rome, such as it was, should be discontinued ? Was it not to be expected that at this crisis their Latin terminations and inflexions, and the Roman types they had adopted, should be laid aside, and some other style of inscription selected ? Monetary testimony comes in here, to show that this actually took place: we have the name of Cunobeline's son, DVBNOVELLAVNOS, in the Greek form at this period, and legends of Caractacus, another son, in Greek characters, and Greek types of the same prince (see *Journal of the Arch. Assoc.* for 1850, p. 374). All this corresponds with what takes place in like cases ancient and modern. If we turn to the half century preceding the present time, we have the fact that the Emperor of Russia checked the use of the French language in his dominions during the concluding contest with Napoleon ; and it is noticeable, that when war is declared between two nations, the populace often destroys the insignia of the adverse state. From these premises it may safely be inferred, notwithstanding Latin terminations had prevailed before, that the legend DVBNOVELLAVNOS

in the Greek form presents no inconsistency as viewed with the then existing relations of the island with their formidable opponents, and is not contrary to any judicious numismatic rule.

It is not here the place to enter upon the reasons for assigning this type to Togodubnus, son of Cunobeline, which has been done elsewhere; but a remark may be made on the indications of date afforded by the style of the lettering. The letters, then, of these legends are in a somewhat full and rounded character, which suits far better with the times of the Emperor Claudius, than those of Julius Cæsar. The types also have a palm-branch, which appears to have been imitated from a coin of Cunobeline, who again had adopted it from a type of his patron Augustus. Indeed, should we place these coins of Dubnovellaunus nearly a century earlier than the times of Claudius, it would seem wholly unwarranted from their general appearance.

There is still another topic brought to notice in the Observations on which the present comment is made—whether certain Gaulish coins which Latinise in their terminations, afford any corroboration to the reading which some have been inclined to give to certain legends of Cunobeline, of TASCIOVANI F(ILIVS); and it may be pronounced, without much hesitation, that they do not. The coins in question are that inscribed GERMANVS INDVTILLIL (Lelewel, p. 247), and those which, with some uncertainty of the reading of the last word, bear the legend of Q. DOCI. SAMI. (Duchalais, p. 235). Of these two coins engravings are given in the Numismatic Chronicle; and Mr. Oldfield suggests, though he does not appear positively to affirm it, that the first of these may possibly have been intended to read, *Germanus Indutilli F.*; the other, *Q. Doci. Sam. F.*—notwithstanding his own

engravings by no means seem obviously to support his hypothesis.

The case being then left in some uncertainty even as in his own hands, we have only to turn to the French writers, and in their works we certainly find no countenance for the opinion, or merely such as is extremely slight. The reading of F is not in Mionnet, Eckhel, or Conbrouse; nor do we have it in the works of De la Saussaye or Lagoy, or in Duchalais, Lambert, or Lelewel; though, indeed, in the instance of the legend GERMANVS INDV-TILLIL it was suggested as an hypothesis by M. Johanneau some years since; but only as an hypothesis. Inquirers in this country must be put in possession of much more stringent proof than has yet been attempted, before they can consider the numismatists of France wrong on a point peculiarly relating to themselves. Nor must it be forgotten, that there is a strong presumptive proof in favour of the usually received orthography, INDVTILLIL, in the very parallel reading of other Gaulish types which have AMBILIL (see Lelewel, p. 247; and the Marquis de Lagoy's "Essai de Monographie," 4to. 1847, p. 18); to say nothing of the legend EBVLILIM on a Gaulish coin noted by Mionnet and Conbrouse (see Lelewel, *ubi supra*).

For a species of recapitulation of the whole, it may be justifiable to remark, that the Observations which have been here discussed have neither displaced any former mode of interpretation, nor established any new explanations: they have merely brought to our notice that the Celts of Gaul were not insensible to the concordance of the adjective with the substantive; and that, very naturally, when the one ended in OS, they terminated the other similarly, and, *vice versa*, the same with the termination VS. No one to whose notice the point was

brought cleared of its extraneous appendages, would have doubted of this; but the said Observations do not show that there was always the same regularity in all the words which occur in the legends of Gaulish coins; and that there are not instances of a medley of Latin and Greek on them. That a Greek genitive does not occur with the assumed Latin *Rex*, and again the more strictly Celtic form *Rix*, with the Latin *Eduis*. It would appear useless, in the face of these formulæ, to attempt to set up any new rules of interpretation; and having pointed out these facts, and shown their application, no further remark seems required on the subject.

In concluding, it may be perhaps right again to state, that all due courtesy has been intended, in the foregoing remarks, to Mr. Oldfield—the object having been solely the discussion of the principles of interpretation which he has advanced.

BEALE POSTE.

MISCELLANEA.

SINCE the publication of the African Regal Coins, I have seen in the British Museum another specimen of the Syphax coin (vol. xv. pp. 88, 89), on which the first three letters are distinctly $\rho\epsilon\eta$. The $\rho\epsilon$ are exactly as in the legend given by De Luynes; but the first letter is the first form of η given by Gesenius in his first plate, with the perpendicular shortened. I am unable to offer any explanation of the legend. These letters are quite distinct on the Museum coin, though the rest of the legend is not so.

Owing to the accidental miscarriage of a proof, I was precluded from correcting the list of unpublished coins (Vol. XIV. p. 110). I have several errors, in consequence, to notice here, which the reader will please correct.

The coin of Perinthus, p. 113, No. 2, has the Ω thus—**W**.

The coin of Chersonesus is in silver, as are also those of Apollonia and of Achaia, p. 114. I have found a very similar coin to that of Achaia published in the *Mittheilungen der Numismatische Gesellschaft von Berlin*, 1846; but with the monogram of XAP, and classed to Charisia in Argolis, a place to which coins in copper, with a wolf, and the same monogram, are classed. On my coin, a leaf of the garland has accidentally touched the limb of the monogram, just where the loop of P should be; so that I cannot be certain. I think, however, that the classification to Charisia is correct.

The coin of Sauromates II., or rather III.? reads BACIAEWC . The reverse is as usual, MH in a garland. It is very possible that the coin I have classed to Sauromates V. may be even later. The issue of autonomous coins continued certainly to Rhescuporis VII., perhaps later.

The coin of Pergamus, No. 2, reads, ΠΕΡΤΑΜΗΝΩΝ .

The coin of Perga has CAΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ , and is $\text{Æ. } 9\frac{1}{2}$.

The coin of Gordus Julia, No. 1, has Fortune standing in a countermark on obverse.

The coin of Attæa ... AEITΩN , might belong to Synaos, CVNAEITΩN . In the Wellenheim Catalogue, p. 228, No. 5197, is a coin—

M. AVP. KOMMOΔOC. KAI... Tête nue a dr. avec le paludamentum; devant, la tête d'Hercule en contre-marque.

R—... $\text{CTP. M. POYΦ.....IIIΩN}$. L'empereur en pacificateur a dr.; devant, arbre; autour duquel est un serpent; dans le champ, TO B $\text{Æ. } 8$.

marked as unpublished. This coin offers a great analogy to that described by me. I do not think it belongs to Elæa in Aeolis, which is the attribution in the Wellenheim Catalogue.

W. H. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1851—52.

NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der
Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische
Classe—Erster Band (Memoirs of the Im-
perial Academy of Sciences—Philosophical
and historical division. First volume). } THE ACADEMY.
2 parts pp. 453, and 6 plates, and pp. 186,
and 6 plates, forming Vol. I.; Part I. of
Vol. II. pp. 314, with 16 pp. of supplement,
and 6 plates. Folio. Vienna, 1850..

Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie
der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-histo-
rische Classe (Reports of the Meetings of
the Imperial Academy of Sciences, etc). } DITTO.
2 vols. for 1850. 8vo., pp. 346 and 870,
and 2 plates.

Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-
Quellen (Documents illustrating the sources
of Austrian History). 3 Parts, forming
Vol. I. 8vo., pp. 654., Vienna, 1850; and
Part I. of Vol. II., 8vo. } DITTO.

Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Diplomatica et
Acta. Liber fundationum Monasterii Zwet-
lensis. 8vo., pp. 736. Vienna 1851. } DITTO.

B

PRESENTED BY

- Memorial Historico-Español. Part I. 8vo., } ROYAL ACADEMY OF
pp. 88. Madrid, 1851. } HISTORY AT MADRID.
- Souvenirs de Kertch, et Chronologie du Roy- }
aume de Bosphore. Par J. Sabatier. 4to.. } THE AUTHOR.
pp. 128, 8 plates and index pp. 11. St. }
Petersburg, 1849. }
- Production de l'or, de l'argent, et du cuivre, }
chez les anciens, et Hôtels monétaires des } DITTO.
Empires Romain et Byzantin. Par J. et L. }
Sabatier. 8vo., pp. 174, St. Petersburg, }
1850. }
- Brief an Herrn A. von Rauch über einige }
unedirte Griechische Münzen (Letter to } DITTO.
M. A. von Rauch, on certain inedited Greek }
coins). By B. von Köhne. 8vo., pp. 23, }
and 1 plate, St. Petersburg, 1850. }
- Trois Médailles relatives à l'histoire des Pays }
Bas. Supplément à Van Loon. Par Re- } DITTO.
nier Chalon. 8vo., pp. 13, and 1 plate. }
Brussels, 1851. }
- Une Médaille de Charles de Croy. Par Renier }
Chalon, 8vo., pp. 7, Brussels, 1851. } DITTO.
- Quelques monnaies seigneurales. Lippe, }
Hohen-Limbourg, Randerode, Hornes, St. } DITTO.
Herenberg, etc. Par Renier Chalon. 8vo., }
pp. 16, and 1 plate. Brussels, 1851. }
- Le dernier Prétendant de Looz. Monnaie de }
Bree. Par Renier Chalon. 8vo., pp. 5, } DITTO.
and 1 plate. }
- Numismatique Boulonnaise. Sur les deniers }
de Mathieu Comte de Boulogne. Par C. } DITTO.
Marmin. 8vo., pp. 12, and 1 plate. }
- Hommes et Choses. Alphabet des Passions }
et des Sensations. Par M. Boucher de } DITTO.
Perthes. 12mo., pp. 520. Paris, 1851. }
- Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. }
IV. Part II. and Supplement. 8vo., Vol. } THE ACADEMY.
V., Part I. }

PRESENTED BY

Catalogue of Roman Silver Coins in the library
of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo., pp. 96.
Dublin, 1839. }

Catalogue of the Bank of England Library
and Literary Association, instituted March
1st, 1850. 8vo., pp. 68. } W. D. HAGGARD, Esq.

A Chemical examination of the Metals and
Alloys known to the Ancients. By J. Ar-
thur Phillips. 8vo., pp. 48. } THE AUTHOR.

William Brice, Esq. (elected January 24, 1850), and William
Chaffers, Esq., F.S.A. (elected June 26, 1851), were duly admitted
members of the Society.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited the British coin in brass, of which
a cast was produced at the meeting of the 27th of February, 1851,
and which is described at p. 15 of the Proceedings of the Society
for 1850—51.

READ.—1. A paper by the Treasurer, on a coin in third brass of
the Emperor Carausius, in the collection of Mr. C. Roach Smith,
and published by him in his "Collectanea Antiqua," Vol. II. p. 153,
from which work the engraving of this coin in the Numismatic
Chronicle, Vol. XIII. p. 150, was supplied.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. The bare head of Ca-
rausius full-faced.

Rev.—SALVS AVG. Hygeia feeding from a patera a serpent
which rises from the base of an altar. In the exergue the
letter C, probably for *Claesentum*.

The type of the obverse is unique, both as to the head being bare,
and the portrait full-faced. It was discovered at Wroxeter, on the
site of the Roman town Urioconium or Viroconium, and was pre-
sented to Mr. C. Roach Smith by the Rev. E. Egremont.

2. A letter from Mr. Akerman to Lord Londesborough, as follows :—

“ *Somerset House, 25th Nov., 1851.*

“ MY LORD,

“ In the summer of the present year, a gentleman resident at Cologne called on me, and shewed me several curious and rare coins of the Roman series,—among which was a Pescennius Niger in gold. *Rev.*—CONCORDIA P. P. Concord standing. He stated that this piece was obtained by a Missionary at Antioch, and shortly afterwards came into his possession. I examined this coin very carefully, and have no doubt of its authenticity; and I regret that I was not permitted to take an impression of it. The fabric was rude, and differed from that of the Roman mintage of this period; nor did it resemble that of the rude coins of the other candidate for the empire, Clodius Albinus, with the title of Augustus. The possessor promised me drawings of this and other curious examples in his cabinet, and I hope ere long to exhibit them to the Numismatic Society.

“ The same gentleman also shewed me eight sceattas, in very perfect preservation, of the types of Ruding’s first plates, Nos. 4 to 14 inclusive, which he was informed had been found at Mayence by workmen employed in the repairs of the fortifications of that city. The post of this day, however, brings me a letter from the possessor, whom I had entreated to make particular enquiry in order to verify the exact spot where these coins were found, and who now informs me that he had since learnt that they were dug up in East Friesland, and that the whole number amounted to one hundred and fifty specimens. It is said, too, that there were more than forty varieties; but in what these varieties consisted, whether they were material variations from the numbers engraved by Ruding, or whether their difference consisted merely of modifications of the same barbarous types, could not be ascertained.

“ The Numismatist must deeply regret that the particulars of this find are probably for ever lost to us; but whatever doubt may

be entertained as to the actual *locus in quo*, we may safely conclude that a parcel of coins, of a type hitherto placed amongst the earliest specimens of the currency of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, has been found at a considerable distance from England, under circumstances which justify our entertaining a doubt as to their supposed origin and the country of their mintage.

“ I have the honour to remain,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s faithful servant,

“ J. Y. AKERMAN.

“ To the Lord Londesborough, ~

“ President of the Numismatic Society.”

3. A paper by the Treasurer, descriptive of three unpublished English coins :—

1. A penny of Cuthred, king of Kent.

Obv.—+ LVÐRED REX, without bust; a cross paté with a pellet in the centre; in each angle a small wedge or triangle.

Rev.—+ EABA. A tribrach with a small circle in the centre, inclosing a very small tribrach composed of three wedges; a similar wedge also in each arm of the larger tribrach.

The coin in many respects resembles that engraved in Ruding, Plate III. No. 3, and especially the fragment, No. 54, in Hawkins.

2. A penny of Baldred, or Beldred, king of Kent, the successor of Cuthred, and the last of the sovereigns of that division of the heptarchy.



Obv.—BALDBED REX EN. Bust to the right, very like Hawkins, No. 58.

Rev.—DVNVN MONETA. A cross moline in the centre.

The peculiarities of the R being rather like an F, and also that of the back of the hair, or the ear, being indicated by a Mercian $\mathfrak{M}$, which are found in the obverse of the coin No. 58, in Hawkins, occur also on this specimen. The A in the king's name is inverted. The mode of abbreviating the word *Cantii* differs from that on any other coin of Kent; and the form of the C is very peculiar. The coin was found near Guildford, and has unfortunately met with rough usage.

3. A penny of William the Conqueror.



The reverse of this coin is of the type No. 233 of Hawkins, and the obverse also resembles that type in general style; but the head is turned in the opposite direction, and is larger, filling up more completely the field of the coin.

4. A letter from Mr. Evans, in which, referring to a communication from Mr. Rashleigh (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XII. p. 165), descriptive of a coin resembling the pennies of Stephen, but reading PERERIC, and supposed to have been struck by an Earl of Warwick; and to another specimen exhibited by Mr. Webster, on the 28th of November, 1850 (see *Proceedings* for 1850—51, p. 5), he mentions a third variety which he had discovered in the Museum Collection, and which had hitherto been considered as a coin of Stephen.

5. A paper by Mr. Williams, giving an account of a second work on Chinese coins, in the library of the Society, entitled a "List or Catalogue of Imperial Authorised Money." There is a preface, followed by some introductory remarks, in which we are informed

that the work is in sixteen sections, and was presented to Keen Lung in his fifteenth year, a date answering to A.D. 1751. It appears, however, to have gone through more than one edition, as, further on, there occurs an allusion to the fifty-second year and second month of the same Emperor; and this is probably the date of the copy in question, namely, 1788. The author or compiler seems to have been a person in the employment of the crown, and to have been assisted by other persons, whose names are mentioned, and who were also servants of the government. The introduction is followed by a copious index, or table of contents, in which the particulars of each of the sixteen sections are enumerated.

The first section professes to describe the money of Fuh-Hi, and the succeeding emperors who reigned, according to Chinese chronology, from B.C. 3289 to B.C. 2218. The second section, passing over an interval of 1,800 years, opens abruptly with the coins of King-Wang, the twenty-fifth emperor of the Chow dynasty, who reigned about B.C. 500. The sections three to thirteen, in like manner, continue the series down to a date answering to the year 1644 of the Christian era. The fourteenth section is devoted to foreign money, and describes coins of some of the states adjacent to China, such as Japan, Corea, etc. The last two sections describe extraordinary money, which may be considered to correspond with our medals, and are exceedingly varied in type and figure.

While Mr. Williams rejects the claims of the writer of the work for the incredible antiquity assigned to the coins described in the first section, he is of opinion that many of them may justly be referred to periods of very high antiquity. The authentic records of China go back to very remote ages; and after the accession of the Hea dynasty, B.C. 2218, there is nothing in the annals themselves which would materially affect their veracity. The average duration of the reigns of the emperors is about twenty-four years, a period which is about the same as the average of the reigns of modern European sovereigns, and which affords proof that the average duration of human life is much the same now as it was 3,000 years ago. Mr. Williams expresses his opinion that Chinese

history may, in a great measure, be depended upon for a period commencing B.C. 2218; and as the various revolutions which have so materially affected the permanency of other nations, however powerful in their time, have never had any great effect upon the Chinese empire, its annals form one of the most curious and authentic histories in existence; and the consistent account given in them of the uninterrupted succession of dynasties, emperors, and events, for a period of upwards of 4,000 years, is absolutely without parallel in the history of any other nation upon earth. Mr. Williams' paper is published in full in Vol. XIV. of the Numismatic Chronicle, p. 155.

6. Mr. Pfister exhibited a fine and very rare coin (*Lira*) of Cosmo I. de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1537—1574, executed by Benvenuto Cellini.

Obv.—The youthful, handsome, and unbearded bust of Cosmo, represented at the age of twenty, he having been born in 1519. The coin was struck in 1539. He is still represented only as Duke of the Florentine Republic. COSMVS MED. R. P. FLOREN. DVX. II. [Cosmus Medicus, Reipublicæ Florentiæ Dux secundus].

Rev.—A representation of the general judgment. Our Saviour seated upon clouds in the act of giving judgment; on each side is an angel sounding the trumpet, and in the clouds appear also heads of cherubims. The legend is IN VIRTUTE TVA IVDICA ME.

In Orsini's *Storia delle Monete della Casa de' Medici*, the following observation is made, namely, that in the book of the Florentine merchants under the letter A, is mentioned a deliberation which took place on the 26th of August, 1536, giving an order for striking this coin, of the value of 20 solidi, and to be of the standard of 11 ounces 12 denari of fine silver to the pound, with the usual alloy; and that the die for this coin was executed by Benvenuto Cellini.*

* "Questa Moneta fu fatta del precitato Benvenuto Cellini." *Orsini*, p. 19, Plate IV., No. XIX.

DECEMBER 18, 1851.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Ædes Hartwellianæ, or Notices of the Manor
and Mansion of Hartwell. By Capt. W.
H. Smyth, R.N. 4to., pp. 414, with 13
plates and many woodcuts. London. 1851
(not published). | } | THE AUTHOR AND
DR. LEE. |
| Collectanea Antiqua. Part VII. of Vol. II.
By C. Roach Smith, Esq. 8vo. | | |
| | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| | | |

FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.
Rapport des Séances annuelles de 1848-51.
8vo. pp. 16. | } | THE SOCIETY. |
| Report addressed by the Royal Society of
Northern Antiquaries to its British and
American members. 8vo., pp. 188, and 6
plates. Copenhagen, 1836. | | |
| Antiquarisk Tidsskrift udgivet af det Kongelige
Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab. (Antiquarian
Periodical, published by the Royal Northern
Palæographical Society.) 1846-48. 8vo.,
pp. 308, 1 plate and 3 maps. Copenhagen,
1849. | } | DITTO. |
| Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de
l'Orléannois. Tome premier. Royal 8vo.,
pp. 377, with plates and maps. Orleans
and Paris, 1851. | | |
| Bulletin de la Société Archéologique de
l'Orléannois. 8vo., pp. 65 to 135. Orleans,
1850-51. | } | DITTO. |
| | | |

C

PRESENTED BY

- Aperçu de l'ancienne Géographie des Régions antiques de l'Amérique, selon les rapports contenus dans les Sagas du Nord. Par Charles Christian Rafn. 8vo., pp. 11, and maps. Copenhagen, 1847. } THE AUTHOR.
- Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens rédigées en 1507. Publiées d'après les manuscrits originaux. Par M. A. Bouthors. Tome II. 7me série. 4to., pp. 580. Amiens, 1851. } THE AUTHOR.
- Recherches sur les Monnaies des Comtes de Hainaut. Par Renier Chalon. Suppléments. 4to., pp. 68, and 3 plates. Brussels, 1852. } DITTO.
- Guide to Northern Archæology, by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. Edited for the use of English readers by the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo., pp. 128. London, 1848. } THE EDITOR.
- Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses. By William Bowman. Part I. 4to., pp. 16, 3 plates and wood-cuts. Leeds, 1851. } THE AUTHOR.

Thomas Faulkner, Esq., of Oak Villa, Birkenhead, was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Mons. J. Sabatier, Member of the Imperial Archæological Society of St. Petersburg, was ballotted for, and elected an Associate of the Society.

READ.—1. A letter from Mr. Akerman to the President, accompanying the exhibition of a gold medal, struck in the year 1628 to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund. It is the property of the Hon. W. Leslie Melville, to whose ancestor, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards first Earl of Leven, it was presented by Gustavus Adolphus. A full description of this medal, which, if not unique, is of the first rarity, is inserted in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XV. p. 58.

2. A paper by Seth W. Stevenson, Esq., of Norwich, on the inscription CONOB or COMOB, frequently found on Roman gold coins of the lower empire; but occasionally on those of silver, and sometimes even on those of copper. Mr. Stevenson reviews the different

theories as to the signification of these letters, which have been adopted by numismatic writers, from Cedrenus, a Greek author, who absurdly interprets them as standing for *Civitates Omnes Nostræ Obediant Generatione*, down to the learned and judicious Eckhel. Some are in favor of the reading *CON-stantinopolitanum OB-ryzum*; others read *CON-stantinopoli OB-signatum*, or *CON-stantinopoli Moneta OB-signata*, or *CON-stantinopoli Officina B*; i. e. *secunda*. Other interpretations have been suggested with less probability. Vaillant's opinion is, that the proper reading is *CON-flatum OB-ryzum*, or *CON-flata Moneta OB-ryza*, in allusion to the purity of the metal. Eckhel, after recapitulating and discussing many of these conjectures, states that he feels as little certainty respecting the real meaning of the letters, as he does satisfaction with the various theories of the learned; but he thinks that on the whole the interpretation given by Vaillant, offers the fewest difficulties; the most embarrassing objection to it, namely, that instances occur where the letters in question are found on brass coins, being in some measure obviated by the similarity of the type of such coins to the type of the gold, and the probability that both may have been struck from the same dies.

3. A paper by Mr. Williams, on some Chinese coins and medals belonging to Mr. H. S. Bohn. These coins are twenty-three in number, and consist of seventeen of the ordinary currency of the Chinese Empire, and six larger specimens, which may be considered as answering to our medals. They are of the usual mixed metal, much resembling brass, and are for the most part in very good preservation.

On the authority of works in the library of the Society, descriptive of the coinage of China, which have been the subject of former papers by Mr. Williams, he attributes the coins to two dynasties; that of the Sung, which ascended the throne of China about A.D. 962, and lasted about 320 years, being overturned by Jenghis Khan, who established the succeeding dynasty, the Yuen, about A.D. 1281; and that of the Tsing, the present reigning dynasty, which succeeded the Ming in 1644.

The coins, then, are of the following Emperors:—

Specimens.

Shin-Sung.—Sixth emperor of the Sung dynasty, who ascended the throne about 1068, and reigned about eighteen years. Six coins of two different types	6
Che-Sung.—Son and successor of Shin-Sung, A.D. 1086–1101	1
Wei-Sung.—Brother and successor of the preceding, A.D. 1101—1126. Three coins of different types	3
Heaou-Sung, a grandson of Wei-Sung, A.D. 1164—1191	1

None of the above have any inscription on the reverse.

The remaining coins are of the reigning dynasty.

	A.D.	A.D.
Chun-Che	1644—1661.	
Kang-He	1661—1722.	
Yung-Ching	1722—1736.	
Keen-Lung	1736—1795.	
Kea-King	1795—1821.	
Taou-Kwang	1821—1850.	

These have all an inscription in Tartar characters on the reverse, implying either the value of the coin, or the place where it was struck; and they form the ordinary currency of China at the present day.

The remaining pieces are of various kinds and sizes, but all of them larger than the preceding class. The legends and purpose of them are very obscure; but some appear to have been intended for badges or talismans, and one seems to have been struck as a medal to be presented to persons who had attained a certain official rank.

4. A letter from Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, addressed to the Treasurer.

“ My dear Sir,

“ *Cork, 23rd Dec., 1851.*”

“ Should you think this communication interesting to the Numismatic Society, you will please to lay it, and the coins, before them.

“ The late W. Williams, Esq., of the 54th Regt., very obligingly presented me with about sixty coins, usually termed small Roman brass, though these are struck in copper, accompanied with the following note of information as to their very singular discovery.

“ ‘ These small Roman coins were found in a copper mine, near Perrenworth in Cornwall, which mine is situated in the centre of a small creek in the Falmouth harbour. When the tide was out, they succeeded in forming a small island; afterwards they bored down through it. *At thirty fathoms below the bed of the river* the coins were found—about two or three handfuls. I obtained them from a very respectable person, whose relation was present, and helped himself to a handful. I have made every enquiry as to the others, but was unable to learn anything of them.

“ ‘ *At thirty-six fathoms*, a piece of an elk’s horn, and of its skull, similar to those found in this country (Ireland), were also found, which I have in my possession at home, in Cornwall.—Fermoy, 1st Jan., 1846.’

“ These coins are extremely small; some of them are only five sixteenths of an inch in diameter, weighing four grains, and few are double that size. They appear to me to have been struck in comparatively large dies, and, consequently, have received the impression of only a small part of obverse or reverse; so that scarcely any inscription, or the subject, on either side the coins, can be made out. Of those that can be appropriated, all belong to the Emperor Tetricus, A.D. 267, except one of his son, P. Pivesus Tetricus, A.D. 276. Their workmanship is extremely rude, more particularly the reverses. I should imagine that they were coined in England, and were intended for, and had, local circulation in our island.

“ Yours truly,

“ RICHARD SAINTHILL.

“ To J. B. Bergne, Esq., London.”

On an inspection of the coins, the prevailing opinion was, that they were not the productions of genuine Roman dies, but were imitations of Roman coins, and struck by the Britons after the

departure of the Romans from that part of the island in which they were found. A land-slip may possibly have been the cause of their being buried at so great a depth.

With reference to the paper which had been read on Mr. Bohn's Chinese coins, Mr. Jones read the following extract from the "Times" newspaper of the 19th instant, as showing that the Chinese mode of adapting coins for stringing, had been adopted in California:—

"Nothing later had been received from California. A writer from Washington describes in one of the papers, a new form of coinage for gold dollars and half-dollars, by which the objection on account of smallness is sought to be obviated. He says, I have seen the new gold pieces sent from the Philadelphia Mint to the Honourable George S. Houstoun, chairman of the committee of ways and means. The coins consist of a flat ring, on which there is a superscription, but no head, as the place for putting the head is cut out. The only objection to this kind of coin is the detrition to which, it seems to me, it must be very liable. On the other hand, the coin may be carried on a string, a most convenient and safe way of carrying money. Half-dollar gold pieces, not yet called for by any law, have been sent down, and look very pretty. These half-dollar gold pieces would be more convenient still than the dollar pieces, and may be carried in the same way."

MARCH 25, 1852.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY	
Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichts Quellen. (Documents illustrating the Sources of Austrian History). 2 Parts for 1851. 8vo.	IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA.
Notizenblatt. Beilage zum Archiv, etc. (Proceedings, Supplement to Documents, etc., as above). Nos. 1 to 18. 8vo., 1851.	
	DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

- Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences). Concluding part of Vol. II. } THE ACADEMY.
- Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences). Vol. VI., 8vo., pp. 549. Vol. VII., Part I., 8vo., 1851. And a Vol. containing 20 plates, oblong folio. } DITTO.
- Die Alterthümer vom Hallstätter Salzberg und dessen Umgebung, als Beilage zu den Sitzungsberichten der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Band IV. 1850. (The Antiquities of the Salt Hill of Hallstadt and its Neighbourhood, as a Supplement to Vol. IV. of the Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.) By Friedrich Simony. Oblong folio, pp. 11, and 7 coloured plates. } DITTO.
- Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Diplomatica et Acta. Liber fundationis Ecclesiæ Collegiæ Clautroneoburgensis. 8vo., pp. 341, and a plate. } DITTO.
- Coins, Weights, and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, reduced into English in above 100 Tables; collected and methodized from Newton, Folkes, Arbuthnot, Fleetwood, etc. By J. Millan. 12mo. 1747. } MR. WILLS.
- Description des Monnaies Espagnoles, et des Monnaies étrangères qui ont eu cours en Espagne depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours, composant le Cabinet monétaire de Don José Garcia de la Torre (Sale Catalogue of the Collection). Par Joseph Gaillard. 8vo., pp. 516, and 22 plates. Madrid, 1852. } MR. GAILLARD.
- Three Steel Dies, supposed to have been recently engraved for a person of the name of Emery, for the purpose of striking forgeries of the Irish testoon of Mary of England, the Scottish testoon of Mary Queen of Scots, and the thirty shilling piece of Mary and Henry of Scotland. } LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

On the proposition of the Council, John Yonge Akerman, Esq., and Charles Roach Smith, Esq., were elected Honorary Members of the Society, in testimony of the sense entertained of the zealous and able services rendered by them to the Society since its establishment, and to the study of Antiquities at large.

Mr. Hawkins produced and read, a copy of a Warrant under the sign manual of Charles I, dated Oxford, June 1, 1643, addressed to Rawlins the engraver, directing him to prepare for Sir Robert Welch a gold medal, bearing on one side the portraits of the king and his son, Prince Charles; and on the other, the form of the royal banner used at the battle of Edge-Hill. To the warrant was annexed a tracing of the medal, which is engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XV., p. 80. Mr. Hawkins also read a copy of an order from the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, dated August 14, 1685, for placing the said medal or badge, together with the documents relating to it, on record in the Office of Arms.

Read, a paper by Mr. C. Roach Smith, containing a list of some Roman coins of the Lower Empire, with reverses either entirely inedited, or little known in this country. The list comprised coins of Gallienus, Tetricus sen. and jun., Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, and Maximianus, in third brass; of Diocletian, in second brass; of Valentinian, in gold; and medallions, of Probus, in brass; of Constantine, in silver; and Constantius, in gold. The two last are in the public Collection at Trèves.

Mr. Smith also read a few remarks on some sceattæ of rare types in the collection of Mr. Wigan.

Read, a Memoir by Mr. Pfister, of Johann Crocker, better known as John Croker, chief engraver and medallist of the Mint during the reigns of Anne, George I., and George II. He was a native of Saxony, and was born at Dresden on the 21st of October, 1670. His father, who was a distinguished wood-carver, and cabinet-maker to the Electoral Court of Saxony, died while he was very

young. When he arrived at a suitable age, he was apprenticed to his godfather, an eminent goldsmith and jeweller at Dresden. During his apprenticeship, he devoted his leisure hours to die-sinking and medal-engraving, and for that purpose assiduously studied the arts of drawing and modelling. He afterwards commenced travelling in the exercise of his profession, visited most of the great towns of Germany, and then went to Holland, and ultimately to England, where he arrived in the year 1691. He here commenced his career as a jeweller, but still continued the practice of medal-engraving, and at length adopted it as his principal profession. In 1697, he was appointed an assistant to the chief engraver of the Mint; and in 1705, on the decease of the latter, was named his successor. He largely assisted in the preparation of the extensive coinage which took place in the last years of the reign of William III. The whole of the coins of Anne and George I. were executed by him, as also those of the early part of the reign of George II. He likewise executed for the Mint twenty-nine medals in the reign of Anne, nine in that of George I., and four in that of George II.; besides the coronation medals of the two latter monarchs, and a medal of Sir Isaac Newton. His death took place on the 21st of March, 1741. A very curious and valuable MS. volume, entitled, "The Designs of John Croker," lately obtained by the British Museum, was referred to in Mr. Pfister's paper. It contains many original designs for medals, by Croker, and the orders for their execution, signed by the officers of the Mint. Among these, the autograph of Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of the Mint, occurs thirty times. This interesting volume was purchased by the Museum at the sale of the library of Mr. Stanesby Alchorne, formerly an officer of the Mint, into whose possession it had fallen, and as whose private property it was (strange to say) publicly sold.

APRIL 22, 1852.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

Lettres sur l'histoire monétaire de la France,
par Etienne J. B. Cartier. 8vo. Blois, 1836— } THE AUTHOR.
50., pp. 383, portrait, and 28 plates.

Collectanea Antiqua. By C. Roach Smith, } THE AUTHOR.
F.S.A. Parts VIII. and IX. completing
Vol. II. 8vo., 1852.

READ—1. A paper by Mr. Sainthill, descriptive of a series of thirty-one coins struck by Louis I., King of Bavaria, from 1825 to 1842; the reverses of which, unlike those of the coins of any other existing mint, present historical or symbolical devices. These coins are all of the dollar size, and, in general style of design, are on the model of the Roman large brass series. After deducing the origin and history of coined money, from the earliest recorded instance of the use of the precious metals as a medium of exchange, Mr. Sainthill gives a list of these Bavarian dollars, with a description of the designs, and a translation of the legends, which are in the German language. The designs are commemorative of events in the history of Bavaria, and especially in the reign of Louis, such as his accession; the institution of orders of knighthood; the establishment of the Zollverein; the election of Prince Otho to be King of Greece; etc., etc. The artist who engraved the greater part of these coins is Voight, who is known in this country by a medal of Lord Chancellor Eldon. The execution is throughout very good, though some of the figures, to an English eye, appear a little heavy.

2. A paper by Mr. Evans, accompanying the exhibition of the following coins in his own collection:—

1. Carausius, in third brass.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head to the right.

Rev.—LEG. IIXX PRIMIG. Capricorn to the left. In the exergue, M. L.

2. A British coin in gold. The type of the reverse is that known as the Verulam type; the reverse shows an armed horseman, and

the legend TASC. The chief interest of the coin arises from its having the letters VER., in very minute characters, among the ornaments of the obverse. The only other known specimen of the type with these letters is in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, and is engraved in Ruding, and in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., p. 91. The coin is of good work, and was formerly in Lord Holmesdale's Collection.

3. A sceatta, differing from any engraved, but something like one published in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. I., pl. 23, No. 4. It was discovered at Dunstable. The weight is $15\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

4. A half-penny of the first coinage of Edward VI., struck at Bristol. This is a coin of the most extreme rarity, and was unknown until within the last few years. Two specimens were however described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. VIII., p. 127; one of the London mint, the other of the Bristol mint, from which latter, Mr. Evans' specimen differs in several of the details.

Mr. Evans also noticed two remarkable stycas, belonging to Mr. Webster, both reading on the obverse, BEOM RE+ round a cross, and suggested the possibility of their belonging to Beonna, king of the East Angles, of whom coins in the sceatta form are extant.

MAY 27, 1852.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY	
Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences). Vol. VII. Parts II., III., IV. 8vo. 1851-2.	} THE ACADEMY.
Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichts Quellen (Documents illustrating the sources of Austrian History). Vol. VII. Parts I. and II. 8vo. 1851.	
Notizenblatt (Proceedings. Supplement to the above). Nos. XIX. to XXIV. 8vo. 1851.	} THE ACADEMY.
Observations sur quelques Médailles de l'Elide. Par Ad. Duchalais. 8vo. pp. 19, and 1 plate.	
	} THE AUTHOR.

PRESENTED BY

Prize Essay on the Application of the recent
Inventions collected at the Great Exhibition
of 1851, to the purpose of Practical Bank-
ing. By Granville Sharp. 8vo. pp. 43. } THE AUTHOR.
London, 1852.

Charles Bridger, Esq., of 3, Keppel-street, Russell-square, was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Mr. Williams read a continuation of his paper descriptive of a work on Chinese coins, in the library of the Society.

Read, a letter from Mr. C. Roach Smith to Lord Londesborough, accompanying the exhibition of eight British silver coins, entrusted to him by Mr. Goddard Johnson, part of a hoard which was recently found at Weston, in Norfolk. The hoard consisted of between two and three hundred coins; and with them were found two consular denarii, one of the Antonia, the other of the Cassia family. The most numerous division of these coins are of the types engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I., pl. II., figs. 15 to 20; and Vol. II., pl. III., fig. 7. There is one specimen of a new type, having on the reverse a horse, with the letters CAN or CAM above, and below, DVRO. Mr. Smith's letter is published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XV., p. 98, with an illustrative plate.

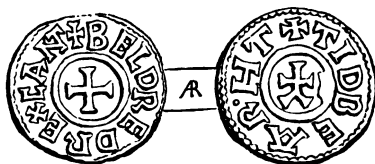
Mr. Saull exhibited a curious and unpublished silver medal of Charles I., belonging to Mr. Pretty, of Northampton.

Obv.—Bust of the king, the hair rather short, and the lovelock over the left shoulder; falling lace collar, figured armour with lion's head on the shoulder; scarf, with medal suspended by a ribband. CAROLVS I. D.G. MAGN. BRIT. FRANC. ET HIB. REX. ÆTATIS SVÆ 1642 (*sic.*). Diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The reverse represents a figure in a car. It has no proper connection with the obverse to which it is attached, but it was originally published as a reverse to a medal by Trezzo of Hippolyta Gonzaga, daughter of Ferdinand Duke of Mantua, who died in 1653.

Mr. Vaux read an extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Burgon, of the British Museum, by Mr. Newton, her Majesty's Consul at Mitylene; in which he stated, that on passing through Athens on his way to his post, he had the opportunity of inspecting several Greek coins. Among them was a decadrachm or medallion of Alexander the Great, a coin of which only two other specimens are known, namely, one in the British Museum (lately obtained from Major Rawlinson, and described and figured in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIII., p. 70), and one in the cabinet of the Duke de Luynes. Although the specimen at Athens had been suspected, Mr. Newton, after a close examination, pronounces it genuine. Mr. Newton also mentions a hoard of tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, discovered about eighteen months ago, in a vase, by a peasant, near Patras. In company with them were two coins of Sicyon, several of Ætolia, and other silver coins, together with, it is said, some gold coins of Alexander the Great, though none of these last had been preserved.

Mr. Bergne read a short paper describing a penny of Baldred, or Beldred, king of Kent, recently discovered in Suffolk, which differs in some respects from any hitherto known.



Obv.— + BEILDRED REX LANT (the NT in monogram). In the centre, a plain cross.

Rev.— + TIDBEARHT. In the centre, a cross, with the lower limb divided into two divergent branches.

Mr. Vaux called the attention of the Society to a new publication at Constantinople, entitled *Journal Oriental de Constantinople*, just issued by H. Cayol.

Mr. Walter Hawkins, Mr. Oldfield, and Mr. Wilkinson, were appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the present Session.

JUNE 24, 1852.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Report of the Council on the FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY, was read as follows :—

In presenting to the Society the usual brief annual summary of their proceedings and condition, the Council commence by stating that, during the past year, only one Member has been lost by death ; namely, Mr. Isaac Cullimore.

Mr. Cullimore was one of the original Members of this Society. He contributed one or two papers to its transactions soon after its establishment, and for a short time filled the office of one of its Secretaries. His researches were, however, chiefly directed to Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities and chronology in connection with Biblical literature. He also devoted considerable time and labour to the study of the cuneiform system of writing. Mr. Cullimore was for many years an active member of the Royal Society of Literature, and contributed several papers to its transactions. His death took place at Clapham, on the 12th of April last.

It is not always easy to ascertain with certainty the casualties among the list of our Foreign Associates. One name, however, the Council regret to mention as having been removed from the number by death during the past year, that of Mr. H. P. Borrell, of Smyrna, who has for many years been so well known to all students of Greek coins throughout Europe. He went from London to Smyrna, where he established himself in business as a merchant, and resided for the long period of thirty-three years, until his death, which took place on the 2nd October, 1851. He found leisure amidst his mercantile engagements to pursue his numismatic studies ; and, partly from his own knowledge and diligence, and partly from the favourable nature of his place of residence, he met with unusual success in the discovery of inedited Greek coins. These he frequently illustrated by papers which have at various times been published in the Numismatic Chronicle, in the *Revue Numismatique*, and in the various German periodicals devoted to numismatic science. The only distinct work which he ever printed is an " Essay

on the Coins of Cyprus," a thin 4to. volume, published at Paris in 1836.

The number of ascertained resignations and secessions during the year has been four; and the following four gentlemen have been elected as Members:—

Mr. John Allan Carnegie de Balinhard, of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Mr. William Chaffers, F.S.A., of Old Bond-street.

Mr. Thomas Faulkner, F.S.A., of Oak Villa, Birkenhead.

Mr. Charles Bridger, of Keppel-street, Russell-square.

Monsieur Sabatier, member of the Imperial Archæological Society of St. Petersburg, has been elected an associate.

In the course of the Session, Mr. Akerman and Mr. Charles Roach Smith, have been, by a unanimous vote of the Society, constituted Honorary Members, as a slight testimony of gratitude for their valuable and gratuitous services as Honorary Secretaries for many years.

The numerical state of the Society is now as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members } June, 1851 }	39	54	1	47	141
Since elected	—	4	2	1	7
	39	58	3	48	148
Deceased	1	—	—	1	2
Transferred to Honorary	2	—	—	—	2
Resigned, or struck out	—	4	—	—	4
	36	54	3	47	140*

An abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Society for the past year is annexed. The accounts have this day been audited by Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Wilkinson, two of the Auditors appointed at the meeting of the 27th May (the third, Mr. Walter Hawkins, having been prevented from attending), and shew a balance of £70 19s. 5d. in the hands of the Treasurer, after the payment of all claims upon the Society to this day, with the exception of two of small amount, for which application had not been made before the closing of the account.

* It was not until after the presentation of this report, that the news was received of the death of Mr. Vint of Colchester, which took place at that town on the 22nd of June. The number of members is thus reduced to 139.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 20, 1851, to June 23, 1852.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER. Cr.

1851—2.		1851—2.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co., for 150 copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 53, 54, 55, and 56	60 0 0	By Balance from last year	75 14 1
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one year's Rent of the Society's Rooms, to Midsummer, 1852	1 10 0	By Annual Contributions	77 14 0
To ditto paid ditto for lighting the Rooms with Gas	30 0 0	By Admission Fees	3 3 0
To ditto paid ditto for Firing, and for Coffee at the Meetings	1 10 0	By one Composition (Samuel Wood, Esq.)	12 12 0
To ditto paid for attendance at Meetings	2 3 6	By payments for the Numismatic Chronicle	24 6 0
To ditto paid for the "Revue Numismatique" for 1852	5 15 0	By Dividend on £175 18s. 11d. 3 per Cent. Consols, due July 5, 1851, less Income Tax	2 11 2
To ditto paid for Binding	1 1 0	By ditto on £188 12s. ditto, due Jan. 5, 1852	2 14 11
To ditto paid for Stationery	3 6 6		
To ditto paid for carriage, portage, duty and charges on foreign Books, and for postage	0 7 0		
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage	5 3 9		
To ditto paid for purchase of £12 18s. 1d., 3 per Cent. Consols, with amount of Mr. Wood's Com- position	4 7 0		
	12 12 0		
	127 15 9		
To Balance at Bankers	70 19 5		
	£198 15 2		

£198 15 2

JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER.

The following papers have been read before the Society during the past Session. Some of those which presented features of the greatest novelty or interest have been published in the Numismatic Chronicle; and of the remainder, some notice will be found in the Abstract of Proceedings.

1. On the letters CONOB, found in the exergue of Roman coins of the Lower Empire. By Mr. Stevenson.

2. On a gold coin of Pescennius Niger, found at Antioch; and on a find of sceattæ in East Friesland:—3. On a gold medal, struck in the year 1628 to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund. By Mr. Akerman.

4. On some small brass coins, apparently of Tetricus, found in a creek of Falmouth harbour, thirty fathoms below the bed of the river:—5. On the dollars of Louis I. of Bavaria, with historical reverses. By Mr. Sainthill.

6. On a coin in the British Museum, hitherto ascribed to King Stephen; but now attributed to an Earl of Warwick:—7. On some rare coins, in his own collection. By Mr. Evans.

8. On a work on Chinese coins, in the Library of the Numismatic Society:—9. On a small collection of Chinese coins, in the possession of Mr. H. S. Bohn. By Mr. Williams.

10. Remarks on a Warrant of Charles I. for preparing a gold medal with the portraits of himself and Prince Charles, for presentation to Sir Robert Welch. By Mr. Hawkins.

11. On some Greek coins lately examined at Athens. By Mr. Newton.

12. On a list of unpublished Roman coins of various emperors, from Gallienus to Valentinian:—13. On some British silver coins, recently found at Weston, in Norfolk. By Mr. C. Roach Smith.

14. On a coin of Cosmo I. de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1537-74:—15. A Memoir of John Croker, chief engraver to the Mint during the reigns of Anne, George I., and George II. By Mr. Pfister.

16. On a full-faced coin of Carausius:—17. On unpublished pennies of Cuthred and Baldred, kings of Kent, and of William the Conqueror:—18. On another unpublished penny of Baldred, king of Kent. By Mr. Bergne.

The following presents have been made to the Society by its members and friends :—

The Imperial Academy of Sciences

at Vienna,

Their Publications.

The Society of Antiquaries of

Picardy,

Ditto.

The Archæological Society of the

Orléannois,

Ditto.

Society of Northern Antiquaries,

Ditto.

The Royal Irish Academy,

Ditto.

Royal Academy of History of

Madrid,

Memorial Historico-Español.

Lord Londesborough,

Three steel dies, supposed to have been recently engraved by a person named Emery, for striking forgeries of rare Scottish coins.

Mons. Cartier,

His work, entitled, *Letters on the Monetary History of France.*

M. Sabatier,

His tracts on Kertch and the kingdom of the Bosphorus; and on the production of gold, silver, and copper among the ancients.

M. Chalon,

Various tracts on coins and medals of the Low Countries.

Dr. Köhne,

Letter to M. Rauch on some inedited Greek coins.

M. Duchalais

His tract on the coins of Elis.

M. Marnin

His work, entitled, *Numismatique Boulonnaise.*

M. Rafn,

His tract on the Ancient Geography of America.

M. Bouthors,

The local customs of the Baillage of Amiens.

Earl of Ellesmere,

A Guide to Northern Archæology, translated by his Lordship.

Dr. Lee,	<i>Ædes Hartwellianæ. A Description of Hartwell House. By Capt. Smyth, R.N.</i>
Mr. C. R. Smith,	<i>Collectanea Antiqua. Concluding parts of vol. ii.</i>
Mr. Haggard,	<i>Catalogue of the Library of the Bank of England.</i>
Mr. Wills,	<i>A work by J. Millan, containing an Account of the Coins, Weights, and Measures of all Nations.</i>
Rev. E. H. Shepherd,	} <i>Woodcuts of unpublished Coins</i>
Mr. Nealds,	
Mr. Bergne,	<i>Woodcut of an unpublished Penny of William the Conqueror.</i>
Mr. C. R. Smith,	<i>Ditto of an unpublished Coin of Carausius, with full face.</i>

In conclusion, the Council will merely add, that they have heard with much pleasure that a great desideratum in English Medallist History is about to be supplied, by the publication of the first volume of a Catalogue of English Medals, by Mr. Hawkins, which will comprise the series down to the reign of William III.

The Report was received and ordered to be printed.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for the Officers and Council for the ensuing year. The ballot-boxes having been closed, and delivered to Mr. Chaffers and Mr. Faulkner, the Scrutineers, they reported that the election had fallen upon the following gentlemen :—

As President.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.

As Vice Presidents.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit.*

As Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

As Secretaries.

JAMES COVE JONES, Esq., F.S.A.

WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, Esq., F.S.A.

As Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

As Librarian.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.,

As Members of the Council.

JOHN EVANS, Esq.

FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

SIR GEORGE MUSGRAVE, BART., F.S.A.

JONATHAN RASHLEIGH, Esq.

THE REV. J. B. READE, M.A., F.R.S.

WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE SAULL, Esq., F.S.A.

CHARLES STOKES, Esq.

EDWARD THOMAS, Esq.

HENRY LAYCOCK TOVEY, Esq.

WILLIAM WANSEY, Esq., F.S.A.

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 25th November.

THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XVI.
APRIL 1853.—JANUARY 1854.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. Fast.

LONDON.
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

SOLD ALSO BY M. ROLLIN, RUE VIVIERNE, NO. 12, PARIS.

M.DCCCLIV.

LONDON:
J. WERTHEIMER AND CO., PRINTERS,
CIRCUS PLACE, FINSBURY.

TO
BROR EMIL HILDEBRAND,
KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ANTIQUITIES.
STOCKHOLM,
THIS
OUR SIXTEENTH VOLUME
IS
INSCRIBED.

CONTENTS.

ANCIENT NUMISMATICS.

Ancient Spanish Coins; by W. H. Scott	1
The Coins of Germanus; by W. H. Scott	21
On a Hoard of Coins of Alexander the Great, found near Patras, by Mr. C. T. Newton, in the year 1850; by W. S. W. VAUX	29
On some rare and unpublished British Coins; by J. Evans	80
On the Jewish Shekels; by the Rev. J. Henry Rose . .	89
Agrippias Cæsarea; by W. H. Scott	97
On some rare Bactrian Coins; by W. S. W. Vaux . . .	108
Some Remarks on the Copper Coinage of the Byzantine Emperors; by Reginald Stuart Poole	114
Unpublished Coins of Carausius; by John Evans . . .	170
Unpublished varieties of Rare Coins; by W. Webster .	174
On the attribution of a New Type, in Silver, to Dubnovel- launos; by John Evans	176
Early Celtic Coins found in Kent; by F. W. Fairholt .	184

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN NUMISMATICS.

Curious Forgeries of Scotch Coins; by Aquilla Smith, M.D.	23
Unique Noble of Edward IV.; by John Evans	38
On an unedited Gold Coin of Florence, struck in 1805; by J. G. Pfister	77
On a Find of Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Isle of Man; by W. B. Dickinson	99
On some Uncertain Coins of the Anglo-Saxon Period; by C. J. Thomsen	104
Coin Pedigrees, No. I.; by J. B. Bergne	133
On another Uncertain Anglo-Saxon, or Anglo-Danish Coin; by Edward Hoare	146
Unpublished Coins of Edward IV., and of Sihtrie III.; by W. Webster	175
Attribution of a New Saxon Type to a king of Northum- bria; by W. Webster	183
Unpublished Italian and German Medals; by G. Sparkes	186

ORIENTAL NUMISMATICS.

Epitome of Chinese Numismatics; by John Williams . .	43
On the Coins of Ceylon; with some Remarks on the so- called Ring and Fish-Hook Money attributed to that Island; by W. S. W. Vaux	121
A Defence of Ring-Money as a Medium of Exchange; by W. B. Dickinson	150
Remarks on the so-called "Fish-hook" Money; by Pro- fessor H. H. Wilson	179

DISCOVERIES OF COINS.

Of Roman, near Linton, Cambridgeshire	42
Of Coins of Philip, Mary, and James I. near Doneraile, County Cork	96
Pattern Groat of Edward I., and Unpublished Penny of Alexander II. or III. of Scotland, found near Drog- heda	192

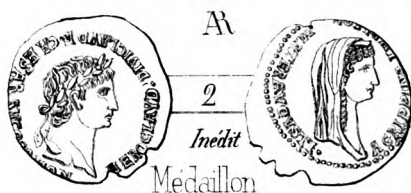
MISCELLANEA.

Denarius of Pesc. Niger, with M in legend of obverse	41
Sale of M. Sabattier's Collection	42

GERMANICVS ET ARTAXIAS



NERO ET AGRIPPINA IVNIOR



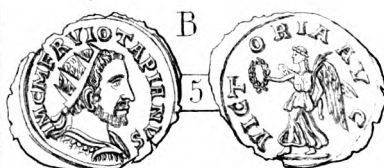
CLODIVS MACER



PLAVTIANA, VXOR PESCENNII



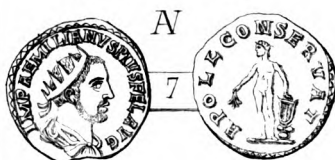
IOTAPIANVS



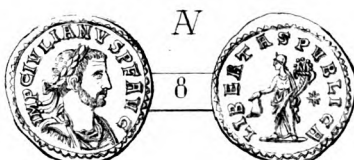
PACATIANVS



AEMILIANVS



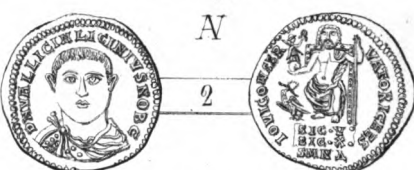
IVLIANVS, TYRANNVS

*Madley. imp.*

LITH. PAR G. SANIER

GALERIVS MAXIMIANVS

LICINIVS, IVNIOR



CONSTANTINVS

CONSTANTIVS II



A

3

Imité
Médailion



A

4

Médailion



A

5

Médailion



MAGNENTIVS



A

6

Unique

Médailion

*Madeley. imp.*LITH. PAR. G.^{re} SANIER.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

1 / 407	11 ԽԽԻԶՄ
2 Տ (0) 7	12 ՕԳԱՏԿ.
3 /.. հծ) Կ	13 ԲՕԽԽԽ
4 . ՄԹԵՅԵՄ	· ՃՄ
5 ՃԳՄՔՄՃԻ	14 ԻՕԱԽԽՄՄ
6 ԻՄՄ Ք ՄՃԻԶԻՄ	15 ԽԵՄԻ
7 ՄԽԽՄՄՄՄ	16 ԵՄԻ
8 ԱԽՄՄՄՄՄ	17 a ՃԻ _ Պ <
9 ԱԻ Ք ԱԳԻԵՅ	18 ԽՃԻ
10 ԿԻԽԻ.	19 ԿՃԻ.
	20 ԱԻԽ.

I.

ANCIENT SPANISH COINS.

SINCE the publication, in 1840, of M. de Saulcy's excellent work, which has been for Celtiberian coins what the *Doctrina* is for numismatics in general, but little has till lately been added to the list of Spanish coins. M. de Longperier rectified the legend of a coin of Ilipula, and M. de Saulcy himself added a few legends, in the sixth volume of the *Revue Numismatique*. In 1844 appeared the first volume

VOL. XVI.

B

of the Catalogue Wellenheim, in which are contained a few unpublished Celtiberian coins. In 1846, Mr. Akerman published his "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes"—a book, the non-continuance of which is a reproach to British antiquaries. He arranged in geographical order the best ascertained of De Saulcy's results; adding some new legends, and one or two corrections. It is to be regretted, however, that he did not describe the unpublished coins, in place of merely giving the legends, as the types are always of material assistance in determining an attribution. In 1847 appeared M. Sabatier's "Iconographie d'une Collection choisie," which professed to consist of Roman, Byzantine, and Celtiberian coins. I have never been able to examine this work in detail; but I have been favoured with a glance at it, which greatly diminished my desire to examine it more closely, as I found a coin of *Patræ*, with the head of *Claudius*, classed to *Emerita* or *Acci*; and another of *Sabratha* in *Syrtica*, with the head of *Augustus*, classed to *Irippe* in *Boetica*.

I am not aware of any more recent additions to the subject, till the publication of a very elaborate and carefully drawn up Catalogue of the Collection of Don Garcia de la Torre, of Madrid, by M. Joseph Gaillard, at Madrid, in 1852. This Catalogue contains a very great number of Spanish coins, described with great care, and many of the rare and unpublished beautifully engraved. It is also remarkable for the great number of Arabo-Spanish coins described and engraved. I have attempted to follow the example set by De Saulcy, and to attribute some of the coins described in this work. In some instances I am confident that I have arrived at a satisfactory result; but in others I fear more experienced numismatists may doubt. I have added a few remarks on Spanish coins not of the Celtiberian class, which appeared to me new, and possibly

worth preserving; and have described one or two coins which I have not found published. There are still to be found, in the valuable work of M. Gaillard, many coins which I have been unable satisfactorily to attribute. Doubtless others will be more successful; but it must be remembered, as pointed out by De Saulcy, that we are, and probably shall always remain, ignorant of the names of nearly one-third part of the towns and peoples of Tarraconensis, the province to which belong most of the Celtiberian coins.

I. The Baron de Chaudoir, in his "Additions à l'Ouvrage de Sestini," p. 29, describes the following coin:—

Bare beardless head to right.

R—OSELLOS Horse to right. In field, beyond the horse, a pine-branch (?).

He mentions a crescent in field to right, which is omitted in the plate. The plate gives also OSELLO only.

This coin he attributes to Ocellum, in Lusitania, not far from Salmantica. It is the *Οκελον* of Ptolemy (ii. 5, 9), which form agrees with that of Pliny (iv. 35), who mentions the "Ocelenses, qui et Lancienses." Although the resemblance between *Οκελον* and Osello is not very evident, it is pretty certain that no other plausible attribution for this coin, which is certainly Spanish, can be found. The modern name is Fermoselle, which retains a spelling similar to that of the coin; however this may be accounted for. I would attempt to explain it in accordance with the views of Gäbler, as seen in the Classical Museum (vii. 49), thus—

<i>Guttural tenuis.</i>	<i>Medial.</i>	<i>Dental spirans.</i>
K	Ś	S

The medial letter, or Sanscrit Ś, corresponds to the German *ch*, as in *ich*. K and S might be, and in fact are, thus easily interchangeable, each passing into the medial *ch*;

and according to the vocal organs of the speaker—Greek, Roman, or Spanish—the town in question might be Okelum, Ochelum, or Oselum. I think the same explanation may apply to the coins reading BRSE (De Saulcy, legends 65, 71, 72), which De Saulcy objects to class to Barcino, the modern Barcelona, “because this attribution, founded on the modern pronunciation, does not agree with the ancient one” (p. 78).

Here are two parallel cases—

Ptolemy.	Coins.	Modern name.
<i>Οκελον.</i>	OSELLO.	Fermoselle.
<i>Βαρκινων.</i>	BARSE.	Barcelona.

and I think that the above considerations may explain them.

A few lines from a most valuable note by M. Gaillard, p. 40, will prove that the coins really do belong to Barcino :—

“Not only are all agreed that this coin is not found in the interior of Spain, but I have not seen it in any collection, public or private, which I have visited there.

“On the contrary, this coin is frequently found at Barcelona and in the neighbourhood: it is also found in the Balearic Isles.”

The coin alluded to is the silver one reading, BRSE. EKR.

This coin of Osellum is valuable, as enabling us to class to the uncertain of Lusitania certain coins described by Mionnet among the uncertain of Spain, which have the same type, or nearly so. He describes one apparently identical, but has read the legend badly. They will be found in the first volume of the Supplement, “*Incertaines de l’Espagne*”; but I cannot point out the special coins, as that work is not to be seen in Edinburgh.

A very similar result would be arrived at by comparing the Umbrian forms, in which S becomes K in Latin. For instance, *pase* = *pace*, pronounced *pake* (?) (*Pax* = *paks*, *pakis* ?); *proseto* = *prosecato*; *vasetom* = *vacatum*; *pesetum* = *pacatum*, etc. See Donaldson's Varronianus, pp. 55, 69.

M. de Saulcy has derived many letters from the old Italian alphabet; and I think there seem several points in common between the old Spanish and Italian languages.

The uncertainty between R and L may be compared to the Umbrian, etc.—R becoming L in Latin. *Famerias Pumperias* = *Familæ Pompiliæ*; *puprike* = *publice* (Varronianus, pp. 68, 69). The R sounded as D (*PLIRVN* = *PELIDVN* = *PELINDVN* ?) is found in Latin derivations (*audio* from *auris*, etc.); and the sibilant R in Umbrian is supposed to have been pronounced *θ*, which in its turn readily becomes *d* (*Kapire* = *capide*, *arveitu* = *advehito*)—Varronianus, pp. 51, 52.

The omission of a vowel in such words as *BLBLIS* (= *BILBILIS*), *EBLIS* (= *EBELIS* or *EBELLIS*), *TRAGE* (= *TARAGE* or *TARRAGE*), is exactly analogous to the Etruscan forms *APLV* (= *APVLV*, *Apollo*), *ACHLE* (= *ACHILE* or *ACHILLE*), *ERCLE* (= *ERCVLE*, as Mr. Donaldson gives it, or *ERACLE* ?), etc.—Varronianus, p. 102.

William von Humboldt has apparently shown that the Iberians were Basques. No correct rendering of the Spanish alphabet had been made in his time; so that there is still room for researches in the remains of the old Spanish language, and I hope some able philologist will undertake the task. There is, however, almost nothing left, besides the coins. Lastanosa (Tab. li. 174, 175) has very incorrectly given two inscriptions—of which one, 175, is appa-

rently more correctly given by Velasquez, p. 127, from the MS. of Lastanosa. He gives, at p. 124, another short inscription, surrounding a silver vase, found in 1618 at Castulo, or Cazlona. The inscription, in Roman letters, is distinctly—

LNENIK ZRPEREN.

The Z is a soft letter, corresponding to *g* or *dj*, as shown by De Saulcy. The P may, of course, be also B. There are two forms of E, and two of R, used in this short inscription.

The only other Spanish inscriptions which I know, are a few in the early volumes of the Classical Journal, said to have been found at Saguntum; but I fear they are not well copied—Nos. 5 and 6, in particular, are quite illegible.

II. The site of Amba is altogether unknown, although the coins bearing that name are certainly Bætican. The coin with the sphinx (Akerman, p. 19, No. 1) points to the neighbourhood of Urso and Astapa; the coin with ears of corn (l. c. No. 2) points out the central part of Bætica, which we may assign as the district of Amba. For these reasons, I object to the attribution to Amba proposed by M. Gaillard (p. 5) of the coins reading, ASBEAS or AMBEAS (De Saulcy, 136). He notices that the two coins described were found at Trujillo, the ancient Trogilium, in Lusitania, along with eleven of those coins reading EE. BGS (De Saulcy, 142), and four of Helmantica. The coins with AMBEAS and those with EE. BGS are of the same style and workmanship, according to him, and must belong to neighbouring tribes.

The second coin (p. 6, No. 71) has a ploughshare on the obverse, which seems to point towards Celtiberia as the province. Both have the first two letters of the legend repeated on obverse. The same letters are found on a

coin which I think to belong to Verela Beronum. It is probable, therefore, that these coins belong to the northern part of Celtiberia, although I can assign no direct attribution to them.

III. Head of Hercules to left; behind, the club.

R—(AR)SES. Cupid on a dolphin, to left. Æ 5½. W. H. S.
(Akerman, Ancient Coins, p. 65; Sestini, p. 103,
Tab. iii. 15).

This coin has been assigned to the Aræ Sestianæ, in the north of Spain, among the Astures. Sestini clearly saw that this attribution was inadmissible, and inclined to class it to Arsa of the Turduli, in Hispania Bætica. He quotes from the Royal Library of Madrid a coin, which, if genuine, would appear to decide the point—

“AVGVST. Caput Augusti laureatum.

R—AR-SEST. Cupido delphino vectus.”

but manifestly doubts the reading, at least, of this coin, and continues to class the autonomous coin to Arsa, pointing out, as in favour of his view, the Gaditanian Hercules on obverse, and the Carteian type on reverse. Certainly, it is difficult to place much confidence in the description of the imperial coin. We know how Don Gabriel's collection was filled with forgeries (Humphreys, p. 207; Sestini *Med. Esp.*, p. 69—91, etc.), and how many false coins appear in the last volume of Florez, published in his old age. A favourite mode of falsifying Spanish coins appears to have been, to alter a mould taken from a genuine coin, and to produce casts from this mould. In this way have, apparently, been produced a coin of Aspavia, about to be mentioned, one of Sacilis (*Num. Chron.* xv. p. 83), one of Arva, mentioned by Mionnet, which I saw in the French cabinet, and no doubt many others which I have not seen. It is very possible, and I think it probable, that the imperial coin belongs

to this class. The principal difficulty as to the attribution of Arva arises from the fabric and appearance of the coin, which would certainly have led me to prefer a sea-coast attribution, rather than one to an inland town. Mr. Akerman, p. 27, xv., has classed it among those of Carteia, but the head of Hercules has never yet been found on a coin of Carteia; a singular circumstance, if the common opinion that its original name was Melcarteia be true.

IV. Mr. Akerman (Ancient Coins, p. 22) quotes from Sestini (Med. Isp., p. 30, Tab. ii. 9, 10) two coins of Aspavia, which have a legend which Sestini calls Bastulo-Phœnician. Mr. Akerman conjectured that the ears of corn were originally fishes, and that the coin was of Gades. I had an opportunity of seeing in the French cabinet two coins classed to Aspavia, which very much resembled those engraved by Sestini. The first appeared to me cast and altered, in the same way as the coin of Sacili, which I have already mentioned (Num. Chron. xv. 83). The second was genuine, but the legend ill preserved. These coins, however, do not belong to Aspavia or Gades, but are African. Sestini, l. c., quotes Velasquez (Tab. xviii. 7). Several specimens of this coin, and of that engraved by Gesenius (Tab. 41, 4, N) occur in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, obtained by Mr. Drummond Hay, while consul at Tangier. One, indeed, is marked by him as having been found there, and the rest were probably so also. Gesenius attributes the coins N. O. and P. to Tingis, to which city he wishes to class other coins certainly of Sex. I am inclined to suppose his attribution to Tingis to be correct, although I doubt his readings. From two specimens in the Museum, I can say with confidence, that the large final Γ on the coin N is nothing more than the sheathing petiole common to all grasses—a long, narrow, leaf-like continuation of the sheath of the stem in these plants. It certainly has a resemblance

to a letter; but upon these coins, as well as upon an analogous coin which I possess, it is seen to proceed from the stem of the ear of corn. Thus the reading of Gesenius is rendered very doubtful, independent of the facts that the second letter is, I think, distinctly ת, not ג, and that he is obliged to supply limbs to the first, in order to read it as ת. It more resembles ג, as I think. The legend תנת is thus reduced to גת. The legend O in Gesenius belongs to a different class of coins, those, namely, with three ears of corn. The coin P. is taken from the plate of Velasquez (Tab. xviii. 5). Although none of the coins in the Museum bear the whole legend, a careful comparison seems to me to show that the legend is represented with a good deal of exactitude. Gesenius reads it מבעל תנת גת. He considers תנת to be the same as תניית, and that this is a sufficient approximation to the name Tingis. The final גת he considers possibly for גר, *Fortune*. It is difficult to be satisfied with this reading, but it is more difficult to propose a more satisfactory one. I am inclined to disregard the slight difference between the second and fourth letters, and to represent the legend as מבעל תנתגן. I am unable to explain the latter part of the legend; but it is, I think, easier to derive the name Tingis (*Tγγis*) from תגת (?תגת), than from תנת. I cannot venture to decide as to the reading of the coin N in Gesenius, though two specimens in the Museum are well preserved, as the letters are not sufficiently well defined. It is not impossible that they may belong to Tingis, the letters being more rudely formed. One, in very fine preservation otherwise, has an indistinct group of letters ending with י, as on the larger coin. Another, apparently, begins the word with ת also, as on the larger coin; and although the distinctive marks of the other letters are on the edge, it is probable the entire word was, as on the coin

VOL. XVI.

C

P, תנתניץ. May not this word תנתניץ, Τητης, Τητης, be the original name of the town, from which the medial τ has been rejected from euphonic motives?

V. I am inclined to suppose that Gesenius is correct in classing to Bailo, or Belon, the coins A, B, C, D, E, H, in his plate 41. The legends in all are apparently בעלת, which may be supposed to represent the name of the town. There is in the Mus. S. S. A. a specimen of the coin H, which has on the obverse a sceptre, rather than a club, behind the head of Hercules. The legend reads בעלת. As it is somewhat different from those in Gesenius, I represent it (No. 1). This specimen is marked by Mr. Drummond Hay as having been found in Morocco.

I doubt the attribution of the coins F and G to Belon. Gesenius reads F—מבעלת; G has only מבע. Mionnet gives the legend F *bis*, which is erroneous certainly; but I doubt whether that of Hohlenberg, F, be more correct. When M. Duchalais, with his usual kindness, showed me these interesting coins, respecting which he had published not long before, I unfortunately did not copy the legends; but I think they are more faithfully represented in the engraving given by M. Duchalais. I quote not the article itself, which I cannot here do; but I know that he restored to Africa these coins, classed by Mionnet to the uncertain of Spain, from the identity of the reverse with that of a rare coin of Juba II. The engravings of M. Duchalais are reproduced in the Atlas to Barthelemy's recent "Manuel de la Numismatique ancienne," Nos. 307, 308, 309; and I have taken from 308 the legend in question (No. 2), compared with that of Gesenius (No. 3). I think that the legend may be more safely represented as מבעלת, as I am inclined to class this coin, as also G, to Tingis.

There exists in the Mus. S. S. A. a specimen of the coin of Juba; but the legend is almost obliterated, as appears the case with the French coin; and the characters on that of Gesenius (D, 42) are not sufficiently well-marked to inspire confidence.

VI. I think the imperial coin of Lacippo described by Mr. Akerman (p. 40) from Mionnet, is simply a coin of Irippa, in which the beginning of the legend is indistinct. The description is—

. . CIPPO. Bare head of Augustus to right.

R—Female wearing the stola, seated, holding pine-cone and cornucopia.

This is exactly the description of the coins reading IRIPPO, many of which have the letters ill formed, and all apparently have the bare head of Augustus.

VII. The first coin of Munda given by Mr. Akerman (p. 44), is declared by Sestini to be altered, and belongs to the uncertain Numidian coins. The second is described by Sestini (p. 13) from the Hunterian cabinet, and is declared to belong to Myrtilis in Lusitania, as do other coins described by Florez (Tab. 26, 1, MVN, R—GADES, tom. iii, p. 5, ABDE—).

Urso, with the head of Augustus.

VIII. The coin of Augustus (Akerman, p. 60) quoted from Florez, who quoted Morell, is altogether devoid of the Spanish character, and may, I think, be safely rejected as a forgery.

IX. Bearded male head, with necklace to right; behind, legend.

R—Horseman with lance to right. Legend (No. 6).
(Wellenheim, I. 274).

These legends read BAK and ABO. BGS. It is, I think,

evident that this legend refers to Abobriga, or Aobriga, situated on the coast, to the north of the river Minius. Mela (iii. 1, l. 84, edit. Gronov.) calls it Abobrica, and assigns it to the Artabri. Pliny (iv. 34) calls it "insigne oppidum." The well-known inscription of Aquæ Flavix, quoted by Cellarius (p. 67) and Sestini (Med. Isp. p. 145), from "Resendii Antiquitates Lusitaniæ," I. xxi., gives *Aobriga* or *Aorbiga* as the form then in use; but this inscription belongs to the time of Vespasian (see xxii). I am inclined to suppose the obverse legend to denote alliance with the Vaccæi, a neighbouring tribe.

X. Helmed head of Pallas to right. Before, the legend No. 4.

R—Lion to right.

Æ. 4½. (W. H. S.)

This coin, which is unpublished, affords a new form of E. Its workmanship is very good, as is usually the case with coins of Ana.

XI. The types of the coin of Artemisium described by Akerman (Ancient Coins, p. 64), are exactly the same as those of Myrtilis. The coin reads, APT. I think that it is impossible to consider this coin Tarraconensian, and that it may be restored to Myrtilis, whose coins have caused many errors already (see Sestini, "Medaglie Ispane," pp. 13, 14).

XII. M. Gaillard (pp. 52, 53) gives two coins of Caronium, well preserved and with distinct legends, which see (No. 5). He has caused one to be engraved (Pl. 2, No. 3), to rectify the legends of Sestini and De Saulcy. His legend, in fact, gives KRNRSGN, which interferes with De Saulcy's interpretation. I can testify, however, from a very legible specimen which I possess, that De Saulcy's legend is perfectly correct, as mine has E, and not R, in the fourth place.

XIII. Helmed head of Pallas to right.

R—No legend. Pegasus to right. Æ. 3½.
(W. H. S.)

The workmanship of this coin is not so good as that of the coins of Ana; for which reason I class it to Emporiæ, or at all events to the Greek, or Roman(?) portion of Emporiæ, if M. de Sauley is correct in supposing the Anenses to be the Celtiberian population of Emporiæ, as is not improbable.

XIV. 1. Head to left, behind which, A.

R—Horseman with pickaxe(?) as on coins of Bursaba. Legend No. 7.
(Gaillard, p. 514, No. 140.)

2. Male head to right; behind, A.

R—Horseman to right, holding a palm-branch.
Legend No. 8. (Gaillard, p. 85, No. 13.)

The first of these long legends reads, ABLIAESGS; the second, LIAIESGS; but an inspection of the plate (pl. 8, No. 5) given by M. Gaillard will render it probable that the first two letters are off the edge, and that the legends may be considered identical, notwithstanding the difference of type. It is obvious, from an inspection of the legends, that we must expect more names than one in them. It is easy to extract, in the first place, SGS, SeGiS, Segisa(?) of the Bastitani (Ptolemy, ii. 6, 61), situated on the Tader, now called Segura. The first portion of the legend, ABLI, is, I think, intended for the name of Aboula or Abula, also placed by Ptolemy among the Bastitani. Cellarius (Notitia Orbis antiqui, 1703, p. 86) says, that Abula corresponded to the modern Avila, in Old Castile; but allows the possibility that a town of the name may have existed among the Bastitani. The second portion, AIE or OIE, is an enigma, to me without a solution. It is evident that the interposi-

tion of a consonant is required; but this I am unable to do. The occurrence on the first coin of the rare type of the pickaxe, would seem to point out some town nearer to Bursada Celtiberorum than either Abula or Segisa. Livy (lib. xxxiv. 17) mentions a Celtiberian town, important and rich, which he calls Segestica. In the notes to the edition of Oxford, 1708, the various readings, Segestina and Segestia, are given. Morales, as quoted by Ortelius and Cellarius, wished to consider this the Segeda of Appian. The three MSS. mentioned as having furnished the various readings above, as well as those which determined the choice of the form *Segestica*, are, I think, decisive as to the first part of the name; and I incline, accordingly, to class to this town, "gravis et opulenta," the coins in question, rather than to Segisa Bastitanorum, mentioned, I believe, by Ptolemy alone.

I may point out that the Ravennese geographer places Abulabrica where Cellarius places Abula, in the territory of the Arevacæ, near Cauca and Nivaria. The termination *brica* or *briga*, then, was by no means inseparable from the rest of the name; and we may expect to find, on coins of any city whose name ended thus, not the name in full, but the first and distinctive part, with probably a plural form. The instance SEGOBRIKES is the exception to this.

XV. M. de Saulcy, p. 152, has published a coin with the legends ORPAES and BL, which he classed to Orippe in Bætica, reading ORIPOES, and to Belon or Belippo. A coin, with a more distinct legend, has, however, been published by M. Gaillard, p. 513. Legends, 131, 132.

Male head, between two fish, and the letters, No. 9.

R—Horseman, with lance, and the legend 9.

This coin has distinctly AL and ARBAES. The attribution

which I prefer for this coin is to Alaba of the Celtiberi, Ptolemy ii. 6, 58. Humboldt (*Untersuch. über die Urwohner Hispaniens*, p. 42) says that the modern province Alava is called by its inhabitants Araba.

Alavona of the Vascones (Ptol. ii. 6, 67), the Allobo of Antoninus, on the Iberus, and now called Alagon, might put in a claim, but I prefer Alaba. The types are more favourable to either view than to that of M. de Saulcy, which is, besides, negatived by the more distinct legend given above.

The initials AL and BL may denote alliances with Albonica and Beleia.

XVI. Head to right, between two fishes.

R—Horseman, with lance. Legend, No. 10.

(Gaillard, p. 514, leg. 135.)

This legend reads distinctly EBLIS. From the rule laid down by De Saulcy, pp. 29, 31, a vowel, probably E, must be supplied to this word. This gives EBELIS. It will be allowed that this is nearly identical with the name Ebellinum, a town of the Jacetani. We are authorised by the resemblance to take advantage of the power of doubling consonants, pointed out by De Saulcy, p. 25, and to transcribe the above legend as EBELLIS. The type of the lance does not at all prevent the attribution to a northern town, as it is found, for example, on the coins of Oliba or Olbia (De Saulcy, p. 94; also *Rev. Numis*, vol. vi., Gaillard, p. 83). The forms of the B and L correspond exactly with those on the coins of Bilbilis, while the obverse type corresponds exactly (see Gaillard, p. 41). The only objection to the attribution, however, is, the presence on obverse of two fishes, while Ebellinum was not situated on any river. Should the objection relative to the inland situation be

supposed insurmountable, a town nearer Bilbilis, and situated on a branch of the Iberus, Ebora, might be proposed. In this case, the legend must be read EBoRIS. For my part, however, I hardly attach so much importance to the presence or absence of the fish on obverse, from the fact that they are often omitted, or replaced by other emblems. I prefer, then, to class this coin to *Ebellinum*, supposing, of course, that M. Gaillard has correctly represented the legend, and that the coin is not of Bilbilis, whose types it reproduces.

The name *Ebellinum* appears with a Latin termination, which being rejected, we have the original form *Ebelli*, or *Ebellis*, analogous to *Sætabi*, *Sætabis*, or *Bilbili*, *Bilbilis*. *Ortelius* (*Thes. Geog.*, 1567) quotes *Antoninus* for the form *Ebellanum*, and the *Ravennese* geographer calls it *Ebelino* (iv. xliii.) It has now rejected the initial and the Latin termination, appearing as *Baillo*.

XVII. Bearded male head to right, between two fish, and two objects which I imagine to be intended for ploughs.

R—Horseman to right, with pickaxe or hammer.
Legend, No. 11.

(Gaillard, p. 84, leg. 109; Planche vii 3).

This legend is undoubtedly LIB.BGS. For want of any better solution of the latter part, I shall follow *De Saulcy* in his hesitating reading, *Bucasis*, or *Bacasis*. The first part of the legend might be doubtful, as many names begin with LIB.—*Libia*, *Libana*, *Libunca*; but the type comes to our assistance, and demonstrates that the coin must belong to *Libana* of the *Celtiberi*, *Λιβανα* (*ἡ Λοιβανα*) of *Ptolemy* ii. 6, 58. *Cellarius* calls it *Libona*, quoting *Ptolemy*; but the *Tauchnitz* edition is quoted above. The emblem of a plough appears on the coins of *Bursada*; and as the workmanship is barbarous according to the engraving, I consider

the uncertain symbols on obverse to be attempts at the representations of ploughs.

XVIII. LIBIA.

Diademed with head to right. Behind, a spear head.

R—Horseman, with palm branch to right. Legend, 20. (De Saulcy, legend, 80) Æ 6½. (W. H. S.)

I have not found this coin published. The type is worth noting, as all these symbols are often of use in attributing uncertain coins.

XIX. Male head to right, between two fish.

R—Horseman with lance, to right. Legend No. 12. (Gaillard, p. 85, Legend 115.)

This legend is clearly TRAGE. By employing the rule of De Saulcy, we may read TERAGE; but as I can find no fitting attribution, I prefer to read TARAGE, or, by doubling the consonant, as often found, TARRAGE. This certainly represents the Tarraga of Ptolemy (ii. 6, 67), a town of the Vascones, in the north of Spain, and situated on the Arga. Pliny (iii. 4) mentions the Tarragenses as *fœderati* of the Cæsar-Augustan conventus. In the Ravennese geographer (IV. xliii.) we find it as Terrecha. Ortelius gives the modern name as Tarraga; but it is laid down in the modern maps as Larraga, by a singular change of the initial.

I prefer this to the attribution to Tarrago, or Tarraco, so well known by its colonial coins, which might naturally suggest itself; the types, however, agree better with Tarraga.

XX. M. de Saulcy (p. 196) mentions a coin given by Erro, with a legend which he reads, BRAI. BIKS, and supposed to denote Baria and Bucasis: the legend, however, reads, BRAILIKS, as is shown by two specimens

VOL. XVI.

D

engraved by M. Gaillard, pl. 4, No. 3: pl. 7, No. 5; legends 100, 112 (legend, Nos. 12, 13). The types are—

“ Male head, with necklace, between two fishes,”
and,

“ Male head, with necklace, between a fish and the letters
AM.

R —Horseman with lance.”

I can find nothing better than to read, BeRAILIKES, and to class the coins to Verela, or Verala of the Berones, sometimes called Varia. Ortelius quotes Antoninus for the form *Verela*, and gives from Simler the various forms—*Verela*, *Vezela*, *Vazaga*, and *Verada*. Moralis thought it the same as the *Varia* of Ptolemy. The spelling BeRAI shows how it is sometimes called *Verala*, sometimes *Verela*. The type of the lance is no objection to this attribution, since it seems that about that district the types of the lance and palm met, and were used indiscriminately. The likeness of the obverse of the coin in Gaillard (pl. iv. No. 3) to that of the coin of Olbia, No. 5, is to me an additional proof of the correctness of this classification.

XXI. 1. Head to right.

R—Horseman with palm. Legends 15, 16.

(De Saulcy, p. 66, leg. 56, 57.)

2. Head to right. OL in Celtiberian characters (17 a).

R—As above. Leg. 56. (De Saulcy.)

3. Head to right, C behind (17 b).

R—As above. Leg. 57. (De Saulcy.)

4. Head.

R—Fore-part of Pegasus. Leg. 56. (De Saulcy.)

5. As No. 2. A spear-head behind, OL before.

R—As No. 2. (Gaillard, p. 62, pl. 3, No. 4.)

6. As No. 3. Before the head, two dolphins.

(Sestini, p. 155, tab. vi. 10.)

On my specimen one dolphin only is visible.

The legends on these coins are evidently IESI or ESI,

Iεσι, Iεση or Eσι, Eση. M. de Saulcy has failed in eliciting any satisfactory attribution for these coins, and I can hardly hope to be more successful. The coin, however, described by him, p. 188—

“Head. IIS.

R—Bridled horse galloping”—

which he unhesitatingly ascribes to Visontium Pelendonum, has been my guide. The type on this coin, of a bridled horse without a rider, caused him to attribute the coin to the north of Spain. Finding the same type on coins of Cissa and Setis, or Setisacum, he classed this coin to Visontium, a town situated between these. For the same reason precisely, I was led to class to Visontium No. 4 above, with reference to which De Saulcy (p. 66) observes, that the type is reproduced only on the coins of Cissa and Setisacum. The legends IIS, IESE, ESE, approach sufficiently in pronunciation to render it probable that they represent the same name, in my opinion at least. The types favour the attribution, as has been seen with respect to No. 4. The spear-head, also, on No. 5, occurs on a coin of Libia in my cabinet (xviii.). According to Ortelius, who quotes Villanovanus, the Latins called Visontium, Viseum; and he also gives Viseo as the modern name. Varrerius, however, places Viseum in Lusitania—where, in fact, Viseu is found in modern maps. It is still, however, probable that the native name approached Viseo in form, as Visontium is evidently Latinised.

XXII. 1. Head of Pallas to right.

R—Bull to right. Legend 18.

(Wellenheim, I. 268.)

2. Head of Pallas to right.

R—Bull to right. Legend 19.

(Gaillard, Legend 5, pl. iv. 1.)

The first legend is, EOR or EAR; the second, EORB.

ANEKSKN. I can find no plausible attribution for these coins. According to Ortelius, however, the Aquiflavian inscription referred to under Abobriga bears AORBIGENS for AOBRIGENS. The existence of Abobrica is, however, ascertained from other sources; and there is no adequate ground for supposing the separate existence of a town Aorbiga, or Aorbriga, however convenient such a town would be for the classification of these coins: they must, for the present, remain uncertain.

While on the subject of the inscription mentioned above, I may point out that, according to the remark of Ortelius, the name Aebisoc may be somewhat doubtful, as it occurs out of its proper alphabetical place. The inscription is—

CIVITATES X
AQVIFLAVIENSES, AORBIGENS¹
BIBALI, COELERINI, EQVAESI
INTERAMICI,² LIMICI, AEBISOC
QVARQVERNI, TAMAGANI.

Ortelius says, "Fortasse LEBISOC, pro LIBISOCA Ptolemæi melius." Libisoca, or Libisona, was, however, too distant from the district to be here referred to, and the name must be considered uncertain. Accordingly, M. de Saulcy's attribution to this people of coins of the Nerii, with the legend EAIS or EOIS, is very doubtful. I would propose, but with hesitation, to see in this legend an alliance with Ausa, whose coins bear the name written EOSE, with the M, or hard S, as is the word in question.

W. H. SCOTT.

P.S. Since the completion of this Paper, I have learnt that M. Boudard published, in 1852, a work entitled, "Etudes sur l'alphabet Iberien," which I have not seen.

¹ AOBRIGENS, legit alius. *Ortelius*.

² *Sic*, in the copies of Ortelius, Cellarius, and Sestini. It is evident, however, that INTERAMNICI is the proper reading.

II.

THE COINS OF GERMANVS.

MR. POSTE argues (Num. Chron. 215, 216) against the reading INDVTILLI.F on various grounds, which do not seem to me very solid. His array of authorities against this reading is purely negative, that is, it consists of numismatists who failed to observe the reading in question. Eckhel did not care for Gaulish coins, and bestowed little attention on them. It is well known that the part of Mionnet's great work relating to Gaul is especially unsatisfactory and incorrect (see Duchalais, *passim*; Marchant, 1850, pp. 377, 378). The other authorities may be dismissed, by pointing out that it was only after Duchalais had, in 1846, pointed out the derivation of the type from the small brass of Augustus, with AVGVSTVS DIVI.F, that the reading in question became probable. Duchalais says these coins of Augustus, from which are closely copied those of Germanus, are themselves struck in Gaul; and from the fabric and appearance of those I have seen, I fully coincide with him. As an additional proof of the derivation, I may mention that on one which I possess, the band or belt, similar to that on the coin of Augustus, is distinct. This is wanting on the specimen engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle. The position of the bull, also, approaches more nearly, on the three I possess, to that on the coin of Augustus, than on the engraved specimen. I conclude, then, from these facts, that as the type has been exactly reproduced, so also has been the legend, with the substitution only of native names. I would recommend to

Mr. Poste the perusal of the note referred to, that on Lot 276 of the Pembroke Collection, which is well known to be by Mr. Burgon. Since Mr. Poste quotes against the reading in question various authorities, which are, however, as I think I have shown, fallacious, he must allow due weight in favour of it to the opinion of so eminent a numismatist.

As regards the forms of the letters, I have three specimens on which the first word is Cermanvs, ſermanv, and Germanvs. Owing to their being rather small, the end is visible on one only, which reads (IND)VTIII·L distinctly, which shows, I think, the fallacy of reading literally, since the received reading is INDVTILLIL. All numismatic analogy appears in favour of reading INDVTILLI·F, since DIVI·F occurs on the coin from whence it is copied. Where E is represented as t or F, F might well be I, as I am inclined to think with Mr. Burgon as respects the final L. Since "the Celts of Gaul were not insensible to the concordance of the adjective with the substantive," I think we may allow them a little more knowledge of grammar, and of Latin forms more especially, as they had been for some time familiarised with the formula DIVI·F, from the well-known large brass of Julius and Augustus, which are undoubtedly struck in Gaul. As Mr. Poste attaches great weight to the opinions of the French numismatists, perhaps M. de Longperier will kindly favour the readers of the Chronicle with the *present* opinions of some of them, their earlier views being useless in the present question, as I think I have shown.

I must disclaim any apparent disrespect towards the French numismatists, for whom, indeed, I have the highest possible respect, and also towards Mr. Poste, as, like him, I seek the truth only.

W. H. SCOTT.

III.

CURIOUS FORGERIES OF SCOTCH COINS.

AT a Meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, in November last, Dr. Aquila Smith read the following account of certain Scotch coins and counterfeits found in Ireland:—

“In the month of April, 1852, a few coins were found near Pettigoe, in the county of Fermanagh. Mr. Barton, on whose property the coins were discovered, left them with Mr. Clibborn, who placed them in my hands, and informed me that Mr. Barton would be obliged by any information respecting them.

“The lot consists of fourteen coins—three groats of David II., along with nine groats and two half-groats of Robert II.: all the groats are of the type of the Edinburgh mint, and the half-groats are from the mint at Perth.

“Scotch coins of an early period are frequently found in Ireland; and though many hundreds of them have passed through my hands, I never met with or heard of any similar to the coins I am about to describe. Ten of those coins are forgeries of a very peculiar kind, fabricated with a degree of ingenuity well calculated to impose on the rude and ignorant people of the fourteenth century. Two of the groats, and the two half-groats, are genuine silver coins. The specific gravity of one of the groats is 10·6. Each of the false groats consists of two very thin discs of silver, having interposed a piece of copper of somewhat smaller diameter, and much thicker than the silver; and they seem to have been struck between dies in the usual manner. As

to the means by which the different metals were made to adhere, I found, on attempting to separate one of the discs of silver from the copper, that it was detached without much difficulty, and that the metals had been united by solder, which has been corroded at the margin so as to expose the mode of fabrication.

“The dies from which these coins were struck, though well executed, and bearing a very close resemblance to the dies of the genuine coins, retain the marks as if of a file, and the surface of the coins has a streaked appearance. The letters are not sharp and well-defined like those on the genuine silver coins, a defect owing to the want of solidity arising from the different metals not being perfectly soldered together.

“Of the ten spurious coins, five are from different dies—a fact which proves that forgery was carried on to a great extent, and in a systematic manner; nor is it at all surprising that they should be found associated with genuine coins—for one of the most notorious swindlers of the present day is in the habit of offering for sale genuine coins mixed up with forgeries.

“The spuriousness of those coins is at once detected by the separation of the metallic discs at the margin; but, independent of this evidence, their deficiency in weight would enable a well-informed numismatist to pronounce, without hesitation, that they were not genuine regal coins. The central piece of copper was evidently intended to impart weight and solidity; yet, even with this addition, most of them are little more than half the legal weight of the groats of David and Robert, which should be about 61 grains, whereas the average weight of the ten false coins is a fraction less than 37 grains, the heaviest being 48 grains, and the lightest 31; of the four genuine coins, one groat

weighs 57 grains, and one of the half-groats weighs 30 grains.

“To determine, as near as possible, the period at which these forgeries were fabricated, it is necessary to refer to a few particular dates. David II., when only five years old, succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1329. He was dethroned within a couple of years, and retired to France, from whence he was recalled in 1342. On the 17th of October, 1346, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, and committed to the Tower of London, from which imprisonment he was released in 1357, by Edward III., for a ransom of 100,000 marks. He died in 1371, and was succeeded by his maternal uncle, Robert II. who died in 1390.

“In 1347 it was ordained by Act of Parliament, that all good money of England should be received within the realm of Scotland, according to its true value in England.

“In 1358, David, king of Scotland, came in person to London, and petitioned King Edward that the coins of England and Scotland might be interchangeably current in both kingdoms upon equal terms; which request was granted in consideration of the great humility of the king of Scotland.

“In 1365, a new coinage was ordered in Scotland, to be made equivalent and conformable to the current money of England in weight and fineness, and to have a notable sign on it, to distinguish it from all other money already struck.

“In 1367, the standard of the coinage in Scotland was reduced to £1. 9s. 4d. the pound tale, the money to be of the same fineness as the last coinage, or that of England:

VOL. XVI.

E

the effect of which was, to reduce the weight of the groat from 72 grains to 61·36.

“So much light foreign money had been brought into England in 1367, it was found necessary to issue an order that no money of the coin of Scotland, or of any other country, except the king’s coins in gold and silver, should be current in the kingdom.

“The Scottish money was again cried down by proclamation in England, in 1372, which was rendered necessary by the advantage which the Scotch had taken of the difference in intrinsic value between their money and that of England; for they collected the latter, and coined it into their own money, which was of less weight. It seems, however, that this ordinance was insufficient to check a practice from which a considerable profit accrued; for in the following year (1373), the Commons petitioned ‘that four pence Scotch should go for no more than three pence English; and, if the Scotch should diminish their money on that account, that the current value of it should be again brought down’ (Ruding, vol. ii. p. 208, second edition, 8vo.), which petition was granted, an Act passed in the following year (1374), and proclamation was made to that effect in Berwick-upon-Tweed; and similar ordinances were made in 1381 and 1387.

“Mr. Lindsay observes, that there are ‘many mint and privy marks (probably the notable signs directed by the Act of 1365), particularly on the larger coins’ of David II.; and that the coins of Robert II. ‘resemble in type those of his predecessor, but exhibit fewer privy marks or ornaments, the only remarkable one being the letter B behind the king’s head on several of the groats.’ (View of the Coinage of Scotland, pp. 20 and 22).

“The signification of this letter B has given rise to much discussion; but Mr. Lindsay, with much probability, conjectures that it is the initial of Bonachius of Florence, who was moneyer of Robert III. in 1393.

“Five of those spurious coins exhibit the ‘notable sign’ or privy mark, as it is usually called. The groat of David, No. 3, has a small D along with the pellets, in the quarter of the reverse corresponding with the letters VILL. Two of Robert’s groats, Nos. 4 and 5, have a cross behind the king’s crown. No. 6 has a large B in the same situation; and No. 7 has the small B (the only mark noticed by Mr. Lindsay), which also occurs on the Perth half-groat, No. 13, which is a genuine coin, very nearly of the standard weight.

“The existence on the coins of Robert of two privy marks (the cross and large B), which have not been observed on his genuine groats, is remarkable. That similar marks were used by the authorised moneyers, and that the originals will be discovered, may be assumed; for it is not to be supposed that forgers who so closely imitated the types and varieties of the regal coins, would venture to adopt marks which were intended to distinguish the coinage of 1365 from all other money already struck—or, in the words of the Act, ‘And ane notable sign sal be upon it, quhereby it may be evidently knawen fra all other money alreadie striken’ (Cardonnel, *Numismata Scotiæ*, Appendix, No. V.).

“It now only remains to attempt to fix, with as much precision as possible, the period at which these coins were fabricated.

“In 1365 the coinage of Scotland was equivalent, in weight and fineness, to the current money of England; at which time the weight of the English groat was 72 grains.

In 1367 the weight of the Scotch groat was reduced to about $61\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and no further change took place from that time to 1385, when money was ordered to be made of the same standard as in 1637.

"The coin of Scotland and other countries was forbidden in 1367 to be current in England, so much light money had been brought into the kingdom; and in 1373 it was ordained that four pence Scotch should pass for no more than three pence in England; and similar ordinances were made in 1381 and 1387.

"From the evidence of these Acts, and the coins themselves, it appears that the weight of the money of Scotland had been much reduced during the reign of Robert II. That these coins were fabricated subsequent to the year 1371, there can be no doubt; and if Mr. Lindsay's conjecture as to the signification of the letter B, used as a privy mark, be admitted, it is probable they were made towards the close of the reign of Robert, who died in 1390—only three years before we find mention of Bonachius (*monetarium nostrum*), who possibly may have been employed some years previously in the royal mint."

LIST OF FOURTEEN SCOTCH COINS (CHIEFLY FORGERIES) WHICH WERE DISCOVERED IN APRIL, 1852, NEAR PETTIGOE, IN THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH, ON THE PROPERTY OF MR. BARTON.

DAVID II., 1329—1371.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------|------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. | Groat. | Edinburgh. | Weight 47 grains. | Genuine. |
| 2. | " | " | " 57 " | " |
| 3. | " | " | " 35 " | False. |

D in the quarter of the reverse, corresponding with the letters VILL.

ROBERT II., 1371—1390.

4.	Groat.	Edinburgh.	Wt.	31½	grns.	False.	✠	behind the crown.
5.	"	"	"	31	"	"	"	"
6.	"	"	"	34	"	"	B	"
7.	"	"	"	37½	"	"	B	"
8.	"	"	"	33½	"	"	"	"
9.	"	"	"	37½	"	"	"	"
10.	"	"	"	47½	"	"	"	"
11.	"	"	"	32½	"	"	"	"
12.	"	"	"	48	"	"	"	"
13.	Half-groat.	Perth.	"	30	"	Genuine.	"	"
14.	"	"	"	25	"	"	B	behind the crown.

Nos. 4 and 5 are from the same dies.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are from the same dies.

An Edinburgh groat of Robert II., weight 58 grains, and an Aberdeen penny of David II., weight 16 grains (both genuine), were found, at the same time, in the vicinity of the fourteen coins above described.

III.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLES T. NEWTON, ESQ., HER MAJESTY'S VICE CONSUL AT MYTILENE, TO MR. BURGON, OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, CHIEFLY RELATING TO A HOARD OF COINS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, DISCOVERED NEAR PATRAS, IN 1850.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May, 27, 1852].

I HAVE much pleasure in laying before the Numismatic Society some extracts from the first letter received by Mr. Burgon from Mr. Newton, relative to coins which he has had an opportunity of examining, during his recent visit to Athens, on his way to Mytilene. The first coin of

which Mr. Newton speaks, is a well-known one—a decadrachm of Athens, at present in the hands of a jeweller at Athens. It is a coin of great rarity, only two others being known—one in the British Museum, and the other in the collection of the Duc de Luynes. That in the Museum was procured in Greece by Mr. Green, late Her Majesty's consul at Patras, and passed into Mr. Burgon's collection, from whom it was purchased by the British Museum about twelve years ago. Owing to the great rarity of these coins, that now at Athens had been suspected; but Mr. Newton's testimony is clear, and, we think, decisive, on the point. He says, "I do not think that you would feel any doubt, if you examined the coin itself. I never saw any coin which appeared to me more thoroughly satisfactory. The surface of the metal has that peculiar drag in places, resulting from a slight slipping of the die at the moment of striking, which I have never seen in a forgery. It was, farther, cracked at the edge, and slightly oxydized in places, in a manner which could not, I should say, be counterfeited, though, of course, I looked at it with every desire to convict it of falsity, if I could, on account of its extraordinary rarity. I think it a more satisfactory coin than Thomas's, so far as I can recollect it. . . . The coin is well known in Athens; I talked of it to Mr. Wyse, Mr. Rhangabé, and Mr. Finlay."

The coin itself has this additional interest, as was pointed out by Mr. Burgon, in his catalogue of Mr. Thomas's coins (Lond. 8, 1844), that it is not only a specimen of a denomination which had not previously been discovered, but that it establishes the accuracy of the reading of a passage in the *Œconomics* of Aristotle (*Œcon.* δ. xxxii. ed. Goettling. τοῦ δε σίτου πωλουμένου ἐν τῇ χωρᾷ δεκά δράχμου, κ.τ.λ. : all the earlier editions, as the Oxford one, 1810, read *δέκα*

δραχμῶν, but four MSS.; collated by Goettling, have δέκα δράχμου), thus adding an important coin to Greek numismatology, and a lost word to Greek nomenclature.

Mr. Newton next mentions a discovery of tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, made near Patras, about a year and a half ago.

“These coins are said to have been found in a vase by a peasant. With them were found a number of tetradrachms of Athens, two tetradrachms of Sicyon, several tetradrachms of Ætolia, and other silver coins: and also, it is said, some gold coins of Alexander the Great, but these last have not been preserved. The remainder had been secured by the government, and placed in the library of the University at Athens, where there is the nucleus of a general collection kept *in bags*. The tetradrachms of Alexander the Great may be classed as follows by the letters and adjuncts on the reverse, and the greater part of them are identical in style and fabric with two or three in the collection of the British Museum, which you have taught me to class under Sicyon. One in particular, which we used both to admire, bought at Thomas’ sale, was remarkable for the beauty of its condition, and for the adjunct; on the reverse, a little naked figure, holding over his head, with both hands, a fillet, and standing in front of the chair of Zeus. This adjunct, in the following classification, I shall call the *Sicyon Figure*.

“The coins with this adjunct in the Patras hoard, constitute Class I., and exhibit the following varieties of monogram under the rail of the throne of Zeus.

Class I. Monogram No. 1. Number of specimens 10.

“On another coin occurs, in addition to this figure and

monogram, the letter Σ in front of the figure; and another has, behind the figure, a wreath.

Monogram No. 2.

Monogram No. 3.

Monogram No. 4.

“ Class II.

In this Class there is in front of the legs of Zeus, a thunderbolt; and under the legs of the throne, the following monograms and letters occur :—

Monogram No. 5. In exergue, below, monogram No. 6.
Number of specimen, 1.

Monogram No. 5. In exergue; below, monogram No. 7.
Number of specimens, 3.

The letters ΦI . Number of specimens, 7.

“ Class III. *Trident type*.

Just under the right hand of Zeus, and in front of his lap, the head of a trident, placed longitudinally, under the rail of the throne, and combined with the following monograms :—

Monogram No. 8. Number of specimens, 9.

Monogram No. 9. Number of specimens, 1.

“ *Trident type*—another variety.

The trident placed, prongs upwards, before the knees of Zeus; under the rail of the throne, ΘE . Number of specimens, 2.

“ Class IV. *Pallas type*.

In front of the knees of Zeus, a little figure of Pallas, armed with her helmet, buckler, and spear. She stands turned away from Zeus. Her lance is held in a slanting direction, and upon it, about one-fourth from the head, is a projection, which appears to be her owl perched there, though from the diminutive scale of the whole figure, this point is not quite certain. Under the rail of the throne :—

The letters ΔE . Number of specimens, 21.

The letters ΘE . Number of specimens, 22.

Monogram No. 10. Number of specimens, 1.

“ Class V. *Pallas Promachos type*.

In front of Zeus, Athene Promachos, armed with her helmet, shield, and lance, which she aims, holding it in a horizontal position. Under rail of throne, *ET*.
Number of specimens, 1.

“ Class VI. *Dioscuri type*.

In front of the rails of the throne of Zeus, the two Dioscuri riding side by side; under rail, *AE*. Number of specimens, 33.

“ All the tetradrachms described above, appear to have have been struck at the same time; and I think I may venture to say, at the same mint, except Class I. They are very well preserved, and many of them quite fresh from the die. All, except Class I., are distinguished by this peculiarity, that on the top of the chair of Zeus, are two victories, one on each side of his head. These victories are, in most of the specimens, very large, but in Class I. they are hardly visible, and in some cases are altogether omitted.

“ The whole series of these tetradrachms, is distinguished by a hard mannered style, this mannerism being least perceptible in those of Class I.

“ The remaining tetradrachms of Alexander in this hoard, are less well preserved, and do not appear to have been struck in the same locality. They exhibit the following varieties :—

I. Double axe in front of Zeus, rather a broad flat coin.
Number of specimens, 4.

II. Club in front of Zeus. Under rail of throne, *ΦI*.
Number of specimens, 1.

“ In another variety the club appears without the *ΦI*.
Number of specimens, 1.

“ These are also broad flat coins.

VOL. XVI.

F

III. In front of Zeus, an object, like a column, or stela, thus—see monogram No. 11. Number of specimens, 2.

“These coins less broad : execution coarser.

IV. In front of Zeus, Aphlaston (commonly but wrongly called, Acrostolion).¹ Under throne, monogram No. 12.

“This is a thick coin, rude in style ; perhaps struck at Aradus.

V. In front of Zeus, small round buckler, under rail of throne, monogram No. 13.

VI. In front of Zeus, wreath of wheat-ears, under seat of throne, monogram No. 14. A broad flat coin, rather barbaric in style, and probably Thracian.

“With the preceding coins were found the following :—

I. Ætolia, Tetradrachm—

R.—*Obv.*—The well-known type—head of Hercules in the lion's skin.

Rev.—Atalanta ² seated on a heap of shields, holding in her left hand, a sword, and in her right, a lance. She has long hair, and wears the petasus, and a chiton reaching to the knees, which leaves the right breast exposed. Over this, round the loins, is a sort of quilted petticoat. On these coins we find the following monograms :—

1. Monogram No. 15. In front of the knees of Atalanta. Number of specimens, 3.

2. Monogram No. 16.

3. In front of the hand of Atalanta, monogram No. 17, and below her shoulders Σ . . . The device on the shield appears to be a serpent.

II. Twelve tetradrachms of Athens ; not of the really Archaic style, but of the secondary period, when the Archaic style was imitated.

¹ Aphlaston (ἀφλαστον—*aplustre*) was the ornament of the stern (πρύμνη—*prymnis*), as the Acrostolion (ἀκροστόλιον) was of the prow (πρόρα or μετώπον—*prora*). Neptune appears on coins holding the aphlaston in his right hand.

² Or personification of Ætolia.

III. Two tetradrachms of Philip Arrhidaeus, rubbed, and in indifferent condition.

IV. One tetradrachm of Seleucus Nicator. In front of the Zeus, on reverse, an anchor, and monogram No. 18. Under the throne, monogram No. 19, rubbed.

V. Two tetradrachms of Sicyon, of the last period, one very much rubbed, as if it had been long in circulation, the other also rubbed.

VI. One tetradrachm of Alexander the Great; in front, Λ and a lamp; under chair, monogram No. 20.

“ This coin seems to be of base metal, and is, perhaps an ancient forgery.

Two didrachms of Alexander, of the same base metal, and nearly illegible.

Two didrachms of Alexander, common types.

“ The evidence of this hoard seems to me to lead to several inferences.

“ 1. A particular style, and series of symbols and monograms, characterise those coins of Alexander the Great, which were struck on the north coast of the Morea.

“ 2. The circulation of these coins took place contemporaneously with that of money of Philip Arrhidaeus, and of Seleucus I. The freshness of condition of these tetradrachms of Alexander, may lead us to infer that they were struck after his death, by the princes who succeeded him.

“ 3. The presence of the *Ætolian* tetradrachms, seems to confirm this supposition. I have always thought these coins later by at least half a century than the time of Alexander the Great. The period when *Ætolia* first formed a league is the most natural to which to refer them; but I do not remember when this was, but I should think as late as B.C. 200.³

³ Probably, rather earlier: see Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography, art. *Ætolia*; and Dict. of Antiq., art. *Ætolicum Foedus*.

“4. The worn condition of the Sicyon tetradrachms, shews that they are of an earlier date. I should have assigned to these coins *à priori* a date of circ. B.C. 370—360.

“5. The presence of so many Athenian tetradrachms, shews that they circulated down to the period of Alexander the Great, and afterwards. This I have always been prepared to expect. The imitation of the Archaic style on them, is thus an analogous case to the adoption of the older *vase-pictures* with incised lines, and black figures on a red ground, on certain Panathenaic Amphoræ, which we know to be not earlier than the time of Alexander, because they have on them the names of Athenian archons of that epoch. These vases, which are from Ben Ghazi, I examined myself, at the Louvre. They are as clearly specimens of an imitative Archaic style, as the tetradrachms of the Patras hoard. The retention of the Archaic type and style, in the case of the Athenian coins, may be explained by supposing them to have had a far wider range of circulation than any other contemporary coinage. The purity of the silver and the far extended commercial relations of Athens, may have made the Archaic tetradrachms as familiar and as highly valued, as the old Spanish dollar of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries continued for a long period to be, in the Mediterranean.

“If such was the case, the Athenians could not have changed the type without a considerable commercial loss, from the unwillingness of foreign traders to change their old associations, and to accept a new style of coinage with equal confidence as they did the former. Such reluctance to change the *appearances* of articles of commerce, is very common in the history of trade. After the establishment of the great Eastern empire, and new commercial system of Alexander the Great, his gold and silver coinage became,

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 
11 	12 	13 	14 	15 
16 	17 	18 	19 	20 

W.S.M.V. del^t.

MONOGRAMS

as I conceive, dominant in the Levant, driving out the Athenian money, as his new cities gradually absorbed the commerce of the Mediterranean. From this time we find a very general imitation going on of his broad flat tetradrachm, in the coinage of princes and of autonomous states. Thus, for example, the principal cities in the Western coast of Asia Minor, Smyrna, Cyme, Myrrhina, the kings of Pergamus, and Side. Ætolia, Hiero of Syracuse, and Pyrrhus, all struck this style of tetradrachm. Most of the coins date, as I conceive, from B.C. 300 to B.C. 100. It was about the middle of this period, that is to say, about B.C. 200, that I should place the commencement of the broad tetradrachms of Athens, which form the third, or more modern series of that mint. That these continued from B.C. 100 at least, we know, from finding the name of Mithradates upon one of them. It is probable that this coinage continued till the time of Amyntas of Galatia, or later.

“When I was at Patras, three gold staters of Alexander the Great were offered me for sale. They were probably part of this hoard, abstracted from it before it got into the hands of the government.”

I have now laid before the Society all that is material to numismatic science in it. I think we have good reason to congratulate lovers of numismatics, that one so practised in such studies, and so well able to profit by the opportunities which will present themselves to him, has been induced to take up his residence in one of those islands, which in ancient times played a most important part in Greek history, and in which there is every reason to hope, that many valuable remains still exist to reward Mr. Newton's zeal and research.

W. S. W. VAUX.

May 27th, 1852.

V.

UNIQUE NOBLE OF EDWARD IV.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 25, 1852.]

I HAVE much pleasure in bringing before the Society an interesting, and, to the best of my knowledge, unique coin, that has lately come into my possession; and which will enable us to fill up a gap, that has long existed in the history of the English gold coinage. The coin, which is in the finest possible condition, may be thus described:—

Obv. — EDWARD' DI' GRAT REX ANGL' Z. FRANC
DN'S HYB'. A small cross before GRAT, Z, and
FRANC. A pellet after DNS. No M.M.—The
king, in a ship, as usual on the nobles of the
Henries. Two ropes at stem and four at stern.
No flag or rudder to the ship. Three *fleurs de lis*
in the first and fourth quarter of the arms, and
another underneath the shield.

Rev. — IHC AVT' TR'ANSIQNS PAR M' DIVM ILLORU'
IBAT. A small cross after ILLORU. M.M. A
fleur de lis. A cross fleury, etc, as on the nobles
of the Henries. In the centre $\mathfrak{A}$, which appears
to have been stamped on the die over an H. Wgt.
107½ grs.

The weight alone is sufficient to determine that this coin was not struck under Edward III., as no nobles of less weight than 119½ grs. were coined till 1411—34 years after his death. The workmanship also, and shape of the letters point to a considerably later date, and bear a strong resemblance to what we find on the nobles of Henry V. and VI. The coin under consideration was discovered in company with one of these, in all respects similar to Ruding, Plate II. No. 9, which is attributed, and I believe correctly, to Henry VI.



UNPUBLISHED NOBLE OF EDWARD IV.

in the collection of John Evans. Esq.

V. Fairholt, FSA del et sc

It is to be remarked that the Henry noble exhibits more signs of wear by circulation than that of Edward ; and that the die from which the reverse of the latter was struck, was probably originally intended for the nobles of Henry, the H in the centre, though obliterated by the E, being still quite perceptible. The H had been stamped on the die the wrong way upwards, so that the curved parts of the two letters now nearly coincide.

I think there can be no doubt that I am correct in considering the coin portrayed in the annexed engraving, a noble of the early part of the reign of Edward IV., from 1461 to 1464, and most probably of the latter year. Of this period the silver coins are very rare, and no gold coins have hitherto been discovered, the spur-rials, first struck in 1465, having been till now the earliest specimens of the gold coinage of Edward IV., and none of his *nobles* in contra-distinction to rials having been known. We have, however, the records of this earlier coinage.

Ruding, under the reign of Edward IV., relates, that in his fourth year, 1464, a new coinage took place by virtue of an indenture with William, Lord Hastings. The gold coins were then reduced to twenty pounds sixteen shillings and eightpence in the pound weight by tale ; that is, there were, as in the three former reigns, to be made out of each tower pound of gold of 5376 grs. troy, fifty nobles of 107½ grs. each, but they were to be current at eight shillings and fourpence, instead of six shillings and eightpence as heretofore. In his next year, 1465, the gold coins were again altered, for now forty-five nobles of about 119½ grs. each were to be made of the pound weight of standard gold, each noble going at ten shillings.

These nobles, or as they are now commonly termed rials or spur-rials, are still abundant, while the gold coins of the

previous year (of which mine probably is one), were so scarce even at the time when they were struck, that, as Ruding observes, all the old chroniclers except Stow, have confounded the two together.

This scarcity may have been partly owing to the unsettled state of the kingdom at that time, but no doubt its principal cause was, that in the indenture of 1464, the value of gold, as compared with silver, was fixed too low, in consequence of which but little gold would be brought into the mint for coinage, it being worth more in the state of bullion than of coin. That this was the case is evident, from the great rise in the mint value of gold, that it was found necessary to make in the following year. In 1464, standard gold and standard silver were coined in the proportion of 1 to $11\frac{111}{1000}$ while in the succeeding year the ratio was advanced to 1 to 12; so that the value of a pound of gold, which if coined in 1464 would have been but £20 16s. 8d., was, if minted in 1465, no less than £22 10s., the weight and standard of the silver coins by which it was valued still remaining the same.

No wonder then, that the coinage of the former year should have been so small, that but a solitary specimen should have survived to our times; and well might "our sovereign lord the King Edward" complain in his early proclamations "of the lack of bryngyng of bolion into his myntes."

JOHN EVANS.

MISCELLANEA.

DENARIUS OF P. NIGER.—When at Paris during the summer of the present year, I purchased a denarius of Pescennius Niger, with the reverse *Victoriae Aug.* The quality of the silver of which the denarii of this emperor are made is generally so base, and the workmanship, striking, and general appearance so execrable, that I had hitherto put up with the blank in my series of imperial Roman silver, rather than deface it with a specimen of these coins in the ordinary state, although in any condition they are of considerable rarity. The specimen in question, is the finest coin of Pescennius Niger that I have ever seen: in fact it ranges with the coins of the preceding and succeeding emperors, without materially offending the eye by its inferiority; and it was on this account that I purchased it, the reverse being, perhaps, the least rare of all those of the denarii of this prince. But on subsequently examining the obverse with more care, I discovered a variety in the legend which appears to be unpublished.

The different legends given by Mionnet and Akerman are as follows:—

IMP. CAES. PESC. NIGER IVS.

“ “ C. PESC. NIGER IVST.

“ “ “ “ AVG.

“ “ “ PESCEN. NIG. IVS. AVG., or A or AV.

The legend sometimes ends with COS II.

The legend on my coin reads:—

IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NIGER. IVS. M.

Rev.—VICTORIAE AVG. Victory walking; a palm in the right hand, and a wreath in the left.

The variety consists in the final letter M on the obverse, which is too clear to admit the possibility of doubt. It is difficult to suppose that by that letter it is intended to indicate the title *Maximus*, and yet it is not easy to suggest any other interpretation. The silver coins of Pescennius, though bearing Latin legends, were struck at Antioch, and possibly the Oriental proneness to magniloquence may have dictated so unusual a self-ascription of greatness.

November, 1852.

J. B. BRAGNE.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS.—A curious discovery of coins, hitherto unrecorded, took place about thirteen years ago at Horse-heath, near Linton, Cambridgeshire. A waggon in its course over the heath getting into a deep rut, was obliged to be forced out by the aid of the driver, who saw adhering to the wheels what he considered to be a brass button. It was a Roman coin; and when the wheels were moved he saw another or two, and on going back to the rut, found that he had crushed a jar, in which there were about 200 more. He sold them in Cambridge; and from an examination of a few of the number, they seem to have consisted of the later Roman series; coins of Hadrian, Severus, Nerva Macrinus, and a few Legionary being among them.

F. W. F.

SALE OF MR. SABATTIER'S COLLECTION OF ANCIENT COINS.—This collection, which comprises some remarkable and unique pieces, is announced for sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 25th April. The catalogue, prepared by Mr. Curt, reached us just as we were going to press. We are permitted to give, in this number of the Numismatic Chronicle, two of the plates which illustrate it, in which are represented several examples deserving of especial notice. Among them may be mentioned a unique coin of Plautiana (lot 33); the Germanicus and Artaxias (lot 70); a medallion in silver of Nero and Agrippina, and an unedited piece in third brass of the tyrant Pacatianus. There are also gold coins of Aemilianus, and of Julianus Tyrannus, and some rare pieces of the family of Constantine; but as these are delineated in the plates, a particular description will not be needed.

VI.

AN EPITOME OF CHINESE NUMISMATICS.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS, Hon. Lib. Num. Soc.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 27, 1852.]

IN my account of 欽定錢錄 *Kin Ting Tseen Luh*, a Chinese work on coins, in the Library of the Society, which was read at the first meeting of this session, I intimated my intention of forming a list of the Chinese dynasties, both major and minor, and also of the various states and princes whose coins are represented in that work, with their respective 年號 *Neen Haou*, or year's designations, chronologically arranged. I now beg leave to present to the Society a list of that description, arranged in a tabular form, and also to offer a few explanatory remarks, although at the risk of repeating some of those which I have before made in the two papers on Chinese works on coins, already laid before the Society.

In order to render this list as perfect as possible, I have not confined myself to one work only, but have carefully collated the three works on coins to which I have access; viz. 錢式圖 *Tseen Shih Too*, "Representations of specimens of money," and 欽定錢錄 *Kin Ting Tseen Luh*, "Catalogue of imperial authorised money," both of which are in the library of the Society, and formed the subjects of the two papers I have alluded to; and a third work

VOL. XVI.

H

entitled 錢志新編 *Tseen Che Sin Peen*, "Chronological account of money, newly arranged," in four volumes, belonging to our member, Walter Hawkins, Esq. In the appropriation of the earliest money of the Chinese, these works differ materially; but in the assignment of the later coins there is, in every instance, a very close agreement, as there are not more than two or three cases in which the appropriation is not the same in the three. In each of them, however, there are many coins given which do not appear in the other two, and these are, in many cases, assigned to dynasties, states, or princes, which also are not mentioned in those works. I have therefore very carefully compared the three together, inserting in the list, in their proper places, these additional coins, dynasties, states, and princes; and have thus endeavoured to render this table as complete an epitome of Chinese numismatics as the means within my reach would allow. I may also state, that the arrangement appearing to me to be more complete and satisfactory in the third work I have mentioned, viz. *Tseen Che Sin Peen*, I have taken that as the foundation of the whole, inserting, where necessary, the additional matter from the other two works.

The most ancient Chinese money was of the kinds called 刀 *Tao*, and 布 *Poo*. These, however, I have every reason to believe were never current, but were the forms in which the tribute exacted from the surrounding dependent nations subject to the Chinese government was paid. Round money with a central hole, such as is current at the present day, was first struck by 太公 *Tae Kung*, one of the ministers of 武王 *Woo Wang*, the founder of the 周 *Chow* dynasty, who obtained the supreme power about 1118 years B.C. This money consisted simply of round discs of metal

with a hole in the centre, and was without any inscription or ornament, not having even the raised rim. This money is called by the Chinese 無字錢 *Woo Tsze Tseen*, "no inscription money." 景王 *King Wang*, the twenty-fifth Emperor of the *Chow*, about 500 B.C., is said to have been the first who struck money with an inscription on it; and from that time to the present no material alteration, either in the form or in the metal in which the coins are struck, appears to have been made. This round money, being the general currency of the empire, is the most interesting in a numismatic point of view, and I have therefore almost exclusively confined my attention to it, the *Tao* and *Poo* money being mentioned only incidentally.

The character of the inscriptions on the Chinese money varies at different periods. On the *Tao* and *Poo* money the inscriptions are in very rude ancient characters, many of which are at the present day quite unintelligible to the Chinese themselves. When they can be made out they appear to relate chiefly to the weight or value of the money, and, as far as I can judge, have no chronological interest whatever. I have therefore, in the Table, merely stated the occurrence of these kinds of money, without entering into any details respecting them.

The earliest inscriptions on the round money are also much of the same description, referring either to the denomination, or to the weight or value. Thus, one of the coins of *King Wang*, of the *Chow*, has on it 寶貨 *Paou Ho*, "exchange of value," being its denomination; and another has passing round the coin the words 重一兩十二銖 *Chung yih leang shih urh choo*, weight one ounce twelve *choo*. 半兩 *Pwan leang*, "half ounce," is also a very common inscription on these early coins, as well as

三 *San*, or 五朱 *Woo choo*, "three or five *choo*," expressive of the weight or the value of the coin. These inscriptions are also in early characters, differing much from those of the present day.

孝武帝 *Heaou Woo Te*, of the dynasty of the 晉 *Tsin*, who reigned about A.D. 370, is recorded as having been the first to place on his coins the 年號 *Neen haou*, or, "designation of the year." This *Neen haou* was at the first an epithet applied to such years of an emperor's reign as were distinguished by some remarkable event. It appears afterwards to have been applied indiscriminately; and in the present day the *Neen haou*, and the name by which the emperor is commonly known, are identical, being assumed at the accession of the prince, and not afterwards changed, however long the reign may endure. This was not always the case; and there occur repeated instances of two, three, and, in one case, of no fewer than nine of these years' denominations, in one reign. They are of great importance in the study of Chinese numismatics, as it is principally by these we are enabled to refer coins to their respective monarchs.

At the first they are not of very frequent occurrence on the coins; but after the accession of the 唐 *Tang* dynasty, A.D. 633, they are scarcely ever omitted. They are generally some flattering or adulatory epithets applied to the Imperial government or to the emperor himself, and, in themselves, are of but little interest: many of them are difficult to render into English, excepting by a paraphrase. As instances, I may give the designations of five of the emperors of the present dynasty in succession, with the ideas which it appears to me they were intended to express. 康熙 *Kang He* seems to refer to the increasing felicity and glory of the empire; 雍正 *Yung Ching*, to the undeviating harmo-

nious agreement of the people; 乾隆 *Keen Lung*, to the increasing affluence of the empire; 嘉慶 *Kea King*, to the supreme goodness of the emperor; and 道光 *Tao Kwang*, to the glory resulting to the empire from the excellent principles of the government. These epithets are the names by which the five emperors of China, between 1662 and about 1850, are known to European nations. They are, however, as I shall presently shew, not their real names, but only epithets applied to the first years of their reigns.

The inscriptions on the current coins consist, I may say invariably, of four characters, two of which form the *Neen haou*, and the other two are the designation of the coin. The characters forming the *Neen haou* are now placed above and below the central square hole, and those of the designation to the right and left of the same. In some of the early coins, however, these positions of the *Neen haou* and of the designation are not strictly attended to; but in coins of recent date this variation is of very unfrequent occurrence.

The designations on the coins are almost invariably either 通 *Tung*, "exchange," 元 *Yuen*, "first," "chief," or 重 *Chung*, "heavy." 泉 *Tseuen*, "money," 府 *Foo*, "treasure," and 平 *Ping*, "equal," "just," occasionally occur, but these are very rarely met with. To these the word 寶 *Pao*, "value," is universally added; and 通寶 *Tung paou*, "exchange of value," is by far the most frequent of these combinations, and, indeed, may be said to be the only designation of later times. Inscriptions very seldom occur on the reverses of the early coins: when present, they appear to refer either to the value of the coin or the place of striking. Sometimes figures, such as the moon and stars, or a dragon or serpent, are met with, but these coins appear to be rare.

On the reverses of recent coins inscriptions in Tartar characters occur. These refer chiefly to the denominations of the coin, being generally either *Tung pao*, *Yuen pao*, *Tseen pao*, or *Kwang pao*. In some instances they designate the place where the coin was struck.

As the *Neen haou* is at the present day identical with the name by which the emperor of China is commonly known, I may perhaps be allowed to introduce a few remarks on the modes adopted by the Chinese in assigning names to individuals and to their monarchs, particularly as there exists considerable difficulty in readily making out the real designations applied to such individuals. These names are, as is customary among ourselves, extremely various, and are also of several classes. The first is the 姓 *Sing*, or family name. Every family appears to have had, from time immemorial, a name common to all the individuals composing it. These family names are said to amount to 100; and so important is a knowledge of them considered by the Chinese, that they form one of their earliest subjects of study; and in an introductory work in my possession the second section is devoted to the 100 *Sing*, or family names. This name is always placed before the other names, and is thus the first word of the appellations, however numerous they may be, of an emperor or private individual. It answers to our surname.

In infancy the Chinese have a name given them called 名 *Ming*, and upon their arrival at the age of twenty, another name or title called 字 *Tsze* is assumed. This last is generally formed of two words, which are added to the family name, and thus form the ordinary designation of the individual. After death, men who have distinguished themselves for their virtue or learning receive a posthumous appellation called 諱 *Hwuy*. This name is deemed

so sacred as not to be used on any common occasion. The same rules apply to the emperors; but their persons are esteemed so holy that it is considered a crime of the highest degree of atrocity to pronounce, or even to write at full, the names by which they are known during life. These appear to be the *Ming* names, no mention of those called 字 *Tsze* appearing in their records, the *Ming* only being mentioned. This necessity of abstaining from the use of the names of the emperor has led to the substitution of the *Neen haou* for them; and thus the reigning emperor is known by that designation only, his real name never being employed in speaking of him. After death, two kinds of names are given him, one called 諡 *She*, which has regard to his qualities or to his actions, and another called 廟號 *Meaou heaou*, or temple name, being that by which the deceased prince is designated in the tablets of the imperial reigning family. This name has reference to the descent or paternity of the individual, and is that by which he is usually designated in their historical records. It needs scarcely to be mentioned that this variety of appellations produces considerable confusion in treating upon a subject like the present; but once understood, much of the apparent ambiguity vanishes, although there is still some danger of employing one of the other names instead of that by which the emperor is known in history. Thus, even Du Halde, in his *History of China*, calls the emperors of the *Ming* dynasty, sometimes by their temple names, sometimes by their *Ming* names; and in one or two instances we have the *Neen haou* given as the name of the emperor. Such being the custom of the Chinese, it must be evident that *Kang He*, *Yung Ching*, *Keen Lung*, and so on, the designations by which the emperors of China of the present dynasty were known during their lives, both to their subjects and to foreign nations,

being *Neen Haou*, were not the *names* by which they were really designated. These I have not hitherto met with; but their temple names, or those by which, according to the Chinese historians, they will or ought to be known to future ages, are, for *Kang He*, 太清 *Tae Tsing*; for *Yung Ching*, 世宗 *She Tsung*; for *Keen Lung*, 高宗 *Kaou Tsung*; and for *Kea King*, 仁宗 *Jin Tsung*. That for *Tao Kwang*, who ascended the throne in 1820 and died, I believe, in 1850, I have not yet met with.

In order to render these observations more intelligible, I will give an example or two of the manner in which the names of the emperors are expressed in the Chinese numismatic works which form the subject of the present Paper. These instances are taken from the account of the coins of the *Yuen* dynasty, as the names of several of the emperors of that race are familiar to most of us. The second monarch of that dynasty is thus designated 元世祖名忽必烈 *Yuen She Tsou ming Hwuh Peih Lee*. The first word 元 *Yuen*, is the name of the dynasty or family; 世祖 *She Tsou* is the 廟 *meaou*, or temple name given to this emperor after his death. The remaining words 名忽必烈 *ming Hwuh Peih Lee* must be rendered "whose *Ming*, or ordinary name was *Hwuh peih lee*." The whole may therefore be translated into English thus: The Emperor *She Tsou* of the *Yuen* dynasty, whose *Ming*, or ordinary name was *Hwuh Peih Lee*. The account goes on to state that he was the brother of the emperor immediately preceding him, and that he reigned thirty-five years. The Tartar name of this monarch was *Chubilai Tsetzen Khan*, well known to us as *Kublai Khan*. He reigned over China from about A.D. 1260 to 1294. His successor is called 成宗名鐵木耳

Ching Tsung ming Tee Muh Urh, and is stated to have been the uncle of the preceding monarch, and to have reigned thirteen years. His Tartar appellation was *Timour Khan*. In this, as in the preceding example, *Ching Tsung* is the *Meaou* or temple name, and his *Ming* or ordinary name is said to have been *Tee muh urh*. The Chinese names *Hwuh peih lee* and *Tee muh urh* are so evidently the same as *Kub-lai* and *Timour*, names perfectly familiar to us, as to render any further remarks wholly unnecessary. It must, however, be observed that the name of the dynasty or family is placed, in the numismatic work, at the head of the section in which the coins of that dynasty are described, and is not repeated before each succeeding monarch.

The Table to which I have now to call your attention, is arranged in columns. The first contains the names of the dynasties or states striking the coins. The Chinese reckon thirty-two dynasties from the *Hea*, B.C. 2218, to that now reigning, the *Tsing*, which acquired the imperial power A.D. 1644. These principal dynasties I have distinguished, not only by giving the dates of their accession and numbering them, but also by their being in capital letters. As there are various other dynasties and states mentioned in Chinese history besides the thirty-two principal ones, where these occur they are given in the same column with the others, without date or number, and in the ordinary character. These are to be considered as having been contemporaneous with the dynasties which immediately precede them. The second column contains the *Meaou*, or temple names of the emperors, &c., who struck the coins. The third column is devoted to the inscriptions on the coins, and here all the *Neen haou* given in the three works will be found referred to their respective emperors.

As after the introduction of the *Neen haou* the remaining portion of the legend on the coins consists in almost every

instance of the characters I have already mentioned in speaking of the inscriptions on the coins, it is omitted, the *Neen haou* only being noticed. The fourth column contains such incidental remarks as may have happened to occur in the course of constructing the Table; and I may also state that in almost every instance the Chinese word is expressed in English letters as well as in the original characters. I have not, however, attempted the translation of the *Neen haou*, considering that the instances I have given in this and in the former papers are sufficient to shew their general nature; and also that, as the meaning of the *Neen haou* has no direct reference whatever either to the coin or to the emperor, their interpretation is not required for the appropriation of the coins of China.

Such is a brief summary of the plan I have followed in the construction of this Table; and I trust the whole has been done in such a manner as to render the subject of Chinese coinage in some degree intelligible to those who may feel inclined to pursue this, I must confess, not very alluring branch of numismatics; and also to enable them to arrange such coins as they may possess according to their respective princes and dates.

The use of this Table is so obvious as scarcely to need any explanation. Having ascertained the *Neen haou* on a coin, it is to be sought for in the column in which these denominations are given: when found, the names of the dynasty, and of the Emperor under whom it was struck, will be found over against it in the first and second columns. Should the *Neen haou* happen to have been used by more Emperors than one, the incidental remarks will assist in rightly appropriating it.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

T. S. T. *Tseen Shih Too.*

K. T. *King Ting (Tseen Luh).*

T. C. *Tseen Che (Sin Peen).*

These are the Three Works employed in forming the Table.

TABLE OF CHINESE COINS.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
1 夏 HEA B.C. 2218.			The money of the first two dynasties is of the kind called 布 <i>Poo</i> and 刀 <i>Taou</i> . ¹
2 商 SHANG B.C. 1762.			Their inscriptions are in ancient characters and very rude. They are very numerous, but void of any particular interest.
3 周 CHOW B.C. 1118.	武王 <i>Woo Wang</i> , 1st Emp.		The earliest round money was struck by 太公 <i>Tae Kung</i> , minister of this monarch. It is called 無字錢 <i>Woo Tsze Tseen</i> , "no Inscription money," and is absolutely without any inscription or ornament whatever, being simply a flat round disc with a square hole in the middle.

¹ For Figures of the *Poo* and *Tao* money, see Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIII., P. 143.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
	景王 <i>King Wang,</i> 25th Emp. about 550 B.C.	寶貨 <i>Paou Ho</i> 重一兩十二銖 <i>Chung yih leang shih urh</i> <i>choo.</i> Weight one ounce twelve <i>Choo.</i>	In old characters. These are the earliest round coins with in- scriptions. In old characters round the central hole which is not square but round.
4 秦 TSIN B.C. 252.	始皇 <i>Che Hwang</i>	半兩 <i>Pwan Leang,</i> half <i>Leang</i> or ounce.	In old characters.

The 列國 *Lee kwo*, or confederated nations into which China was divided during the *Chow* dynasty, occur in T. S. T., between the *Tsin* and *Han* dynasties. I have met with a list of eighteen of them. The 齊 *Tse* and 莒 *Keu*, mentioned in T. C., are two of them. Their coins are given in T. S. T., and occupy the whole of one volume and a portion of another. They are all of the *Tao* and *Poo* kind.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
5 漢 HAN B.C. 208.	高后 <i>Kaou How,</i> wife of 高祖 <i>Kaou Tsou.</i>	半兩 <i>Pwan Leang.</i>	
	文帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>	半兩 <i>P. L.</i>	
	武帝 <i>Woo Te.</i>	三銖 <i>San Choo, P. L.,</i> 五銖 <i>Woo Choo,</i> Three and Five <i>Choo.</i>	In old characters.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
	王莽 <i>Wang Mang</i> , Usurper.	大泉五十 <i>Ta, Tseuen, Woo, Shih.</i> 小泉直一 <i>Seau, Tseuen, Chih, Yih.</i> 幺泉一十 <i>Yaou, Tseuen, Yih, Shih.</i> 幼泉二十 <i>Yew, Tseuen, Urh, Shih.</i> 中泉三十 <i>Chung, Tseuen, San, Shih.</i> 壯泉四十 <i>Chwang, Tseun, Sze, Shih.</i> 貨泉 <i>Ho, Tseuen.</i>	These are denominations of the money, accompanied by the weight; they imply simply "great money, 50," "little money worth one Choo," &c. There are also <i>Tao</i> and <i>Poo</i> money of this monarch. Many of the coins have figures and inscriptions on the reverse.
東漢 <i>Tung Han</i> , T. C. Eastern <i>Han</i> . Included in the <i>Han</i> .	光武帝 <i>KwangWooTe.</i>	五銖 <i>Woo Choo</i> , five Choo.	In old characters.
	靈帝 <i>Ling Te.</i>	五銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i>	In old characters.
	獻帝 <i>Heen Te.</i>	大泉五十 <i>Ta Tseuen Woo Shih</i> , Great money, 50.	
6 蜀漢 SHUH HAN, T. C., called also 後漢 HOW HAN.	昭烈帝 <i>Chaou Lee Te.</i>	直百五銖 <i>Chih Pi Woo Choo</i> , Worth hundred five Choo.	In old characters. By some included in the <i>Han</i> .

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS AND NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
吳 <i>Woo.</i>	大 帝 <i>Ta Te.</i>	大 泉 五 百 <i>Ta Tseuen Woo Pih,</i> Great money, five hundred. 大 泉 當 千 <i>Ta Tseuen Tang Tsun,</i> Great money, equal to a thousand.	One of the 三國 <i>San Kwo</i> , or three kingdoms into which China was divided at this period. They were named 吳 <i>Woo</i> , 魏 <i>Wei</i> , and 蜀 <i>Shuh</i> . They flourished from 200 to 280 B.C.
7 晉 TSIN A.D. 263.		五 銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i>	In old characters. Not referred to any Emperor.
	孝 武 帝 <i>Heaou Woo Te.</i>	太 元 <i>Tae Yuen.</i>	This appears to be the first of the <i>Neen Haou</i> .
8 宋 SUNG A.D. 408.	文 帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>		四 銖, 五 銖 <i>Sze Choo, Woo Choo.</i>
	孝 武 帝 <i>Heaou Woo Te.</i>	孝 建 <i>Heaou Keen</i>	In old characters.
	中 廢 帝 <i>Chung Fei Te.</i>	景 和 <i>King Ho</i> 永 光 <i>Yung Kwang.</i>	In old characters.
9 齊 TSI A.D. 477.	武 帝 <i>Woo Te.</i>		五 銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i> In old characters.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
10 梁 LEANG A.D. 500.	武帝 <i>Woo Te.</i>	大吉 <i>Ta Keih.</i>	In old characters.
		大通 <i>Ta Tung.</i>	In old characters.
		大富 <i>Ta Foo.</i>	
		定平 <i>Ting Ping.</i>	In T. C. this coin is referred to <i>King Te.</i>
	敬帝 <i>King Te.</i>	太平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	In old characters. In K. T. This coin is referred to <i>Woo Te.</i>
11 陳 CHIN A.D. 555.	文帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>		布泉 <i>Poo Tseuen.</i> In old characters. In T. S. T. this is referred to <i>Woo Te</i> of the <i>Leang.</i>
	宣帝 <i>Seuen Te.</i>	太貨 <i>Tae Ho.</i>	In old characters.
	孝文帝 <i>Heaou Wan Te</i>	太和 <i>Tae Ho.</i>	In old characters.
北魏 <i>Pih Wei</i> 後魏 <i>Hou Wei</i> K. T.	宣武帝 <i>Seuen Woo Te</i>		五銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i> This coin is referred in T. S. T. to 世帝 <i>She Te.</i>
	孝莊帝 <i>Heaou Chwang Te</i>	永安 <i>Yung Gan.</i>	In old characters. Some have 土 on the reverse.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
北齊 <i>Pih Tsi</i> 後齊 <i>Hou Tsi</i> K. T.	文宣帝 <i>Wan Seuen Te</i>	常平 <i>Chang Ping.</i>	On the reverse of some, the sun, moon, and stars of the great bear.
北周 <i>Pih Chow</i> 後周 <i>Hou Chow</i> K. T.	武帝 <i>Woo Te</i>		布泉 <i>Poo Tseuen.</i> 五行大布 <i>Woo Hing Ta Poo.</i> In old characters. Reverse, serpent, tor- toise, sword, and stars. Many varieties in T. S. T.
	宣帝 <i>Seuen Te</i>		永通萬國 <i>Yung Tung Wan Kwo.</i> In old characters. Reverse, serpent, tor- toise, sword, and stars.
* 成 <i>Ching</i>	李雄 <i>Le Heung.</i>	漢興 <i>Han Hing.</i>	In old characters.
* 後趙 <i>Hou Chaou</i> T. C. 右趙 <i>Yew Chaou</i> T. S. T.	石勒 <i>Shih Lih.</i>	豐貨 <i>Fung Ho.</i>	In old characters.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
北燕 <i>Pih Yen</i>	馮宏 <i>Fung Hung.</i>	太興 <i>Tae Hing.</i>	
*劉迎 論 <i>Lew Kea Lun T. S. T.</i>		大世 <i>Ta She.</i>	Those marked * have in T. S. T. the word 付 <i>Foo</i> , before them, indicating that they were rebellious states or chieftains.
*林士 洪 <i>Lin Sze Hung T. S. T.</i>		太平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	
12 隋 SUY A. D. 588.	文帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>		五銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i> In old characters. In K. T. there are several other coins attributed to this dynasty, some of which resemble those of the <i>Tang</i> . As they are not given either in T. S. T. or T. C. they are omitted here, being of but little interest.
13 唐 TANG A. D. 633.	高祖 <i>Kaou Tsoo</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	Some of these have crescents, &c., on the reverse. From this time the <i>Neen Haou</i> are nearly constant.
	高宗 <i>Kaou Tsung</i>	乾封 <i>Keen Fung.</i>	
		顯慶 <i>Heen King.</i> K	

VOL. XVI.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	肅宗 <i>Suh Tsung</i>	乾元 <i>Keen Yuen.</i>	Many varieties.
	代宗 <i>Tue Tsung</i>	大歷 <i>Ta Leih.</i>	
	德宗 <i>Tih Tsung</i>	建中 <i>Keen Chung.</i>	
		開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	Reverse, various characters.
	穆宗 <i>Muh Tsung</i>	長慶 <i>Chang King.</i>	
	敬宗 <i>King Tsung</i>	寶歷 <i>Paou Leih.</i>	
	武宗 <i>Woo Tsung.</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	With single characters on the reverse.
	懿宗 <i>E Tsung.</i>	咸通 <i>Han Tung.</i>	
	史思明 <i>She Sze Ming,</i> a rebel.	得壹 <i>Tih Yih.</i>	
		順天 <i>Shun Teen.</i>	
14 後梁 HOW LEANG A.D. 908. 朱梁 <i>Choo Leang,</i> T. S. T.	太祖 <i>Tae Tsoo.</i>	開平 <i>Kae Ping.</i>	This and the four succeeding dynasties are termed 五代
		鳳歷 <i>Fung Leih.</i>	<i>Woo Tae, or five short dynasties, their whole duration having been but 54 years, from A.D. 908 to 962.</i>
		龍德 <i>Lung Tih.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
15 後唐 HOW TANG	明 宗 <i>Ming Tsung.</i>	天 成 <i>Teen Ching.</i>	
16 後晉 HOW TSIN.	高 祖 <i>Kaou Tsou.</i>	天 福 <i>Teen Fuh.</i>	
17 後漢 HOW HAN.	高 祖 <i>Kaou Tsou.</i>	漢 元 <i>Han Yuen.</i>	
18 後周 HOW CHOW.	世 宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>	周 元 <i>Chow Yuen.</i>	These coins have also various characters and figures on the reverse.
助 國 <i>Tsoo Kwo,</i> T. S. T.		助 國 <i>Tsoo Kwo.</i>	From this to 燕 附 <i>Yen</i> , the epithet 附 <i>Foo</i> is applied in T. S. T., implying that they were rebellious states. It is doubtful whether these Inscriptions are <i>Neen Haou</i> .
楊 吳 <i>Yang Woo,</i> T. S. T.		大 和 <i>Ta Ho.</i>	
南 唐 <i>Nan Tang.</i>	元 宗 <i>Yuen Tsung.</i>	保 大 <i>Paou Ta.</i>	
		唐 國 <i>Tang Kwo.</i>	These inscriptions appear to refer to the <i>Tang</i> nation rather than to any definite period or sovereign.
		大 唐 <i>Ta Tang.</i>	
		永 通 <i>Yung Tung.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	後主 <i>How Choo.</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	This prince's name was 焜 Yu. In K. T. this coin is referred to <i>Yuen Tsung.</i>
前蜀 <i>Tseen Shuh.</i>	高祖王建 <i>Kaou Tsou Wang Keen.</i>	永平 <i>Yung Ping.</i>	
		通正 <i>Tung Ching.</i>	
		天漢 <i>Teen Han.</i>	
		光天 <i>Kwang Teen.</i>	
	後主衍 <i>How Choo Yen.</i>	乾德 <i>Keen Tih.</i>	
		咸康 <i>Han Kang.</i>	
後蜀 <i>How Shuh.</i>	後主 <i>How Choo.</i>	廣政 <i>Kwang Ching.</i>	
	主孟昶 <i>Choo Mang Chang. K. T.</i>		
閩 <i>Min.</i>	太祖王審知 <i>Tae Tsou. Wang Shin Che.</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	Iron money.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	太宗王 璘初 <i>Tae Tsung Wang Lin Choo</i>	永和 <i>Yung Ho.</i>	
	景宗王 義初 <i>King Tsung Wang He Choo</i> 王延義 <i>Wang Yen He. T. S. T. K. T.</i>	永隆 <i>Yung Lung.</i>	
	王延政 <i>Wang Yen Ching.</i>	天德 <i>Teen Tih.</i>	On the reverse 毀 <i>Yin.</i>
南漢 <i>Nan Han.</i>	高祖劉 龔 <i>Kaou Tsoo Leu Yen.</i>	乾亨 <i>Keen Hang.</i>	
		大有 <i>Ta Yew.</i>	
楚 <i>Tsoo.</i>	武穆王 馬殷 <i>Woo Muh Wang Ma Yin.</i>	乾卦 <i>Keen Fung.</i>	
		天策 <i>Teen Tsih.</i>	
燕 <i>Yen.</i>	劉守光 <i>Lew Show Kwang.</i>	應天 <i>Ying Teen.</i>	Reverse 方 <i>Wan.</i>

DYNASTIES, &c,	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
19 宋 SUNG. A.D. 962.	太祖 <i>Tae Tsou.</i>	宋 元 <i>Sung Yuen.</i>	With a crescent or star on the reverse.
	太宗 <i>Tae Tsung.</i>	太 平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	Also with ditto.
		淳 化 <i>Shun Hwa.</i>	Also in O. C.
		至 道 <i>Che Taou.</i>	Also in O. C.
	真 宗 <i>Chin Tsung.</i>	咸 平 <i>Han Ping.</i>	
		景 德 <i>King Tih.</i>	
		祥 符 <i>Seang Foo.</i>	
		天 禧 <i>Teen He.</i>	
	仁 宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	天 聖 <i>Teen Shing.</i>	
		明 道 <i>Ming Tao.</i>	
		景 祐 <i>King Yew.</i>	
		皇 宋 <i>Hwang Sung.</i>	There are coins also of a larger size having 五 <i>Woo, 5</i> , on the reverse.
		康 定 <i>Kang Ting.</i>	
		慶 歷 <i>King Leih.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
		皇 祐 <i>Hwang Yew.</i>	
		至 和 <i>Che Ho.</i>	
		嘉 祐 <i>Kea Yew.</i>	
	英 宗 <i>Ying Tsung.</i>	治 平 <i>Che Ping.</i>	Some in old characters.
	神 宗 <i>Shin Tsung.</i>	熙 寧 <i>He Ning.</i>	Some in old characters.
		元 豐 <i>Yuen Fung.</i>	In O. C. and also in the written character.
	哲 宗 <i>Che Tsung.</i>	元 祐 <i>Yuen Yew.</i>	In O. C. and also in the written and seal character.
		紹 聖 <i>Shao Shing.</i>	Also in O. C. &c.
		元 符 <i>Yuen Foo.</i>	Ditto.
	徽 宗 <i>Hwuy Tsung.</i>	聖 宋 <i>Shing Sung.</i>	
		崇 寧 <i>Tsung Ning.</i>	
		大 觀 <i>Ta Kwan.</i>	Some of these are of larger size and have figures on the reverse.
		政 和 <i>Ching Ho.</i>	
		重 和 <i>Chung Ho.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
南 宋 <i>Nan Sung.</i> Eastern branch of the <i>Sung</i> .		宣 和 <i>Seuen Ho.</i>	Some have 陝 <i>Hea</i> on the reverse.
	欽 宗 <i>Kin Tsung.</i>	靖 康 <i>Tsing Kang.</i>	Some of larger size and in seal characters.
	高 宗 <i>Kaou Tsung.</i>	建 炎 <i>Keen Yen.</i>	
		紹 興 <i>Shao Hing.</i>	On the reverse of some 利 <i>Le</i> , a cres- cent, or a crescent and star.
	孝 宗 <i>Heaou Tsung.</i>	隆 興 <i>Lung Hing.</i>	
		乾 道 <i>Keen Tao.</i>	Also with 正 <i>Ching</i> , or a crescent and star on the reverse.
		淳 熙 <i>Shun He.</i>	Various characters, numerals, a crescent and star on the reverse.
	光 宗 <i>Kwang Tsung.</i>	紹 熙 <i>Shao He.</i>	With numerals or various characters on the reverse. Some are also of larger size.
	寧 宗 <i>Ning Tsung.</i>	慶 元 <i>King Yuen.</i>	
		嘉 泰 <i>Kea Tae.</i>	With 元 on the reverse, some of larger size are without any character on reverse.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
		開 禧 <i>Kae He.</i>	With 元 <i>Yuen</i> or 漢 <i>Han</i> on the reverse.
		嘉 定 <i>Kea Ting.</i>	Some with 元 <i>Yuen</i> or numerals on reverse, some also of larger size. In K.T. these coins are referred to <i>Le Tsung</i> .
	理 宗 <i>Le Tsung.</i>	天 宋 <i>Ta Sung.</i>	With 元 on the reverse.
		紹 定 <i>Chao Ting.</i>	With 元 on the reverse.
		端 平 <i>Twan Ping.</i>	Some with 元 on the reverse, one of larger size has 利折十 <i>Le Che Shih.</i>
		嘉 熙 <i>Kea He.</i>	Some with 元 <i>Yuen</i> on the reverse, one of larger size.
		淳 祐 <i>Shun Yew.</i>	Some have 元 <i>Yuen</i> on the reverse, others numerals of larger size.
		皇 宋 <i>Hwang Sung.</i>	With 元 <i>Yuen</i> on the reverse.
		開 慶 <i>Kae King.</i>	Reverse 元 <i>Yuen.</i>
		景 定 <i>King Ting.</i>	Reverse 元 <i>Yuen.</i>

VOL. XVI.

L

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	度 宗 <i>Too Tsung.</i>	咸 淳 <i>Han Shun.</i>	Reverse 元 or numerals.
	附 劉 豫 <i>Foo Lew Yu.</i>	阜 冒 <i>Fow Chung.</i>	This appears to have been a rebel chieftain.
遼 <i>Leaou.</i>	太 祖 <i>Tae T'soo.</i>	天 贊 <i>Teen T'san.</i>	
	穆 宗 <i>Muh Tsung.</i>	應 歷 <i>Ying Leih.</i>	
	景 宗 <i>King Tsung.</i>	乾 亨 <i>Keen Hang.</i>	
	聖 宗 <i>Shing Tsung.</i>	統 和 <i>Tung Ho.</i>	
		太 平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	
	興 宗 <i>Hing Tsung.</i>	重 熙 <i>Chung He.</i>	
	道 宗 <i>Taou Tsung.</i>	清 寧 <i>Tsing Ning.</i>	
		咸 雍 <i>Han Yung.</i>	
		太 康 <i>Tae Kang.</i>	
		大 安 <i>Ta Gan.</i>	
		壽 昌 <i>Show Chung.</i>	
		壽 隆 <i>Show Lung.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	天 祚 帝 <i>Teen Tsoo Te.</i>	乾 統 <i>Keen Tung.</i>	
		天 慶 <i>Teen King.</i>	
		天 感 <i>Teen Han.</i>	
		千 秋 <i>Tseen Tsew.</i>	Possibly not <i>Neen Haou</i> . The text implies that these coins were struck by the empress of <i>Teen Tsoo Te</i> .
		大 千 <i>Ta Tseen.</i>	
金 <i>Kin.</i>	廢 帝 <i>Fei Te.</i> T. C. 海 陵 王 <i>Hae Ling Wang</i> T. S. T. 煬 王 <i>Yang Wang.</i> K. T.	正 隆 <i>Ching Lung.</i>	There is some confusion here, the names in the three books being all different.
	世 宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>	大 定 <i>Ta Ting.</i>	Various characters on the reverse.
	章 宗 <i>Chang Tsung.</i>	泰 和 <i>Tae Ho.</i>	Large coins, the inscriptions in the seal character.
		承 安 <i>Ching Gan.</i>	
夏 <i>Hea.</i>	景 宗 <i>King Tsung.</i>	天 授 <i>Teen Show.</i>	Called in T. S. T. 附夏 <i>Foo Hea</i> also 西夏 <i>Sze Hea</i> . This appropriation is doubtful.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	崇宗 <i>Tsung Tsung.</i>	大德 <i>Ta Tih.</i>	
		元德 <i>Yuen Tih.</i>	
		正德 <i>Ching Tih.</i>	
	仁宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	天盛 <i>Teen Shing.</i>	
		乾祐 <i>Keen Chih.</i>	
	桓宗 <i>Hwan Tsung.</i>	天慶 <i>Teen King.</i>	
	襄宗 <i>Seang Tsung.</i>	皇建 <i>Hwang Keen.</i>	
	神宗 <i>Shin Tsung.</i>	光定 <i>Kwang Ting.</i>	
	附偽齊 <i>Foo Wei Tsi</i> T. S. T.	阜昌 <i>Fow Chang.</i>	Inscription in rude seal characters.
	20元 YUEN A.D. 1281.	世祖 <i>She Tsou.</i>	
	成宗 <i>Ching Tsung.</i>	大德 <i>Ta Tih.</i>	
	武宗 <i>Woo Tsung.</i>	至大 <i>Che Ta.</i>	There are also large coins of this prince with the inscription in seal character.
		大元 <i>Ta Yuen.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	仁宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	皇慶 <i>Hwang King.</i>	
	英宗 <i>Ying Tsung.</i>	至治 <i>Che Che.</i>	
	泰定帝 <i>Tae Ting Te.</i>	泰定 <i>Tae Ting.</i>	
		致和 <i>Ching Ho.</i>	
	文宗 <i>Wan Tsung.</i>	至順 <i>Che Shun.</i>	
	順帝 <i>Shun Te.</i>	至元 <i>Che Yuen.</i>	
		至正 <i>Che Ching.</i>	Both large and small, having various Tartar characters on the reverses.
天完 <i>Teen Hwan.</i>	徐壽輝 <i>Seu Show Hwuy.</i>	治平 <i>Che Ping.</i>	In T. S. T. this and the three following have 附 <i>Foo</i> , "rebel," before them.
		天啟 <i>Teen Ke.</i>	
		天定 <i>Teen Ting.</i>	
宋 <i>Sung.</i>	韓林兒 <i>Han Lin Urh.</i>	龍鳳 <i>Lung Fung.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
吳 <i>Woo</i> 附僞吳 <i>Foo Wei</i> <i>Woo.T.S.T.</i>	張士誠 <i>Chang Sze</i> <i>Ching.</i>	天 佑 <i>Teen Yew.</i>	
漢 <i>Han.</i> 附僞漢 <i>Foo Wei</i> <i>Han.T.S.T.</i>	陳友諒 <i>Chin Yew Leang</i>	大 義 <i>Ta E.</i>	
夏 <i>Hea.</i>	明玉珍 <i>Ming Yuh Chin</i>	天 統 <i>Teen Tung.</i>	In old characters.
21 明 MING A.D. 1370.	太祖 <i>Tae Tsoo.</i>	大 中 <i>Ta Chung</i>	Large coins with numerals, &c., on the reverse.
		大 明 <i>Ta Ming.</i>	
		洪 武 <i>Hung Woo.</i>	Large and small coins with numerals, &c., on the reverse.
	惠宗 <i>Hwuy Tsung.</i>	建 文 <i>Keen Wan.</i>	
	成宗 <i>Ching Tsoo.</i>	永 樂 <i>Yung Yo.</i>	
	仁宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	洪 熙 <i>Hung He.</i>	Some with figures on the reverse.
	宣宗 <i>Seuen Tsung.</i>	宣 德 <i>Seuen Tih.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	英 宗 <i>Ying Tsung.</i>	正 統 <i>Ching Tung</i>	
		天 順 <i>Teen Shun.</i>	
	代 宗 <i>Tae Tsung.</i>	景 泰 <i>King Tae.</i>	
	憲 宗 <i>Heen Tsung.</i>	成 化 <i>Ching Hwa.</i>	
	孝 宗 <i>Heaou Tsung.</i>	弘 治 <i>Hung Che.</i>	
	武 宗 <i>Woo Tsung.</i>	正 德 <i>Ching Tih.</i>	Some very large and with figures on the reverse.
	世 宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>	大 明 <i>Ta Ming.</i>	
		嘉 靖 <i>Kea Tsing.</i>	
	穆 宗 <i>Muh Tsung.</i>	隆 慶 <i>Lung King.</i>	
	神 宗 <i>Shin Tsung.</i>	萬 曆 <i>Wan Leih.</i>	Many have cha- racters on the reverse.
	光 宗 <i>Kwang Tsung.</i>	泰 昌 <i>Tae Chang.</i>	Many with stars and crescent on the reverse.
	熹 宗 <i>He Tsung.</i>	天 啟 <i>Teen. Ke.</i>	Large and small coins with characters and numerals on the reverse.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	懷宗 <i>Hwae Tsung</i> 莊烈帝 <i>Chwang Li Te.</i> K. T.	崇禎 <i>Tsung Ching.</i>	Ditto. Some have a horse.
明末諸王 <i>Ming Mo Choo Wang,</i> Princes at the end of the <i>Ming</i> dynasty. In the province of 應天 <i>Ying Teen.</i>	福王 <i>Fuh Wang.</i>	弘光 <i>Hung Kwang.</i>	On the subversion of the <i>Ming</i> dynasty many princes of that family refused to submit to the Tartars but were gradually subdued by them. The names which follow to the <i>Tsing</i> dynasty refer to these chieftains, and the provinces in which they ruled are in many cases also mentioned. In T. S. T. all after <i>Hwae Tsung</i> have 附 <i>Foo</i> before them.
福建 In <i>Fuh Keen</i>	唐王 <i>Tang Wang.</i>	隆武 <i>Lung Woo.</i>	
	小唐王 <i>Seaou Tang Wang.</i>	紹武 <i>Shaou Woo.</i>	
浙江 In <i>Che Kiang.</i>	魯王 <i>Loo Wang.</i>	大明 <i>Ta Ming.</i>	Various characters on reverse.
廣東 In <i>Kwang Tung.</i>	永明王 <i>Yung Ming Wang.</i>	永曆 <i>Yung Leih.</i> 永歷 <i>Yung Leih.</i> T.S.T.	Large and small with numerals and characters on the reverse.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
附 <i>Foo</i> , (rebels.)	李自成 <i>Le Tsze Ching.</i>	永 昌 <i>Yung Chang.</i>	
	張獻忠 <i>Chang Heen Chung.</i>	大 順 <i>Ta Shun.</i>	Large and small with characters and numerals on the reverse.
		興 朝 <i>Hing Chaou.</i>	In T. S. T., these are referred to 孫可望 <i>Sun Ko Wang.</i>
	耿精忠 <i>King Tsing Chung. T. S. T.</i>	裕 民 <i>Yu Min.</i>	
	吳三桂 <i>Woo San Kuei.</i>	照 武 <i>Chaou Woo.</i>	Some in seal character.
		利 用 <i>Le Yung.</i>	With numerals and characters on reverse.
	吳世璠 <i>Woo She Fan. T. S. T.</i>	洪 化 <i>Hwuy Hwa.</i>	

Those which follow are the coins of the present dynasty ; they are not given in either of the works referred to, but are supplied from the coins themselves.

22 太清 TAE TSING A.D. 1644.	聖祖 <i>Shing Tsou.</i>	康 熙 <i>Kang He.</i>	
	世宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>	雍 正 <i>Yung Ching.</i>	
	高宗 <i>Kaou Tsung.</i>	乾 隆 <i>Keen Lung.</i> M	

VOL. XVI.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	仁 宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	嘉 慶 <i>Kea King.</i>	
		道 光 <i>Tao Kwang.</i>	

Such is a condensed view of Chinese Coinage from the earliest period to the present time, as given in the Three Works referred to. Some other pieces are represented which may be considered as answering to the uncertain coins of Modern Numismatists. Among these are coins attributed to *Fuh He*, *Shin Nung*, *Yao*, *Shun*, and other Monarchs who preceded the *Hea* dynasty, but in T. C. these are very properly referred to unknown or doubtful epochs. I may also observe that after the *Ming* dynasty, coins of Japan, Annan, Cochin China, and other neighbouring nations, are given. These are in appearance similar to those already described, but as they are but few in number, and, consequently, far from giving any thing like a series of the coins of either of these nations, I have not considered it necessary to notice them further.

The last volume of T. S. T. is devoted to specimens of what may be called Chinese medals. These are exceedingly rude in execution, frequently having on them representations of deities, priests, dragons, and animals of various kinds. The workmanship is of a very wretched description. The figures of the animals presiding over the twelve celestial houses are also of frequent occurrence, as well as the 8 *Kwa*, or diagrams consisting of three broken lines, by which *Fuh He* is said to have explained all the secrets of nature. Many of these medals, also, are evidently intended to be used as Talismans, as mystical figures and characters are inscribed on them.

In conclusion, I have to express my hope, that although the preceding Table is possibly far from being perfect, it may still be found of considerable service to the Student in this branch of Numismatics; as it is, as far as I am acquainted, the only general view of the Coinage of China that has yet appeared. No pains have been spared to render it as complete as the means within my power would allow; and although possibly uninteresting to the general reader, I trust its utility to those for whose use it is more particularly intended will be a sufficient excuse for my introducing it to the Society.

[The foregoing Epitome printed by W. M. Watts, Crown Court, Temple Bar.]

VII.

ON AN UNEDITED GOLD COIN OF FLORENCE,
STRUCK IN 1805, WHICH WAS CALLED, "IL
ZECCHINO DI SAN ZENOBIO."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 24th February, 1853.]

PONTE VECCHIO.

Durch der Bogen off'ne Lücken,
Schauen blaue Bergesrücken;
Sichtbar kaum aus fernem Duft
Sind die Berge, ist die Luft.
Dorthin, träum' ich, sind einander
Geist und Körper doch verwandter.
Aus der Ferne, ach! und wie!
Steigt das Reich der Phantasie.



THIS singular coin of my Collection exhibits the type of the well-known sequins of Venice, although varied in the figures, which besides are rather rude in execution, and correspond in that respect with the sequins of the last Doge of Venice, Ludovico Manin, 1780—1797. It represents on one side the figure of San Zenobio kneeling at the feet of our Saviour. The legend is—

D. ZEN. EP. F. [Divi Zenobii Episcopi Florentiæ.]

Rev.—The figure of St. John the Baptist standing within an aureole. S. IOAN. BAPT. F. ZACHAR. [Sanctus Iohannes Baptista Filius Zachariæ.]

VOL. XVI.

N

The coin is of great rarity ; and, in fact, I know only of one other specimen, which exists in the collection of Monsieur de Reichel, Conseiller d'Etat at St. Petersburg. It is, however, only mentioned in his Catalogue (vol. ix., p. 466) among several other coins which yet have to await an explanation.

In the year 1847 it did not exist in the Museum at Florence. With an introduction from the amiable and obliging director of the numismatic cabinet at Florence, the Marchese del Monte, I went to the Mint, and obtained the following information :—That, upon the solicitation of Cesare Lampronti, banker of the city of Florence, authority was given (by whom is not stated), on the 24th of August, 1805, for striking a certain quantity of sequins in imitation of those of Venice, for the purpose of serving as a commercial speculation in the Levant ; and such gold coins were to be called “Zenobini.” They were likewise to be made to the standard (24 carats fine) and weight of the usual gold coins of Florence,¹ the Fiorino d'Oro [Zecchino Gigliato]. They were to bear on one side the effigy of St. John the Baptist as protector, and on the other the figure of St. Zenobio as patron, kneeling at the feet of our Saviour, etc. However, the issuing of such coins was not notified to the public, as they were to serve exclusively for the commerce of the Levant. .

We have now only to consider how it could have happened that coins were struck on account of a private individual, entirely new in design, and likewise with the

¹ The weight of our coin is $53\frac{8}{10}$ troy grains. Comparing a well-preserved fiorino d'oro of Peter Leopold, of 1780, it weighs exactly the same ; and one of Leopold II., of 1824, weighs 54 grains, without any fraction. A fiorino d'oro of the republic of Florence, of 1383, weighs $53\frac{6}{10}$ grains ; and the fine Aquitaine gold florin of Edward III., in the British Museum, struck about the latter end of his reign († 1377), weighs 53 grains.

representation of an additional figure of a patron saint never before (as far as I know) placed on Florentine coins, and of a type in imitation of the famous Venetian sequins.

This occurrence may be attributed to the circumstance of such frequent changes in the Florentine government about the period of the coin in question.

In 1800, Buonaparte's troops, under General Dupont, re-occupied Florence. At the peace of Luneville, Ferdinand III. renounced Tuscany for the promise of an equivalent state in Germany, and the former accordingly devolved on Don Ludovico di Bourbon, hereditary prince of Parma; but in March, 1801, a second decree changed the grand-duchy of Tuscany into the kingdom of Etruria.

Ludovico I. took possession of this new kingdom of Etruria in August, 1801. In March, 1803, the king of Etruria died, and his son Charles Louis succeeded him, under Maria Louisa's tuition as regent: and this is the period when our coin was struck. In 1807, another change took place—the regent of Etruria and her son abdicated, and retired into Spain; and in May, 1808, Tuscany was formally united to the French empire, as the department of the Arno.

———Tempo vegg'io, non molto dopo ancoi, .
Che tragge un altro Carlo fuor di Francia.

(DANTE, *Purg.*, xx.)

With regard to imitating the type of Venice, I may bring to the reader's mind, that as the Florentine gold florins had formerly been renowned in the West, so were still the sequins of Venice in the East; and travellers have found the Venetian sequins even beyond the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar. Bruce relates, that the Arabs asked him if the Venetians alone, of all the Europeans, possessed mines of gold.

The great scarcity of those Florentine sequins, as already

stated, leads us to suppose that only a very few must have been struck, the project being abandoned. The name of "Zenobini" given to them is derived, of course, from the representation of the figure of St. Zenobio, who is universally regarded as the first bishop of Florence. He died on the 25th of May, 405; and was a man revered in life and honoured in death for his exemplary conduct.

Many a visitor to the gallery of the Ufficii at Florence, may have admired the very fine picture commemorating a miracle of St. Zenobio, by Ridolfo Ghirlandajo.

J. G. PFISTER.

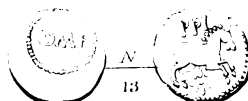
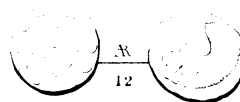
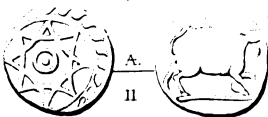
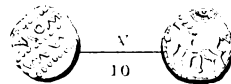
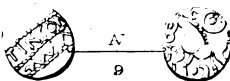
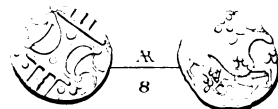
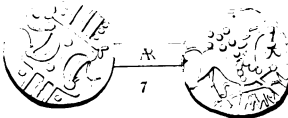
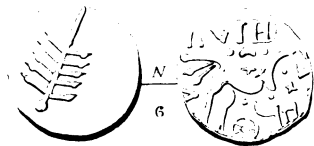
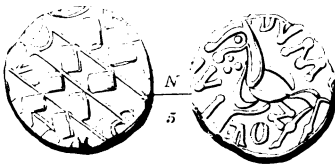
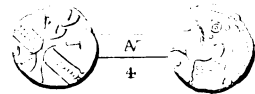
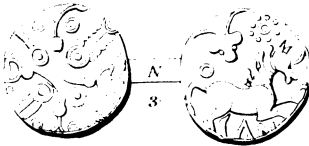
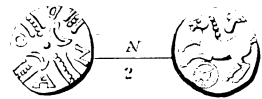
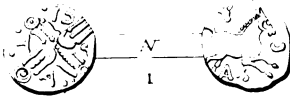
VIII.

ON SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED BRITISH COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 17th, 1853.]

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before this Society drawings and casts of a number of early British coins, the whole of which are of extreme rarity, and the majority hitherto unpublished. The others are now adduced either in illustration of some unpublished coin, or in consequence of their not having been properly represented in previous engravings.

There is a very similar coin engraved in Henry's "History of Great Britain," vol. ii. pl. ii. cl. v. 6, but of much larger module, and described in the plate as of silver, and in the letter-press as electrum. It is, however, not improbable that the same coin was intended to be represented as that now more correctly engraved.



ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

The first is an unique and unpublished gold coin in the collection preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge; to one of the Fellows of which Institution I am indebted for the impressions from which the drawings and casts have been made.

Obv.—TASCI, between the limbs of a cruciform ornament, proceeding from two crescents placed back to back in the centre, and terminating in ring ornaments.

R—TASC. A horse galloping to the right; above, a bucranium. Gold, size 2.

This presents us with a new type of the coins of Tasciovanus, and is the more interesting from its extreme similarity to the coin No. 2, which was purchased by the British Museum at Lord Holmesdale's sale, and has already been engraved in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. vii., and described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV., p. 74.

Obv.—ANDO between the limbs of a cruciform ornament, with crescents in the centre.

R—A horse galloping to the left; above, a bucranium; below, a wheel. Gold, size $1\frac{3}{4}$, weight 21 grains.

The third coin has also a striking similarity to some of those of Tasciovanus, and is likewise in the Museum collection. It was, I believe, discovered in the neighbourhood of Chesham, Bucks.

Obv.—A cruciform ornament with two crescents in the centre, being a very degenerate imitation of the head of Apollo on the Macedonian staters.

R—ANDO beneath a horse galloping to the right; above, a bucranium between two annulets, one of which is surrounded by pellets. Gold, size 4.

We have here two distinct varieties of coin, each reading ANDO., and each having nearly an exact counterpart among

those inscribed TASCI. It would appear, therefore, that if TASCI. in the one case represents the name of a prince, Tasciovanus—ANDO, in the other, will also represent the name of some other prince, who must also, in all probability, have been a contemporary of Tasciovanus. Who this was, or what was his name at full, I will not attempt to determine. It is, however, worthy of remark, that the *regulus* whose name is by Cæsar given as Mandubratius, is by Orosius called "Androgorius"—as Camden observes, "is evermore called by Eutropius, Bede, and the later writers, Androgius";¹ or, as he remarks in another place, "Mandubratius, whom Eutropius and Beda, out of the fragments of Suetonius, now lost, call Androgorius; and our Britons, Androgius."² Were it not that the reading "Mandubratius" is supported by the analogy of the words "Cartismandua," the "Mandubii," etc., I should be inclined to consider that an error had crept into the text of Cæsar, and that these coins inscribed ANDO. should be attributed to Andubratius. Such an attribution would tend to strengthen Mr. Birch's suggestion,³ that in the name Tasciovanus may possibly lie the disputed Cassivelaunus. But all this is, of course, matter of conjecture only.

The next coin, No. 4, is very similar in character to Nos. 1 and 2, though exhibiting the name of a different prince, Eppillus, whose coins are principally found in Kent.

This coin was acquired by the British Museum at Lord

Obv.—EPPI in the compartments formed by a treble band, with two crescents in the centre, crossing a wreath.

R.—A horse standing; above, a ring ornament surrounded by three pellets; below, a star of pellets, Gold, size $1\frac{3}{4}$, weight $20\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

¹ Camden, Brit., ed. 1637, p. 417.

² Ibid., p. 37.

³ Num. Chron., Vol. VII., p. 81.

Holmesdale's sale, and has been described by Mr. Post in vol. vii. of the *Archæological Association Journal*. It has not, however, hitherto been engraved, though a similar coin, but drawn of twice the size, will be found in Stukeley, pl. xx., No. 3.

The coin No. 5 is of the class usually found in Yorkshire, and attributed to the Brigantes.

Obv.—An unintelligible inscription in two lines, at right angles to a wreath.

R.—DVMNOVEROS. A rudely-executed horse to the left. Gold, size $4\frac{1}{2}$, weight 75 grains.

It is, I believe, the only specimen known with this legend, as DVMNOCOVEROS⁴ is that which usually occurs. The present coin seems to prove that the ordinary legend should be read as above, and not as EPOS DVMNOCO, and that the V does exist before the E, combined with it into a monogram, and is not merely one of the fore-legs of the horse, as suggested by Mr. Birch.⁵ It is not improbable that the CO. VEROS or VEPOS of these coins is the same in its signification as the VEP. CORF. which appears on another variety. The specimen here engraved is in my own collection; but I am unacquainted with the place of its discovery.

For impressions of the next two coins, both of which are in the Bodleian collection, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel. They have already been engraved by Wise, pl. xvi., Nos. 6 and 11; but so imperfectly, that the inscription is in both cases quite illegible.

The first of these, No. 6, is of the same type as a coin exhibited to the Numismatic Society in December, 1842, by

⁴ Or possibly, DVMNOCOVEPOS.

⁵ Num. Chron., Vol. XIV., p. 78.

Mr. Beesley, and found near Banbury. It is described in the Proceedings of the Society as reading OV ANTEΘ on the reverse; but the supposed OV appears to be merely a part of the degenerated representation of the *biga*, as similar symbols occur on the coins inscribed CORI, and in the same situation. The coin, therefore, may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Leaf resembling that of the fern, being one of the methods by which the wreath of Apollo on the Philippus is represented.

R—ANTED. Rude figure of a horse, with various symbols on the field. Gold, size 4, weight $81\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

My object in bringing this coin forward is partly to remove the misconception that has existed relative to the supposed OV or QV, but principally to point out the exact correspondence of the legend ANTED or ANTEΘ, with that on some of the small silver Icenian coins lately found at Weston and elsewhere, though upon these the first letters are braced into a monogram. It is to be hoped that future discoveries may throw some light upon the meaning of the legend. The next coin, No. 7, is one of the class now attributed to the Icenii.

Obv.—Two crescents back to back, across a triple band, with the usual adjuncts.

R—SAEMV. A horse to the right; across the breast six pellets arranged in two lines, diverging from the shoulder; above, a star of pellets; between the fore-legs a figure in the shape of a V. It is possible that the legend may be SAFMV. Silver, size $2\frac{3}{4}$.

This very remarkable coin is in nearly all respects similar to that of Mr. Huxtable, which is engraved in Vol. XV. of the Numismatic Chronicle, as reading SITMV. On close examination, however, of a cast from Mr. Huxtable's

coin, for which I am indebted to him, I am satisfied that the legend is the same upon both coins, and that the second letter is in both cases an A, though in one the first stroke is partially obliterated, and the third letter is on both either an E or F. The reading SITMV, and the appropriation of the coin to Sitomagus, must therefore be given up, and the interpretation of the legend has still to be sought for.

The coin No. 8 is likewise Icenian, and formed part of the Weston find:—

Obv.—The usual crescented ornament.

R—AESV. A horse similar to that on No. 7; above, a star of pellets. Silver, size $2\frac{1}{4}$, weight $18\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

This unique coin is in my own collection, and gives a new variety of legend, which, like most of the others upon the Icenian coins, is unfortunately unintelligible. It bears some resemblance to the legend ASVP, which is found upon one of the Yorkshire coins of gold.

Of the next two coins, Nos. 9 and 10, the first is in the cabinet of Mr. Loscombe, who kindly sent it for my inspection; and the other is in my own collection. They are both of the same type; but No. 10 gives the completion of the legend of the obverse, and is of ruder workmanship than No. 9. They may be described as follows:—

Obv.—TINCOM, and a zigzag ornament in the spaces between three funicular lines across the field.

R—C —. A horse to the left; above, a wheel; in front, three circles braced; and below, the degenerate representation of the hind-legs of the second horse of the biga. Gold, size $1\frac{1}{4}$, weight $18\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The method of placing the inscription on the obverse would appear to be intermediate between a mere wreath and an inscription on a sunk tablet.

VOL. XVI.

O

There can be no doubt that these coins both belong to the same class as those inscribed TIN, etc., that are usually discovered in Sussex and Hants; though No. 9 has already been engraved, but very incorrectly, in the Num. Chron., Vol. I., p. 89: and there, strange to say, the legend on the obverse is considered to be a barbarous attempt to give the name of Cunobeline.

I am inclined, for several reasons, to regard the legend of the obverse, TINCOM, as a part of a single word, and not as composed of parts of the usual legend—TIN. COM. F. In the first place, there is no mark whatever of division between the TIN and COM. In the next place, the legend on No. 10 appears decidedly to terminate with the M, which would not be the case if the legend were TIN. COM. F. In the third place, the C on the reverse was probably followed by an F. as on another type; in which case COM. F. on the obverse, and C. F. on the reverse, would be mere repetition. And lastly, it appears by a coin already well known,⁶ and inscribed TINC on the obverse, and C. F. on the reverse, that the fourth letter of the name of the prince by whom these coins were struck was a C. I conclude, then, that the TINCOM on the present coins is a more extended form of the name hitherto only known as far as TINC; and I consider that the perfect name which it was intended to represent may not improbably have been TINCOMIVS.

The next two coins are both in the Museum collection. No. 11, although uninscribed, may, from its great similarity in type to some of the acknowledged coins of Verulanium, be safely attributed to that city. It is, I believe, unpublished.

⁶ Akerman, "Coins of Cities and Princes," pl. xxi. No. 12; Num. Chron., Vol. VII., p. 16—"Proceedings."

Obv.—A ring ornament in the centre of a star formed by two interlacing squares; the whole within a kind of wreath.

R—A bull standing to the right. Brass, size 2½.

I possess another specimen of exactly the same type; from which it appears that the snake-like figure behind the bull is merely intended to represent the tail and one of the hind-legs.

The coin No. 12 is of Camulodunum; but the meaning of the letter on the obverse is unknown.

Obv.—A, or possibly V, in a circle within a wreath.

R—CAM. A capricorn. Silver, size 2.

My principal reason for adducing this coin is, that it has been incorrectly engraved and described, in the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*,"⁷ as reading CVN. for Cuno-beline. It is much to be regretted, that in a work professing to treat of our national monuments, and published at no small national expense, the part devoted to a subject of so much importance as the ancient British coinage should be so small, that nearly one-half of the known inscribed types are omitted, while the uninscribed are entirely passed over. Still more is it to be lamented, that among the limited number of coins given, one should be a fabrication, and the inscription on another completely metamorphosed.

The last coin in the plate, and perhaps the most interesting, was exhibited at a meeting of the Numismatic Society on April 28th, 1853, by its owner, Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, by the hands of Mr. C. Roach Smith. It is a unique and unpublished specimen of a new type of Eppillus, lately found near Margate, in Kent, the county

⁷ Plate i., No. 48.

to which the finding of the coins of that *regulus* appears to be restricted.

Obv.—COMF within a beaded circle.

R—EPPI. A horse galloping to the right; beneath, a cruciform ornament formed of four ovals and five small pellets. The whole within a beaded circle. Gold, size 2, weight 20 grains.

The type of the obverse bears a strong resemblance to that of the silver coins of Verulamium, on which we find VER within a beaded circle; and it is worthy of remark, that this is not the only instance of analogy in type between the coins of Eppillus and those of Verulamium, as the obverse of the copper coins inscribed EPPI. COM. and IPPI. COMI.^s bears a strong affinity to that of the pieces inscribed VERLAMIO.

The type of the reverse of the coin now engraved is very similar to that of some of the small gold coins inscribed VIR.; but the ornament underneath the horse is singular, though one of somewhat the same character is to be found under the horse upon some of the Whaddon-Chase *trouvaill*e, and on some of the small un-inscribed varieties of ancient British gold coins.

Like No. 4 in the plate, this coin must have represented the fourth part of the value of the large gold coins of Eppillus; and I may add, that these two are the only specimens of his coins of the small module that are at present known.

J. EVANS.

^s Akerman's "Coins of Cities and Princes," pl. xxi., Nos. 5, 6; C. Roach Smith's "Collect. Antiqua," vol. i., pl. v., No. 7, and pl. vi., No. 2.

IX.

ON THE JEWISH SHEKELS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 27, 1853].

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your obliging inquiry respecting a few remarks which have occurred to me in consequence of having studied the Samaritan coins in the British Museum, I have much pleasure in laying before you the only fact which appears to me to be of any real importance, or to possess any novelty. It relates to the legend on a coin which appears to have been unknown to Bayer; and which, if my reading of the legend be correct, is very curious and important.

Those who are acquainted with this series of coins know that the silver shekels and half-shekels contain legends which are well ascertained to be "*Shekel Israel*" (the Shekel of Israel), round the vase on the reverse; and "*Jerusalem Hakedushah*," or "Jerusalem the Holy," over the branch which is supposed to be a representation of Aaron's rod which budded. And moreover, that over the vase or pot of manna, a Samaritan $\aleph$ or $\beth$ in Samaritan letters, are found, of which Bayer first gave a rational explanation by supposing them to indicate the date of the coin, as follows :—

Year 1	}	Of the redemption of Israel under Simon Maccabæus.
or		
Year 2		

He was led to this conclusion by the copper coins, which exhibit the name of Simon or Simeon connected with dates extending from year 1 to year 4. Some of these coins undoubtedly belong to Simon Barchocab, as they are known to be struck upon a Trajan; but even if all belong to that epoch, Bayer's interpretation might nevertheless be true—the later coins *may have adopted* a mode of notation familiar to the Jews from the older class of coins, which from their fabric the shekels undoubtedly appear to be.

Now Bayer, in his "Numi Hebræo-Samaritani," p. 171, has collected together all the legends of this class with which he was acquainted. Of these I copy here those only which make for our present purpose: those of the shekels are useless, and the two with unknown characters on the obverse are beside the question altogether; the others are—

1. *Obv.*—**שמעון** (in Samaritan characters) SIMON; the letters transposed thus—SMNOI.

Rev.—**לחרות ירושלם** (in Samaritan characters) LECHERUTH JERUSHALIM—"Of the Liberation of Jerusalem."

2. *Obv.*—**שמעון נשיא ישראל** (in Samaritan characters) SIMEON NASSI ISRAEL—"Simon Prince of Israel."

Rev.—**שנת אחת לג** (in Samaritan characters) SHENATH ACHAS LEGELETH—"Year One of Redemption."

3. *Obv.*—SIMON.

Rev.—**לחרות ירושלם** (in Samaritan characters) LECHERUTH JERUSHALIM—"Of the Liberation of Jerusalem."

4.—The same.

5. *Obv.*—SIMON.

Rev.—שבל חר ישראל (in Samaritan characters) S[hinath]
B. LECHER[uth] ISRAEL—"Y[ear] T[wo] Of the
Liberation of Israel."

6. The remainder have, in Samaritan characters,

Obv. { 1. שתיים שנת SHETIM SHINATH—"Second Year."
2. שנת שלוש SHINATH SHELUSH—"Third Year."
3. שנת ארבע SHINATH ARBO—"Fourth Year."

combined with

Rev. { חרת ציון CHERUTH ZION—"Liberation of Zion,"
OR
לגאלת ציון LEGELETH ZION—"Of the Redemption
of Zion."

Now we observe here that we have

The redemption or liberation of { Jerusalem,
Israel,
Zion.

With regard to that which has the legend *Lecher*.[uth] *Israel*,¹ the type is a vine-leaf on one side (*Rev.*), and a palm-tree on the other (*Obv.*)—which is exactly the type found on one of the coins in the British Museum.

On examining an electrotype of this coin, and comparing it with Bayer's engraving and reading of the legend, I found myself unable to make the letters tally. The transposed letters of the name Simon are identical with those in Bayer, so that the obverse is entirely similar; our business, therefore, lies only with the reverse.

¹ See No. 5. It will be seen that the form is abbreviated *Lecher*. for *Lecheruth* the ה is omitted.

On examining this coin, it immediately appears that while the type is the same as that engraved in Bayer (Numi Hebræo-Samaritani, tab. xi., p. 95), the legend is certainly different. The difference begins at the fifth letter on the coin in the British Museum. We have 𐤁 (Samaritan letter), the date (year 2), without the 𐤄 (Samaritan letter) for *Shinath*; and then we have the abbreviated form, 𐤏𐤏 (in Samaritan letters) for 𐤏𐤏𐤕𐤕 *Lecheruth*. Here are four letters similar. The next letter, according to Bayer's type, must be the initial letter of Jerusalem, Israel, or Zion; that is to say, either a Samaritan 𐤓 (*yod*) for either of the first two, or a Samaritan 𐤔 (*ts*, *zadig*) for the last. Now it is *clearly* neither of these letters. A person who scarcely knows the Samaritan alphabet, may see that it is a Samaritan 𐤕 (*shin*—the Hebrew 𐤕). Thus I have shown the legend to be different.

The question now is, What is that legend? The next letter, the *sixth* on our coin, is an indistinct letter. It approximates most nearly to a 𐤎 (*nun*), but with this I can elicit no reasonable sense; whereas if we read it as an imperfectly formed 𐤏, which differs very slightly from 𐤎 (indeed, only by having one more point on the upper line), the rest of the legend will agree very well with the sense I deduce from it. I believe the next letter to approach a 𐤓 (*ro*), and the next to that to be a Samaritan *vau*; and we should then obtain the name of *Shomrun* or *Samaria*, by reading the very imperfect letter at the end of the word as a 𐤎.

Should this reading of the legend be approved of by numismatists, the result will be acknowledged to be very curious. Bayer, who probably saw more of this class of coins than any man who ever lived, and examined them more closely, found these three legends:—

Year 2 of the Redemption of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Jerusalem,} \\ \text{Israel,} \\ \text{Zion.} \end{array} \right.$

To which, from the British Museum, we add the legend which seems to crown and complete the whole—

Year 2 of the Redemption of *Samaria*.

I pretend to no knowledge of numismatic science. I have simply studied these coins from a deep interest in the subject; and for any numismatic question connected with them, I should defer entirely to the opinion of my father-in-law, Mr. Burgon, or to yours. The little which I do know of such matters is entirely derived from conversations, etc., with Mr. Burgon; and from him I think I understand that the shekels are probably of an earlier date than most, if not all, of the copper coinage of this series. They certainly appear, from their mintage, to have been struck at an earlier time, and probably by a different process; but this question I must leave wholly in the hands of those more competent to discuss it than myself.

It seems hardly worth while, before professed numismatists, to allude to the re-struck Trajan, with which they must be more familiar than myself; but it is a curious fact, that no ancient author (as the Abbé Barthelemy has observed) mentions the name *Simon* as belonging to *Barchocab*. It is only known from the *coins* that his name was Simon; but it certainly is very familiar to modern writers, who did not derive their knowledge from coins. The enquiry might be curious, *when* this name first appeared in books, and *how* it was introduced. I have examined most of the common sources of history, and so far I find M. Barthelemy's observation quite verified. Eusebius, Dio Cassius, the "*Historiæ Augustæ Scriptorum*," etc.—

VOL. XVI.

P

all preserve the deepest silence about his first name Simon, but give us Barchocab only. I should be glad to know whether the *star* above the front of a temple in one of the copper coins in the British Museum, figured in Bayer ("Numi Hebræo-Samaritani," tab. vi., p. 141, but there *without the star*), can have any allusion to this name *Barchocab*, or "Son of a star."

I have now, I think, explained as fully as possible the reading which I seem to have discovered on this coin. If true, it is curious, and may prove valuable; if an error on my part, by communicating it through you to your numismatic friends, I shall place it before those who are most capable of judging of its merits, and correcting any mistake which I may have committed.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

HENRY JOHN ROSE.

P.S. I think it is only right to state, that since the foregoing letter was read before the Society, I have had an opportunity of examining a large collection of gutta-percha impressions of Samaritan coins, the property of Mr. Williams, of the Astronomical Society. I am bound to add, that their testimony is, I fear, adverse to the explanation I have given. The *fact* still remains to be explained—the legend of this specimen in the British Museum, and of some others in other collections, *certainly differs from any of those published by Bayer.*

It may be desirable also to point out the explanation suggested to me in the Medal Room of the British Museum. It is this—that the legend is really the same, but *incorrectly* stamped. The two letters on which I built my

explanation are presumed to be, the first a Samaritan ש (shin), about which there can be no doubt; the second is supposed to be a Samaritan י (yod), and it may be so; but in that case it has not only been stamped at a wrong place, but its own position is entirely reversed. The legend in this case would be שִׁירָא² (Shiral, in Samaritan letters), instead of יִשְׂרָאֵל (Israel), with the additional blunder of turning the letter י in the wrong direction. A double blunder, such as this, is certainly remarkable, but it may not be *unique*; and I must in candour confess, that the more perfect specimens in Mr. Williams's collection of gutta-percha impressions, have inclined me to adopt this explanation in preference to that which I at first suggested, to explain this remarkable fact.

I would add, also, that the similarity of the last letter to a Samaritan Lamed, which the word *Israel* requires, is much in favour of this view of the case. As, however, this explanation, though the most probable, is not yet quite certain, I have not considered it necessary to cancel the preceding conjecture; but in recording it, I am anxious to accompany it by a candid indication of that which subsequent enquiries have appeared to me to recommend more highly. I was led to adopt it entirely from the difficulty of accounting in any other way for the letters on the legend, which are very imperfect; but if, on examination of specimens better preserved, the explanation is not satisfactory, my notion must be abandoned at once.

² It would represent the absurdity more nearly if we printed the י upside down, thus — שִׁאֵל

MISCELLANEA.

SILVER COINS FOUND NEAR DONERAILE, COUNTY CORK.—Dear Sir,—During the early part of the present month (May, 1853), a countryman, ploughing in the neighbourhood of the town of Doneraile, in the county of Cork, turned up a large quantity of silver coins, amounting to more than forty-six ounces in weight, and which have been purchased by a silversmith in Cork.

They consist of English shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth, with a few groats, three-pences, and half-groats of the same queen; also a few groats of her predecessors, Mary, and Philip and Mary, both having the bust of Mary; English shillings and sixpences of James I., upon the Union with Scotland, and exclusively of the rose, thistle, and fleur-de-lis mint-marks; with a large number of the quarter-dollars and smaller money of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Nearly all the coins are in the finest state of preservation, and certainly appear to have been but little used or in circulation.

I carefully examined the entire hoard, but could not perceive among them one single rare date, mint-mark, or variety.

Yours very truly,

Cork, May 17th, 1853.

EDWARD HOARE.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

X.

AGRIPPIAS CÆSAREA.

FROM the great number of cities bearing the name "Cæsarea," there has always existed a considerable degree of uncertainty as to the proper distribution of the coins. Much of this has, in process of time, disappeared ; but there is still a class of coins whose attribution remained somewhat uncertain, until the discovery of a Greek inscription, to be found in the "Nouveau Journal Asiatique," vol. vii., clearly determined it to a very different locality from what was usually assigned. There accompanied the inscription a short article, anonymous, but, perhaps, by M. de Stempkowsky, referring to the light thrown upon the origin of these coins, and of those reading ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ.

The coins of the Cæsarea in question have, on obverse, a veiled head ; on reverse, according to Sestini ("Museo Hedervariano," part ii. p. 39), an arrow ; or, according to the "Journal Asiatique," a torch. M. Dumersan ("Catalogue Allier," p. 68) calls the object on reverse a sword. Be the reverse type what it may, the class of coins will be easily distinguished.

According to Sestini (*l. c.*), Pellerin first published a coin of this class under Cæsarea Bithyniæ, though it was afterwards considered as of Cappadocia ; he states, however, on the authority of the Baron de Chaudoir, that they are found in the Crimea, along with the coins reading ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ, which induced him to class both coins to Bithynia. This classification has been adopted very generally since that time ; for instance, by Dr. Pinder, in his excellent

VOL. XVI.

Q

book "Die antiken Münzen des K. Museums zu Berlin," p. 268.

The coins of Agrippias ("Veiled head to right; reverse, ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ Λ. ΙΗ. Prow of a vessel") were first, so far as I know, mentioned by Hardouin ("Nummi Populorum et Urbium," 1684, p. 15), who classes them to the Agrippenses of Bithynia, mentioned by Pliny.

Haym ("Tesoro Britannico," vol. i. p. 232) next published one, apparently ignorant of the fact that Hardouin had already done so. He, however, classes it to Agrippias of Judea, formerly called Anthedon, but which appears to have resumed its ancient name after a time, since a coin of Caracalla exists with the name Anthedon.

The attribution to Judea has been the received one, up to the publication of Sestini's work, since which, that to Bithynia has taken its place.

By some singular fatality, this inscription has escaped the eyes of apparently all numismatists—certainly of all those who have compiled manuals or catalogues—and for this reason, I have thought it as well to place it on record in a journal more read by numismatists than the "Journal Asiatique" appears to be. The inscription, found in the Isle of Taman, is as follows:—

Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΩ ΑΝΔΡΩΝΕΙΚΩ ΠΑΠΗΟΥ
ΤΟ ΠΡΙΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΣ Π. Ι. Κ. Ρ.
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΥΙΩ ΑΔΕΛΦΑΡΩ ΔΟΧΑ
ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΕΣ
ΤΗΝ ΣΤΗΛΗΝ ΤΕΙΜΗΣ ΧΑΡΙΝ Γ'
ΑΡΤΕΜΕΙΣΙΩ Κ. Ε.
ΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑΙ.

¹ "The date of the copy I have received is ΓΧ., 603 (of the era of the Bosphorus, 307 A.D.). Neither the form of the letters, nor the contents of the inscription, confirm this date. I think we should read ΓΥ 403 (A.D. 107)."

“On both banks of the Bosphorus are very frequently found brass coins with the names ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΕΩΝ and ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ. Their fabric is evidently the same; and it is rare to find a coin of Agrippias without finding also one of Cæsarea. It is precisely in the Crimea, in the Isle of Taman, and the neighbouring districts, that the greatest number of these coins is found. The inscription proves, in the first place, that the names, Agrippias and Cæsarea, belonged to the same town; and next, that this town was in the Isle of Taman, and very probably was *Phanagoria*, situated close to the modern Taman, where the inscription was discovered.

“When we call to mind the influence exercised by Agrippa upon the affairs of the Bosphorus, it will not seem extraordinary that Phanagoria should, as a mark of gratitude to the emperor and his son-in-law, have assumed the names of Agrippias Cæsarea.”

XI.

FIND OF ANGLO-SAXON COINS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

ABOUT three months ago a labouring man found on the mountainous part of Brada, near Brada Head, in Kirk Christ Ruthen, Isle of Man, a number of Anglo-Saxon coins. As far as can be ascertained, there were several hundreds, but mostly broken, the coins lying near the surface, by a small hill, and being trodden upon by sheep. The bulk of these coins were sold to a watch-maker, who melted them

down. If they were in any vessel or box originally, it was completely destroyed, the coins being found together in a sort of roll. No other articles were said to be discovered with them. The coins which have fallen under the notice of the writer are all of one king, and of the same type, namely of Ethelred the Second, and of the "Crux" type, as shewn in Plate 22, No. 4, of Ruding's Plates, 4to. edit., 1817. The description of one obverse will answer for that of the whole:—

Obv.—Within the inner circle, the king's bust in profile, regarding the right; the head unfilleted, the bust robed; in front, a sceptre, surmounted by three pearls. Inscription—ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR. The outer circle crenated.

The following reverses have been noted:—

Rev.—CEOLNOÐ M^o. LVND. Within the inner circle, a cross, voided, in the angles of which are the letters C. R. V. X.¹ Weight, not recorded.

Rev.—Same type. ÆDELRIC M^o. BAÐ. C. R. V. X. Weight, 20 grs.

This coin broke in handling, the coins being exceedingly brittle, perhaps from exposure to the atmosphere.

Rev.—Same type. ÆLFLAR M^o. LÆPE. C. R. V. X. Weight, 21 grs.

This coin has lost a small portion of its outer circle.

¹ It may be matter of question, whether the word CRVX was not assumed to commemorate the triumph of Christianity in the conversion of some distinguished Norwegian or Danish chief. According to Mr. Sharon Turner, Olave Tryggvason received the Christian rite of confirmation in London about the year A. D. 994. And, in an extract by Mr. Ruding from Bircherod is this passage, in reference to Svein: "Conversionem et religionem crux illa indicat quam manu præfert loco sceptri." The extract relates to a coin of Svein, supposed by Bircherod to be struck in England, but considered by Mr. Ruding to be a Danish coin.

Rev.—Same type. ARDOR M^o. EOFR. C. R. V. X.
Weight, 21½ grs.²

Rev.—Same type. BVRNSILE M^o. PINT. C. R. V. X.
Weight, 22 grs.

Rev.—Same type. BVRNSILE M^o. PINTO. C. R. V. X.
Weight, 23¾ grs.

From the account received, coins of no other king could be discovered amongst the perfect, or nearly-perfect specimens which had escaped the melting pot.

Perhaps it might be well to refrain offering any remarks upon this "find;" but certain conjectures have suggested themselves to the mind of the writer, which, with much deference, he would beg leave to submit for consideration, as possibly leading to the period when the deposit of these coins was made, and when the particular type was adopted.

It will be noticed, that the coins which have been described, taken at hazard from the whole quantity, are all of one sovereign, and of one type, though minted at widely different places—at London and York, at Bath, at Lewes and Winchester. It is evident, from these facts, that the deposit was made in the reign of Ethelred, for no specimen has occurred of any coin of his successors. It is highly probable also, that it was not made at the beginning of his reign; for had the hoard then been concealed, it may be supposed that there would have been in it some specimens of the

² Though this moneyer's name on the coins of Ethelred II. is, it is believed, now for the first time recorded, yet Mr. Lindsay has kindly called the writer's attention to the fact, that it appears on a coin of Sihtric III., the contemporary of Ethelred, as exhibited Plate i. No. 9. and referred to at page 11 of his work on the "Coinage of Ireland." The reverse reads ARDOR ^vEFRPEELO The type is also the same as that of Ethelred II., CRVX in the angles of the cross. The head of the king, too, is without crown or fillet, as in Ethelred's coin.

predecessors of Ethelred. If reference be made to the reign of Ethelred, it will be recollected, that, at various times, the Danes extorted enormous sums from this pusillanimous monarch—sums which, Mr. Ruding says, “it might reasonably have been supposed, must have drained his dominions of nearly all the current coin, and his money would, in consequence, be amongst the most rare of the Anglo-Saxon series.” “This, however,” Mr. Ruding says, “is by no means the case.” But, though specimens of Ethelred’s various coins are not scarce, yet such large drains must have compelled extensive coinages at particular times, and on specific occasions. Upon some such occasion, it may be presumed, the type spoken of in the Brada “find” was issued; for though the money was struck at various places, yet the type is the same, as if of a general coinage at the same time. Five places have been cited,³ and it is probable more were amongst the collection, and of the same type; for in a short printed notice of the hoard it is stated, “The whole of the coins seem, at first sight, to be of the same type; but, on a closer inspection, on the reverse we find a different moneyer’s name and mint.” Such being the case, it may be supposed that the coins were collected about the same time, from various places having a general currency of the same type. The circumstances of those unhappy times point out by whom such collection was probably made, namely, by some freebooting party of Danes, pillaging various places which they visited in their expedition, or, it may be, the money formed a part of some payment to

³ On a fragment of a coin of the same type may be distinctly read LEOFZTAN (Leofstan), who, by reference to Ruding’s Plates (Pl. xx. No. 8), it will be seen, coined at Canterbury. On the Crux type represented in Ruding (Pl. xxii. No. 4), the place of mintage is Oxford, ÆLFINE M^o OXNA.

the Danes, gathered at once from various parts of the kingdom. The last payment to the Danes, recorded by Mr. Sharon Turner, is one of £48,000, made in the year 1010; and it is not unlikely that, about this time, the particular type was issued, and the hoard deposited. A few years before, namely, in 1006, £36,000 were obtained by the Danes, which must have so diminished the money in circulation as to have called for a fresh issue of coin, especially as, according to Mr. Ruding's account, this last-mentioned payment must have made up the sum of £119,000 then, at different periods in this reign, extorted from the unfortunate English nation; the whole sum, stated by Florence of Worcester, being £167,000. The particular party by whom the deposit was made, of course it would be impossible to decide, as many causes might lead persons to conceal their small amount of cash; but, perhaps, the above observations may tend to indicate the time and circumstances under which the type was issued.

W. B. DICKINSON.

[Since the above was in type, the writer has received a communication from Mr. Lindsay, who says, "I have no doubt but the coins with CRVX, both of Ethelred and Sihtric, are contemporaneous, or nearly so; those of Sihtric, and the Scandinavian coins with the same word, being copied from Ethelred's. I always considered the CRVX type of Sihtric to be his latest, at least of any note; the classes which I have placed after them in my 'Irish Coinage' being confined to two or three specimens, the times of mintage of which are very uncertain; and although crosses on mediæval coins were often, I have no doubt, exhibited by heathen nations, and copied by those who were Christian, yet I have no doubt but the word *Crux*

had, as you have justly observed, some more significant meaning. As to the exact year of its introduction (crux type), it may not be very easy to determine; but it was, probably, not earlier than the year you have noted, 994, and, probably, not much later. In my 'Mediæval Notices,' Supplement, Pl. ii. Nos. 32 and 33, are two coins (referred to in pages 67—67, 'Irish Coinage'), which I have conjectured may belong to Olaf Tryggvason; they present the long double cross, and were probably struck before the CRVX coins. The Scandinavian coins with CRVX seem to have been, for the most part, struck after the reign of Ethelred; and all the coins of this type have a strong resemblance, although the English are neater as to workmanship, and far more perfect as to legend."]

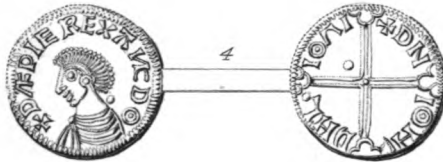
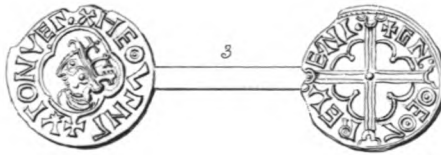
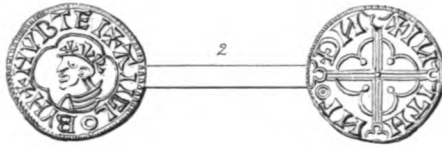
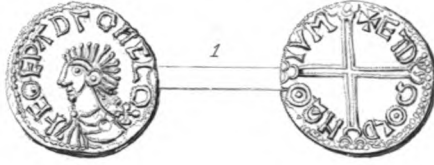
XII.

UNCERTAIN COINS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

MY DEAR MR. AKERMAN,—I am undertaking a very difficult task, in endeavouring to avoid two extremes, which have had a retarding effect on the forwarding of the knowledge of the earlier coins of the middle age of your country.

The first of the extremes to which I allude is, to read and explain, without criticism, coins which have only imitations of letters instead of words. Numbers of such pieces, issued by the false coiners of that time, have puzzled many a learned man, and led to the most extraordinary attempts in explaining them. The second extreme, which consisted in

R.



J. Cleghorn sc.

UNCERTAIN COINS, OF THE ANGLO SAXON PERIOD.

giving credit only to what is written in plain letters, and nearly spelt in the same way as we now would do it, is now carried on by the rigorists of your country. They forget, that the orthography in the year 1000 was not firmly established, and that to write and read at that period was not common. They forget also, that, if the coiners did not make the dies themselves, they were often obliged to resort to die-makers, who were as ignorant in the knowledge of orthography as they were inaccurate in their profession; and, as all coins and dies, in that time, were produced by handicraft, and not by mechanism, it was necessary to have many dies, which, of course, gave way to differences in the form of the letters and their construction into words.

You need only open the valuable and accurate work of Mr. Hildebrand, to perceive, that letters are often transposed, and that the same name and town are often spelt in ten different ways.

When finding coins of full weight, with inscriptions of well-formed letters, without the full appearance of being the work of false coiners, I always hesitate in abandoning them, without examination, to the great class, in England called "blundered coins" and "imitations." If we wish to advance the science, we must take care not to neglect what is difficult to read to-day, since, perhaps, the key will be found to-morrow.

I lay before you four specimens of coins in my collection, which, I believe, belong to England, or its vicinities, and I hope that some of your countrymen will be able to explain one or other of them, even to the satisfaction of the rigorists.

No. 1 is a most extraordinary, and, hitherto, unique coin, found in Scandinavia many years ago. There is not a doubt of its genuineness. This coin is what the French

VOL. XVI.

R

call a "pied fort," and it has the thickness marked on the plate beneath the engraving of the coin. Its weight is nearly six French grammes, or exactly treble the weight of the coins of King Ethelred of the same type, and was, consequently, a threepence. I have not found this type used before the reign of King Ethelred, and not long after his time; we have also nearly the time to which it belonged; but where was it coined? With regard to the inscriptions, I am able to read the reverse; but the obverse is difficult to me, and I have an idea that it contains the name of another coiner, and not that of the king, an idea which the letters ON, and also those which follow, permit us to encourage. I have not the least doubt, that the reverse is to be read in this way — +EADPOLD M^o ☉ IVM.; but where is IVM.? The coiner's name, "Eadwold," was common at that time; we find it on different coins of Ethelred and Canute, particularly on those struck in Canterbury, London, Maldon, and Thetford.

No. 2, is a coin, which I am much inclined to believe to be only an imitation of the coins of King Canute the Great. Still this piece is very regular; and it has the same weight as the coins of that king of this type. In the inscription of the obverse is the word ANGLORVM, very clear; but how can we explain *Nuptei*, *Luptei*, or *Muptei*? The reverse is also difficult to read, for Inithul is not a common name; and what town or place is ÐN?

No. 3 is of the same period, and has the same type as the former. It has not the appearance of being false, and is of the full weight of the penny; but the inscription is very difficult, and even the language seems to me, to be different from that which was commonly used. The beginning is HEOVFNL, and I think this not very far from HOWEL. I know very well that the English Numismatists

cut the matter short, by saying, "The kings of Wales did not coin"; but I want to know the reason. If you read the history of the kings of this country from that time, you will find that some of them have been wealthy. And for what object is the express order in the laws of Howel d' Ha, which made it one of the prerogatives or duties of the king to strike coins? Confr. Suhm's History of Denmark, vol. iii., p. 21. I need not observe, that if we had coins of these kings, the inscription would probably be in the Gallic language. GNOE is also a name, which I believe is easier to be found in the Gallic than in the English language: but where is Reveani?

No. 4 is the most remarkable of them all. It has not the least appearance of being false, and it is of the full weight of the coins of that type and time. Its inscription is undoubtedly + DÆPIEREXANED◊. I have seen a second example at Stockholm which confirms this. But what King David is it, who lived near the year 1000, and how can we explain ANED◊? We may, perhaps, come to the result that the end of it is Dominus.

On very indisputable Swedish coins of King Olaf Skotkomeng (994—1024) we read REX ANEOR. I do not think that this has been explained in a satisfactory way; but it seems to me to be connected with the ANE on this coin, and has probably the same signification.

The inscription on the reverse is not easy to read; the name of the coiner seems to be contracted. In the work of Mr. Hildebrand, you will find the mention of a town called VSTLA (VSTLI), which has existed, but — where? I suppose it to be the same place as that which is mentioned on this coin as VSHLIOAI, only spelt another way.

THOMSEN.

Copenhagen, July, 1853.

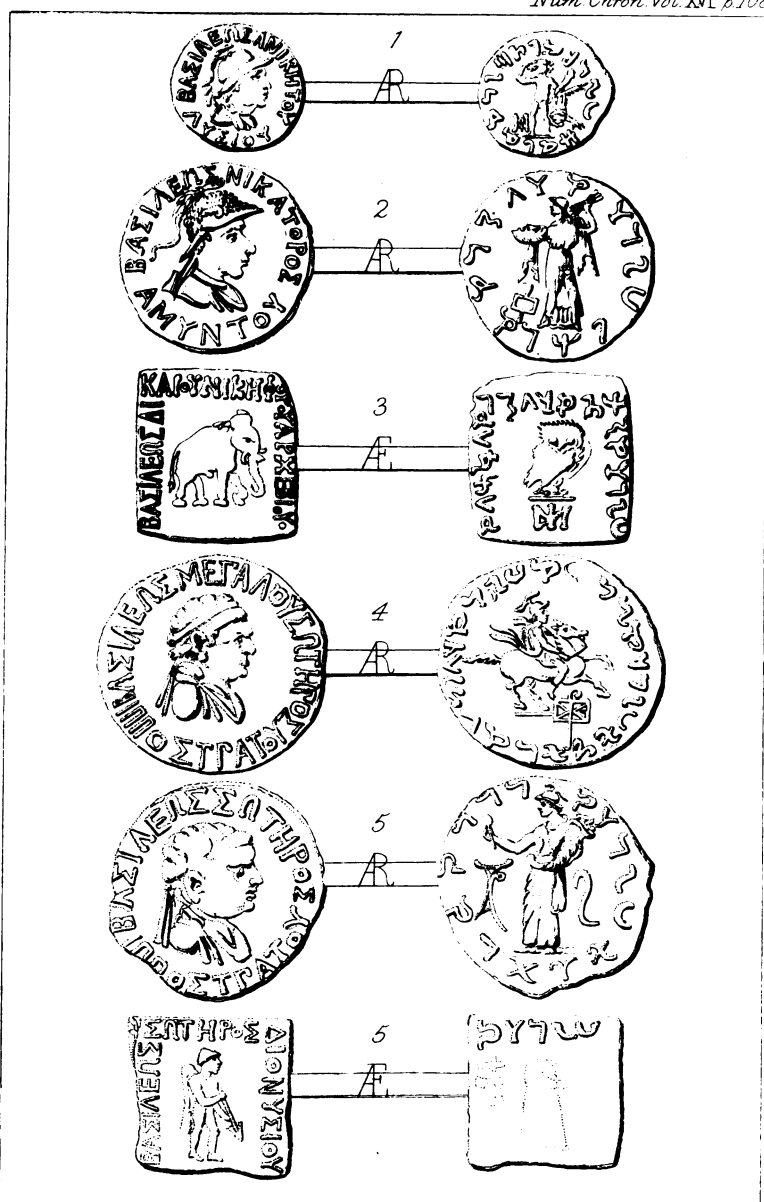
XIII.

ON SOME RARE BACTRIAN COINS.

By W. S. W. VAUX, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 25, 1852.]

I HAVE great pleasure in laying before the Numismatic Society impressions, in sulphur and gutta percha, of some very curious and almost unique Graeco-Bactrian coins, which have been lately acquired by the British Museum, and to offer such a notice of them as I am enabled to give, by means of the researches which have, of late years, been made in the countries, where coins of this class and character are usually found. It is a well-known fact, that, but a short time ago, few coins of ancient times were so rare as those which were presumed to belong to the Graeco-Bactrian empire; a few stray pieces had found their way to Europe, but perhaps all that were in all the collections of Europe, twenty years ago, did not exceed a dozen in number. Since, however, the advance of the English army into the heart of Afghanistan, in 1838, and the subsequent intercourse which has taken place between that country, the Panjáb, and the north-west provinces of India, vast numbers of coins have found their way to Europe, and especially to England, and more than one private as well as public cabinet, now numbers by hundreds its collection of Bactrian coins alone. The result has been, that many coins, once extremely scarce, have now become as common as they were before rare; and about thirty new royal personages have, by these discoveries, entered the



J. Cleghorn del. et sc.

RARE BACTRIAN COINS.

field of history, and have demonstrated, from the character of their money, that many of them must have been lords of extensive territories, while a large proportion of them swayed over a people who spoke at least two languages: for we find that the obverses of these coins generally contain the kings' names and titles in Greek; while the reverses offer a translation of the inscription on the obverse into the native tongue, called by scholars, Bactrian Pali, a language which, there can be no doubt, was a modification of the purer and sacred Sanscrit, dialects of which extended then, as they do still, from the northern shores of the Caspian to the Bay of Bengal and the mouth of the Ganges.

But though some of these coins have become very common, there are others which, from the commencement of the the discovery of this class, have remained scarce, while, even now, new coins, with names of princes previously unknown, are, occasionally, though now less frequently than ten years since, brought to light.

As very little is known of the Bactrian kings, in some cases not even their names, from any extant historical works, and as the period at which they ruled, no less than the exact spot where they dwelt, is to a great degree conjectural, I have not attempted to arrange these coins chronologically. I simply take them one by one, and state what can be said about each.

LYSIAS. [*See Plate Fig. 1.*]

Ar.—Obv.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΤ ΑΥΣΙΟΤ*. Helmeted head of the king to right, shoulders covered with the chlamys.

Rev.—*Maharajasa Apatihasa Lisiasa* (the name has been found written *Lisikasa* in Bactrian Pali). Hercules standing in front, but slightly to the left, his right raised to his head; in his left, club and lion's skin; to left monogram; size $3\frac{1}{2}$, weight $37\frac{1}{2}$ grs. The type of the reverse is the same as that published in Wilson, Pl. ii. fig. 9.

This coin affords, on the obverse, a new type. The peculiarity is, that this coin gives the king the simple helmet we find on the coins of Eukratides, whereas the types hitherto discovered give, uniformly, the helmet in the shape of an elephant's head. The rule of Lysias has been conjectured to have been about B.C. 165. Lassen supposed, with some reason, his kingdom did not extend farther north and east than Arachosia and Drangiana; and that it was, perhaps, limited to these districts. This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

AMYNTAS. [See Plate Fig. 2.]

AR.—Obv.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ.*

The king's bust to right; on head, a crested helmet covered, as it would seem, with the skin of some wild animal, on bust, Chlamys.

Rev.—*Maharajasa Jayadharasa Amitasa* (in Bactrian Pali). Pallas walking to left, holding in her upraised right a thunder-bolt, and on her left a shield. Drapery is seen hanging down from each arm. In field, to left, a monogram: size $6\frac{1}{2}$, weight $127\frac{2}{10}$ grs.

This curious and valuable coin which is, as far as I know, altogether unique, was found at Attock, in Afghanistan, and was presented, by Lady Gomm, to the British Museum in 1852. No other specimen of this ruler's silver coinage has as yet been discovered. One or two specimens in copper are known, in which the type is nearly the same as that of this coin. Lady Sale had, and probably has, one in gold, which has been doubted; my own impression, when she shewed it to me in 1844, was, that it was genuine but barbaric. Amyntas lived about B.C. 135, and is considered by Prof. Wilson to have succeeded Lysias.

ARCHEBIUS. [See Plate Fig. 3.]

Obv.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ**. Elephant walking to right.

Rev.—*Maharajasa Dhamikasa Jayadharasa Akhabyasa* (in Bactrian Pali). Owl standing in front; below, monogram. Square. Size $5\frac{1}{2}$, weight 165 grs. $\mathcal{A}$.

This is a new and very curious specimen of the coinage of a king about whom very little is known. His name has, indeed, as Professor Wilson has remarked, been used variously, Archelises, Archerius, and Archebius, but there can be no doubt on this specimen that the name is Archebius. Lassen conjectures that the real name of the king was *Arihebios*, and that he was contemporary with Menander, and not improbably subject to him. A few silver coins have been met with bearing his name, and one copper one, on which the obverse has a victory holding a fillet, and the reverse is, as on this specimen, an owl. This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

APOLLODOTUS.

Obv.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΑΔΟΤΟΥ**. Elephant walking to the right.

Rev. — *Maharajasa Tadarasa Apaladatas* (in Bactrian Pali). Indian Bull walking to right. Size 3, weight 32 grs. $\mathcal{A}$.

The coins of Apollodotus cannot generally be considered rare, as there are scarcely any cabinets in which they may not be found. Yet it is remarkable that, at least so far as I am aware, one specimen only of this type, described by Prof. Wilson, *Ariana*, p. 289, has been found which is round. They are generally square, both silver and copper, and in good preservation. The only round silver coins of Apollodotus which have been hitherto discovered, have the king's head on the obverse, with a fillet to the right; the bust wearing a tight dress; and the reverse the Thessa-

lian Minerva. Prof. Wilson is correct in stating that this coin differs from the square coins, not only in its shape but in the entire absence of monograms, and the style of the execution. Apollodotus is supposed to have lived about B.C. 110., but whether he lived before or after Menander is not, in my opinion, as yet, satisfactorily determined. This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

HIPPOSTRATUS. [See Plate Fig. 4.]

Obv.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Μ [ΕΓ] ΑΛΟΤ. ΣΝΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΙΙ-ΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΤ.* Bust of the king to right, head diademed, and shoulders covered with chlamys.

Rev.—*Maharajasa Mahatasa Tadarasa Hipastatasa.* Horseman helmeted galloping to right. In field, under horse, a monogram: size $8\frac{1}{2}$, weight $139\frac{5}{16}$. *R.* This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

Obv.—[See Plate Fig. 5.]—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΝΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΙΙΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΤ.* Bust of the king to right, with fillet round his head, and shoulders draped.

Rev.—*Maharajasa Tadarasa Hipastatasa.* Female figure standing to left; in her left, cornucopiæ; right extended. In field, monograms to right and left; size, $8\frac{1}{4}$, weight 137grs. *R.*

These two coins, are, I believe, exceedingly rare. When Professor Wilson published his most valuable work in 1841, no coin of Hippostratus had been met with; in the succeeding year Captain Cunningham published two coins of this ruler, both of them in copper. The legend appears to have been the same as that on these coins, but the types were altogether different. On one, the reverse was Zeus seated; on the other, a giant or Titan, or, perhaps, a marine Deity, with legs terminating in some object resembling snakes, and like an unique coin of a prince named Telephus, which Captain Cunningham has also published. Capt. Cunningham mentions that three specimens of a third type of Hippostratus, of Apollo with the tripod, exist in his own

and other cabinets; and that, in all of these, the title of Soter only occurs. I have not heard that any silver coin of Hippostratus has been found, except those of which I now exhibit impressions in gutta percha. Lassen infers from the type of Apollo, mentioned by Capt. Cunningham, that Hippostratus must have ruled shortly after Apollodotus; and thinks that the type of the Olympian Zeus connects him with the coins of the Seleucidæ; since on coins of Alexander II. (B.C. 129—133), this particular type is first to be noticed.

DIONYSIUS. [See Plate Fig. 5.]

Obv.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΑΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ*. Figure draped standing to right, holding an arrow in his hand.

Rev.— *Ἰνδο Τυράσαν* Apparently, a figure seated, but the field of the coin is almost effaced. Square. Size $4\frac{1}{2}$, wgt. 252 grs. Æ.

This is an exceedingly rare coin, and I have not heard that any other specimen has reached Europe. Captain Cunningham published in 1832, in the *Bengal Asiatic Journal*, a coin resembling this specimen, and probably the same. It is unfortunate that the greater portion of the Pali inscription has been lost. The coin itself was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

The name of Dionysius is known in Indian History, in connection with the city of Dionysopolis (in the native histories called *Nagara*), which this king may not improbably have founded or rebuilt. Ptolemy speaks of *Ναγάρα ἢ καὶ Διονυσόπολις* (vii. l. 43). It is believed that this town stood on the southern bank of the Kábul river in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, and that it is the same as that called in the Chinese annals *Hakoloho*.

W. S. W. VAUX.

XIV.

SOME REMARKS ON THE COPPER COINAGE OF
THE BYZANTINE EMPERORS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 17th, 1853.]

THE different denominations of the copper coinage of the Byzantine Empire have been so imperfectly explained, as far as their value is concerned, that I may venture to hope that, although the subject is a comparatively uninteresting one, anything which may tend to throw further light upon its obscurity will not prove wholly unacceptable to the Numismatic Society.

Among the coins of Alexandria there is one, of the time of Justinian I., which may be thus described from an example in the British Museum.

Obv.—DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVG. Bust front-face of the Emperor, with globe.

R.—Α+Γ. In the exergue ΑΛΕΞ.¹

¹ Ramus 92, 93. Banduri 638, 640, 642. Rasche T. ii., pt. ii., p. 1529. Production de l'Or, de l'Argent, et du Cuivre, en J. et L. Sabatier, p. 170, 171. Die Münzen Justinians von Pinder und Friedländer, pp. 30, 31, and pl. iv., 1.

This coin is of extreme rarity, only two examples being contained in the museums of Europe, as far as I can ascertain, one in that of Copenhagen, and the other in our own national collection, whereas other Alexandrian copper coins of the same reign are by no means uncommon.

Without entering in detail into the monetary systems of the Byzantine empire, which may be called the Constantinopolitan and the Alexandrian, the former prevailing, with certain variations, throughout the provinces of Europe, Asia and Africa, excepting Egypt, to which the latter was confined; it is sufficient to state that the coin under consideration has no distinct proportionate relation to either system, and that, therefore, it must be considered as belonging to some other system.

It is now agreed that the numerical letters upon the reverses of Byzantine copper coins, indicate their value, so that the piece before us is of the value of 33 real or nominal pieces of a smaller denomination. MM Pinder and Friedländer have suggested² that the unit of the system was the *λεπτον* or *νομμιον* (which, as they remark, were sometimes equal, sometimes in the relation of 6 to 5, a variation which, I think, must be explained by the irregularity of this branch of the coinage). This opinion acquires additional weight from the circumstance that certain coins of Justin II. and his Empress Sophia, have on the reverse the monetary index I (10) between N and M. Such an abbreviation as NM for *νομμια* or *nummi*, is quite in accordance with that of PP for *perpetuus*, which we find on the obverses of Byzantine coins. Taking into consideration that the *λεπτον* or *νομμιον* was the smallest real or nominal Byzantine coin,

² Die Münzen Justinians, p. 14, n. 16.

in addition to the evidence adduced above, and that on which MM. Pinder and Friedländer base their opinion, that an obolus or follis contained twenty *νοῦμμια*, while we find a piece marked K (20)—taking into consideration these points of evidence, it seems that we cannot reasonably doubt that the numerical indexes on Byzantine copper coins indicate the number of *νοῦμμια* which they respectively contained, and I think, that in prosecuting our enquiry, this opinion will receive further confirmation.

The changes in the relation of the gold coinage to the copper, which history has recorded, enable us to determine the reason of what seems at first sight an inexplicable anomaly.

Procopius tells us, that in the reign of Justinian I. the princes altered the exchange from 210 oboli or *φολεις* to 180, to the gold stater, by which the solidus must here be intended.³ MM. Pinder and Friedländer remark on this passage, that since the solidus (here called the gold stater) contained 6000 *λεπτά* or *νοῦμμία* according to the Byzantine writers, and likewise contained at some period 288 *φόλεις* or oboli, the piece having the mark K (20) would be the obolus (for $6000 \div 288 = 20.833$). It is reasonable to suppose that the solidus contained 288 oboli at the period at which the Byzantine copper coinage was first struck with indexes of value, in the reign of Anastasius, and that the lowering of the proportion to 210 took place subse-

³ Ἡ δὲ καὶ ἐν τὰ κέρματα τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν ἐργασται, οὐμοι παριτέον οἶμαι εἶναι τῶν γὰρ ἀργυραμοιβῶν πρότερον δέκα, καὶ διακοσίαις ὀβολοῖς, οὓς φύλεις καλοῦσιν, ὑπὲρ ἑνὸς στατήρος χρυσοῦ προίεσθαι τοῖς ξυμβάλλουσιν εἰωθῶτων, αὐτοὶ ἐπιτεχνώμενοι κέρδη οἰκεία, ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ ἑκατὸν μύοις ὑπὲρ τοῦ στατήρος διδοσθαι τοὺς ὀβολοὺς διεπράξαντο. ταύτην δὲ νομίσματος ἐκάστου χρυσοῦ ἔκτερι ἀπέτεμον μοῖραν πάντων ἀνθρώπων. Procopii Historia Arcana, c. 25.

quently. The rapid changes that we observe in the copper coinage of the Byzantine period, warrant our supposing two reductions to have occurred between the accession of Anastasius and the death of Justinian I., as the numerical indexes of the coins appear to show that the solidus contained 288 oboli at the time that the copper money first received numerical indexes, for it is hardly likely that the first indexes would have been of conventional values.

If we suppose that the *λεπτον* or *νομμιον* did not alter its value with the change of the obolus and that of the other copper coins—and that such was the case we can hardly doubt, from our finding no coin which can be concluded to represent it, so that it may be inferred, with much reason, to have been nominal, as the Turkish para is now in Egypt—if we suppose this to have been the case, the Alexandrian coin we are considering is easily explained.

If then the solidus continued in the reign of Justinian to contain 6000 *νομμια*, by the reduction of the number of oboli in the solidus to 180, the obolus would contain 33·333 *νομμια*. The exactness of this result, particularly when we remember that the coin we are considering was struck in the reign of that Emperor under whom the reduction took place that would explain its singular index of value, and its being of so great rarity, as though the system, of which it was the commencement, was abandoned, make this explanation more probable than the slenderness of the structure on which it is based would seem at first to warrant.

While upon the subject of the Alexandrian coinage under the Byzantine empire, it may be worth while to notice another remarkable coin of the same city, which illustrates the changes to which the copper money of the period was generally subject.

Besides the very rare coin we have been noticing, all the other copper pieces which can be attributed with certainty to the mint of Alexandria during the Byzantine rule over Egypt, are small and thick, bearing upon the obverse the bust of an emperor or the busts or figures of two or three co-regent sovereigns, and upon the reverse the letters IB separated by a cross, with $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\xi$ in the exergue.

From the time of Justinian I., until that of Heraclius, we perceive no material alteration in these coins, excepting, of course, in the names and representations of the emperors. Throughout this period they preserve, with few exceptions, a uniformity of size, weight, workmanship, and type of reverse, which contrasts strikingly with the astonishing fluctuations which we see in the copper coinage of the other cities which struck money during the same period. Of course we must make a certain allowance for the carelessness as to weight with which copper money has been struck in all ages, down to our own times, in consequence of the small value of the metal, so that the term "uniformity" is used as to copper money, with a different acceptation to that in which it is applied to gold and silver.

But in the reign of Heraclius, on coins struck during the time that his sons Heraclius Constantinus and Heracleonas were associated with him in the empire, and having the figures of the three sovereigns on their obverses, we find between the letters I and B, on the reverses, not only the cross, but also the letter M.

It is to be noticed here that the letter M is the indication of the value of the largest denomination of Byzantine copper coins, on the reverses of which it is found, as smaller denominations have the letters K, I, E, etc., in like manner indicative of value. The relative sizes of these coins, and the circumstance that they sometimes bear, instead of the

Greek letters, the Latin numerals XXXX, XX, X and V, leaves us no room to doubt that the Greek letters are used in their numerical acceptation, 40, 20, 10, 5, and so forth.

Reasoning from analogy, one cannot but conclude that the letters I B are indicative of the value of the coins on which they occur, and a more careful inquiry seems to shew the truth of this opinion. Since the Alexandrian copper coins are always of uniform weight, but those of the other mints fluctuate greatly, if we can find any period at which the two correspond, as 40 to 12, with as much accuracy as one could reasonably expect in copper coins, that period being one at which the copper coinage was adjusted, the matter will be settled.

The reign of Justinian I. appears to supply the requisite data. Examining the coinage of his time we observe a remarkable change in the copper coins of Constantinople and other cities, which first bear dates in his twelfth year, and are then larger and heavier than those of the same kinds, whether struck in the earlier part of his reign, or by his predecessors and successors.

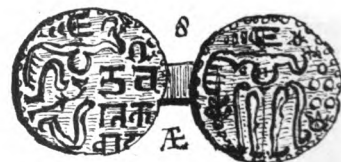
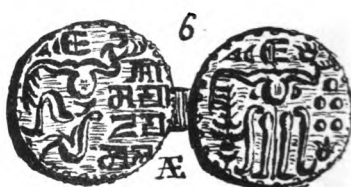
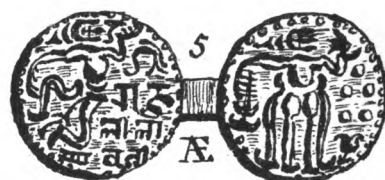
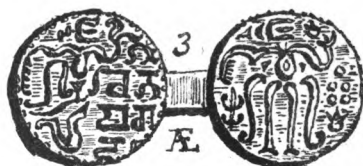
Some adjustment of the copper coinage therefore (which may perhaps have been caused by the people being discontented at the reduction in the number of oboli to the solidus) can scarcely be doubted to have taken place in the twelfth year of Justinian I.; and, admitting such an adjustment, it must be concluded to have extended to the mints of Europe, Asia and Africa, excepting that of Alexandria, and it may be conjectured that it extended to that city also, a conjecture that acquires a strong degree of probability from our finding the remarkable coin which has been before noticed in this paper to have been struck in the reign of Justinian, implying a change in the Alexandrian coinage, and that caused by the alteration in the number of oboli to the

solidus. There are, however, Alexandrian coins inscribed IB, of both Anastasius and Justinus I, of which I have not been fortunate enough to see a specimen. One of them is figured by M. J. Sabatier, in his *Iconographie de Cinq-Mille Médailles* (Byz. Pl. II., No. 27). It is of Anastasius, and both in size and fabric appears to be quite different from the later coins bearing IB on their reverses, so that our conjecture is again confirmed. And further, it receives additional strength from the circumstance that the average weight of the large copper coins of the twelfth year of Justinian, bearing the inscription M, is to the average weight of his copper coins of Alexandria bearing the inscription IB, nearly in the proportion of 40 to 12. The carelessness with which the ancients struck their copper coins, and the want of a sufficient number of those of Alexandria of this time, have prevented my arriving at such an approximation as a wider examination in more skilful hands would not fail to give.

Admitting, therefore, that both IB and M are indexes of value on the coin of Heraclius which we are examining, it remains to ascertain, if possible, the cause of so strange a circumstance, as one coin bearing two indexes of different denominations.

If we weigh the coins of Heraclius and his two sons, we find that those which have the index M, struck at Constantinople and other towns, according to the inscription on the exergue, excepting some large *surfrappes*, of which the reverses have apparently been unaltered, have about the same weight as the Alexandrian coin under consideration, which we do not find to have been the case at any previous period. While the copper coinage of the other mints of the empire had decreased to an extraordinary extent in weight without any alteration in the indexes of value, those marked

ANCIENT COINS OF CEYLON



W.S.W.V. delint.

IB of the mint of Alexandria had undergone no alteration, and thus it was that coins having a nominal value of 40, came to correspond to those having an actual value of 12.⁴

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

March 17, 1853.

XV.

ON COINS OF CEYLON; WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE SO-CALLED RING, AND FISH-HOOK MONEY, ATTRIBUTED TO THAT ISLAND. BY W. S. W. VAUX, M.A.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th April, 1853.]

J. B. BERGNE, Esq., in the chair.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in laying before the members of the Numismatic Society this evening some specimens of a collection of coins, found during the last few years in the island of Ceylon, and brought to this country by Sir Emerson

⁴ MM. Sabatier in their excellent treatise "sur la Production de l'Or, de l'Argent, et du Cuivre chez les Anciens," etc., remark, concerning coins of the same kind as that which we have been just considering, and others of the same period bearing, *according to their reading*, a Δ beneath the cross,—“Les lettres Δ et M, ajoutées à l'indice IB, ne nous paraissent avoir aucun rapport à la valeur de la monnaie; ce sont probablement des *différents*, indiquant peut-être le numéro ou une marque particulière de l'hôtel, comme on en trouve fréquemment sur les monnaies Byzantins de Constantinople, de Theoupolis,' etc.," pp. 171, 172. To say nothing of the impossibility of M being the number of a mint, which shews that Δ is probably not, *if rightly read*, the opinion appears to me to be founded on an error. In the instances I have seen, the supposed Δ is merely the foot of the cross, which has such a form, and not a letter at all, and I can entertain no doubt that this is always the case; unless, indeed, the foot of the cross has been changed into a Δ by carelessness or ignorance.

VOL. XVI.

T

Tennent, who has kindly permitted me to select for the National Collection in the British Museum, those varieties which I considered it would be most worth while to preserve, with the permission, at the time, to exhibit them before the Numismatic Society. The coins were themselves found in 1848, by Lieut. Evatt, of the Ceylon Rifle Corps, while in command of a company of pioneers, who were cutting a road near the village of Ambagamma, in the ancient kingdom of Kandy.

The whole collection which Sir Emerson Tennent was able to procure, is in number about 80, all in copper; the coins which are included in it belong to six different princes or Rájas, who reigned in succession, though not actually consecutively, between about A.D. 1050, and A.D. 1300. Their history is, on the whole, well made out from the native annals, which have been preserved with the greatest care in more than one of the temples of the island, and which have been made known to European students by the exertions of the late Sir Alex. Johnston, and of Mr. Upham, and more recently with far greater care, ability, and acquaintance with his subject and the language with which he proposed to deal, by the Hon. George Turnour, in his edition of the Maháwanso, the most important of the native records, and one of the most curious and remarkable works which have ever been published, which he gave to the world, in Ceylon, in 1837.

From this work an excellent outline of the history of the country may be gathered, from which it appears that the earliest event recorded by the local historians is the landing of a certain Wijeya, in B.C. 543, the same year in which Buddha died. Buddhism was finally established towards the middle of the third century B.C., by the mission sent by Dharmásoka, emperor of Dambadiva, for that purpose; and

the doctrines of Buddhism are stated, according to Singhalese authority, to have been first reduced to writing in Ceylon itself about B. C. 90. Since that time, Buddhism has been the established native religion, and the art and temple architecture of the island exhibit many of the characteristics which belong to the early Buddhist structures in the mountain districts of Nipál.¹

It is remarkable, that, though we possess a tolerably connected and authentic history of the island of Ceylon, which the researches of European scholars have sufficiently tested, and which may therefore be relied on, ascending to so early a period as the middle of the *sixth* century before Christ, the coins which have been discovered, and which, there can be no doubt, have been part of the local currency of the people, belong to a period comparatively recent; none have been met with at all contemporary with the commencement of the native dynasties, and those we have are those of a few rulers only, and extend over a comparatively short period of time. This fact is, indeed, the more curious and difficult of explanation, since, upon the continent of India, vast numbers of coins have been discovered, forming apparently a nearly continuous series, from the probable period of their commencement in the second or third century B. C., down to the time of the Muhammedan invasion. At present, indeed, those found in Hindostán, which are capable of arrangement under the dynasties to which they belong, may be numbered by thousands, and every year is producing a constant increase of the supply. On the other hand, the coins of Ceylon as yet met with, range over the short period only of a little less than three hundred years: none

¹ See a very interesting little work, in which this subject is alluded to, "A Journey into Nepaul with the Camp of Jung Bahadoor. By Laurence Oliphant." Lond. 8vo. 1852.

having been found of an earlier date than A.D. 1050, none of a later than A.D. 1320.

I have already stated that Sir Emerson Tennent's coins belong to the reigns of six different Rájas; and, therefore, comprehend specimens of the money of all the Rájas, with one exception, of whom coins have as yet been discovered. The only Rája unrepresented in his collection, is the first of whom we possess specimens. In order to make the description of the series complete, and because I have found, from my experience in the British Museum, that the Singhalese coins are almost wholly unknown in England, though some of them have been published in the Asiatic Journal of Bengal, I have thought it worth while to include two gold coins of the first Rája, and to describe them consecutively according to their dates.

I may state, here, that the general character of these coins, during the whole period over which they extend is uniformly the same. On the *obverse* may be seen, a rude standing figure of the Rája, holding in his left hand a flower, and in his right the *trisula*. The skirts of his dress are rudely represented, falling on each side, so that the folds of the *Dhóti*, which appear between his legs, have been sometimes taken by the first discoverers for a tail, and hence the figure of the prince has been occasionally, though erroneously, called *Hánuman*, or the monkey. On the *reverse* the same figure may be seen, but seated; the face is very peculiar, and an unique specimen, I imagine, of barbaric art. Before the face are the name and titles of the Rája, in Devanagari or Sanscrit characters; the form of these letters confirming very satisfactorily the date from other reasons assigned to these coins.

To take the coins in order: the first and second read

Sri Lankeswara (see plate, figs. 1, 2),

Lord of Lanka, the ancient name of the island. There can be no doubt that this is the *Lokaiswara* of Mr. Turnour's lists, who rose to the throne about A.D. 1060. *Lokaiswara* had been the chief minister of the previous king, *Prákrama Pándi*, and, as there was no successor of the royal line, he obtained the chief power. The minister himself was a descendant of *Mánawamma*, who had been on the throne about three centuries before. He left a son, named *Kirti*, who subsequently assumed the title of *Wijaya Báhu*. During the reign of *Lokaiswara* the capital was *Kácharagama*, at which place these gold coins were struck.

The third coin reads very plainly

Sri Vijàya Váhu, or Báhu (see plate, fig. 3).

The first and most celebrated prince of this name was proclaimed king in his infancy, but appears not to have ascended the throne till twelve years subsequently, in A.D. 1071, owing to an interregnum: he reigned for more than forty years, after having expelled the Sholian heretics, and re-established the Buddhist supremacy, by a great battle fought under the walls of *Pollonaruwa*, which was, during this and several subsequent reigns, the capital. There is a precisely similar coin to this one in Mr. Marsden's Collection in the British Museum, which he has published and engraved; he has, however, read it wrongly *Viyaja Gada*. It is not quite so well preserved, which may have led to Mr. Marsden's error.

The fourth coin reads plainly

Srí Parákrama Váhu or Báhu (see plate, fig. 4).

Mr. Prinsep mentions a coin of this monarch, which was given to him by Capt. Ord; and there is one engraven in the Asiatic Researches, and interpreted doubtfully by Prof. Wilson. The first sovereign of the name of *Parákrama*

Báhu was crowned king of Pihití, at Pollonaruwa, in A.D. 1153, on the abdication of Gajá-Báhu. He immediately took the field, in order to reduce the provincial chieftains to subjection. A long and bloody war ensued in which Pollonaruwa and Anurádhapura fell into the hands of the enemy, who were, however, at last compelled to fly across the Mahawelli Ganga. The reign of Parákrama was one of the most warlike and glorious in the annals of Ceylon and the native historians celebrate his praise for his attention to the embellishment of the chief cities of his own island, and for the chastisement he inflicted upon other kings, who had from time to time invaded it. He is stated to have repaired or rebuilt the public edifices at Pollonaruwa, Anurádhapura, Ligiri and Wijittapura, and to have constructed many others, as the Ruanwelli Dágopa, at Kirrigama, to the memory of his queen: he cut also many great tanks. His reign lasted for thirty-three years. Many other and small specimens of his coins have been found at Montollee.

The fifth reads

Sri Rája Lílávati (see plate, fig. 5),

And, no doubt, refers to a person very celebrated in Singhalese story, the queen Lílávati, who was the widow of Páarakrama Báhu. She married Kirti, the minister of one of his successors, though not of the royal line, who was put aside, and the kingdom governed in her name, from A.D. 1202, until she was deposed by Sáhasa Mallawa, who seized her throne. She was twice afterwards restored.

The sixth reads

Sri mat Sáhasa malla (see plate, fig. 6).

The probable date of this coin is between A.D. 1205 and 1212, a date which is confirmed by a rock inscription at Pollonaruwa, which has been translated and published in

the Ceylon Almanac for 1834, p. 190.² He again was deposed by his minister Nikanga, and was succeeded in 1213, by

Dharma Asoka Deva (see plate, fig. 7),

Whose name appears on the seventh coin. It is said, that this prince was only three months old at the time he was placed on the throne, but the portrait (if the representation on this coin can be permitted such a title) would lead us to suppose that he was of mature age. There is no doubt his reign commenced A.D. 1213; it is not so certain how long he lived.

The eighth reads

Sri Bhavāneka Báhu (see plate, fig. 8),

Who succeeded to the throne after a long period of turbulence and trouble about A.D. 1303. Little is known of his personal history, but he is the last native Rāja whose name may be read distinctly on the money of mediæval Ceylon.

Mr. Prinsep, in his paper ("Beng. As. Journ." vol. xi.), describes several other coins found, as it would appear, in Ceylon, and which are now preserved in the cabinets of the British Museum. None of these, however, possess any characters which are legible. A large quantity of similar coins have been found at Dipaldinna (or Amaravati) on the continent of India, a name so similar to the place where many of the Ceylon coins were discovered, that, seeing the coins were identical, it was natural to suppose that the places must be too.

In concluding this brief notice of the ancient coinage of Ceylon, I take the opportunity of saying a few words on what has been termed "the Fish-hook Money" of this

² Marsden has engraven and published a coin of this prince, No. MLXVI., which he reads wrongly however, *Maga daga malla*.

island, because I have always been a disbeliever in the connection supposed to exist between it and Ceylon, and disinclined to admit the ingenious arguments which have, from time to time, been put forward in its favour by my friend, Mr. Dickinson, of Leamington, and other writers. I need hardly say, that I can have no wish to dispute Mr. Dickinson's opinion, except on the one only ground, that his arguments appear to me to be numismatically unsatisfactory, and to have arisen in great measure from too earnest a desire to link together in one category, that class of objects which has been often termed "Ring Money," specimens of which he considers still to be in use in some parts of Africa (Num. Journ. 1843).

Now, at the risk of being deemed exceedingly sceptical, I venture to express my opinion, that the hypothesis of the existence of rings, as a medium of exchange similar to money, whether in Africa or elsewhere, is altogether a creature of the imagination: and that the evidence often adduced from passages of Holy Scripture, such as Gen. xxxvii. 28, where Joseph is sold by his brethren to the Ishmaelites;—Numb. xxxi. 50, 51, where the spoils taken from the Midianites are enumerated;—and Judges viii. 24—26, where the Ishmaelitish ear-rings (or *rings*, as Mr. Dickinson wishes to translate the Hebrew word) are spoken of;—together with a passage from Beowulf, where Hrothgar promises to distribute among his guests gold and rings, and to reward Beowulf with a gift of twisted gold (the *torques* or *armilla*), with one in Mr. Conybeare's translation of an Anglo Saxon poem, quoted by Mr. Dickinson, and another from another Anglo Saxon poem, called the "Song of the Traveller," in which the king of the Goths is said to have given to the bard a rich *armilla*, in which were six hundred *sceatta*-shillings in number of pure

gold,—have none of them anything to do with money, in the common and recognised sense of that word.

I understand by "Money," a certain measure of value, whether in metal or not does not matter, though, obviously, metal and precious metal would be most frequently used as the substance, adjusted to a certain definite and unchanging weight, and consisting of several sizes (so to speak), themselves multiples, submultiples, or aliquot parts of some other piece. I have never seen any satisfactory proof that this is the case with the African rings, though Mr. Dickinson states, that some which he and Mr. Young examined were nearly multiples of twelve grains; and till this point be demonstrated, not in one or two chance instances, but in cases frequent enough to admit of a law being deduced from them, I, for one, must withhold my consent to their being called "Money."

In all the cases to which I have referred, and in many others adduced by Mr. Dickinson in a subsequent paper (*Num. Chron.* 1846), from the Northern Sagas and other documents, the whole story resolves itself into simple instances of barter. Gold or silver rings may in Ashantee or elsewhere, be considered equivalent to a certain quantity of some other substance, and may be found with a tolerably accurate system of weights: but this is barter, not money; and it is, in my opinion, an erroneous use of language, an use which can only tend to mislead, to call such a medium of exchange by the name of Money. No one would, I presume, suppose that the sack of silver rings, said to have been taken by Hannibal from the Roman Equites at Cannæ, were sent by him to Carthage as money; yet those rings, the spoil of the Roman nobles, were, at least, as much money as the Ishmaelitish rings above alluded to, and were doubt-

VOL. XVI.

U

less converted by the Carthaginians into much more useful property.

With regard to all these specimens, my belief is that which it is with regard to the silver lumps found at Cuerdale, that they were in no case money, but were negotiated by barter according to a recognised weight.

The famous passage in Cæsar's Commentaries, correctly adduced by Mr. Hawkins from a MS. in the British Museum, where, speaking of the Britons, the Roman states that, "*Utuntur aut aere aut nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*" — ("They use either brass money or gold money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight") — completely expresses my belief with regard to the primitive use of money, namely, that the rings cannot, in any sense, be allowed this name, until it has been much more carefully demonstrated, and in many more frequent instances than has, as yet, been shewn, that they are really adjusted to a regular standard of weight.

With regard to the "Fishhook Money" of Ceylon, which Mr. Dickinson (Num. Chron. 1849) evidently considers a modification of the so-called "Ring Money," I beg leave to say, that I have seen no evidence whatever from which I could be led to suppose, that the twisted pieces of metal which Mr. Akerman has described as in "shape like a fishhook" — some of which, however, are not twisted, but simply pieces of silver wire doubled — have anything whatever to do "with the silver currency of the Kings of Kandy."

In the first place, we have no good evidence that there ever was any such currency; and, secondly, in the specimens to which Mr. Dickinson refers, with remains of writing upon them, though with seldom letters enough to

form one complete word, so far as anything is proved by them, it is that they have nothing to do with Ceylon. It was not, indeed, reasoning *à priori*, very likely, that, in a country where the native alphabet is derived, remotely, perhaps, yet really, from the Devanagari or Sanscrit, and where the only undoubted Singhalese coins make use of that character, letters manifestly Persian, or Arabic, and as such, generally, recognisable, should have been used as the local currency of the country. It is enough to say, that the native Singhalese are as ignorant of the Persian or Arabic character as they are of the English.

On the other hand, the continuous testimony of travellers from Chardin to the Baron de Bode is unshaken in the assertion, that such pieces really belong to and are struck in Laristán, a small district on the coast of the Persian Gulf. It seemed—and seems to me—no objection to this statement, that similar specimens have been met with in Ceylon; for they may easily have reached Ceylon from the Persian Gulf either as objects of curiosity, or in the process of trade. Indeed, on this point, Sir John Chardin's words are precise, for, after saying that this wire-money is called *Larin* from *Lar* and *Laristán*, and that it was in circulation until this independent state was conquered by Abbas the Great, he adds, “Comme on n'en bat plus depuis la conquête du Royaume on n'en voit plus guères, mais on ne laisse pas de compter par cette monnaie en tout ce país là, et aux Indes, le long du Golph de Cambays et dans le país qui en sont proche. On dit qu'elle avoit cours autre fois dans tout l'Orient” (Chardin Voy. en Perse, vol. iv. p. 279, 12mo. Amst. 1711). Still less is my opinion shaken by the statements of Dr. Davy (Acc. of Ceylon, p. 245, Lond. 4to. 1821) or of his curious predecessor, Knox (Hist. of Ceylon, Lond. 4to. 1657), to the

effect that such coins are made in Ceylon, for I observe that the one engraven in Dr. Davy's work has no inscription, and all that I have seen, and which have been with any certainty ascribed to Ceylon as their place of manufacture, are *equally without inscriptions*. The inference I draw from this fact is, that the Laristán coins having become, as Chardin says, popular in the East, they were extensively imitated, and became, at a certain period, a medium of communication between very distant peoples. Nor is this unnatural in the case of Ceylon, where, so far as I am aware, no silver coinage, corresponding to the gold and copper pieces of the Rájás described in this paper, has been discovered, and where, therefore, a foreign and anomalous type may, for certain reasons of trade, have been adopted from another country. The use of the Spanish pillar dollar in China and through the Indian Seas, generally, would be analogous to this presumed origin and use of the *Larins*.

W. S. W. VAUX.

XVI.

COIN PEDIGREES—No. 1.

MY DEAR SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is not desirable to convert the Numismatic Chronicle into a vehicle for mere collector's gossip, an exception to this rule may perhaps be occasionally admitted, in regard to the history of a few of the very rarest coins of the English series, especially those, which, besides being rare, have connected with them interesting historical or artistic associations.

Among such pieces, the first rank would, by common consent, be assigned to the celebrated Pattern, or "Trial Piece" for the crown of Charles II., by Thomas Simon. I therefore send you for publication in the Chronicle, if you think it worth the space it will occupy, a list of the specimens of this highly valued piece, which are known to exist, together with the pedigree of each, as far as I am able to give it, by means of memoranda derived from various sources, but chiefly from a list given to me by the late Colonel Durrant; and which, probably, was mainly based upon information supplied to him by Matthew Young.

The different memoranda and traditions as to the descent or transmission of these pieces from cabinet to cabinet, are not always in perfect accordance with each other; and in consequence of these conflicting accounts, and of the fact that some collectors, as Tyssen, Trattle, and Abraham Edmonds, appear to have had two or three specimens passing successively through their hands; the list which I send you has cost me more trouble than might be supposed,

VOL. XVI.

X

and, very possibly, is not after all entirely accurate. If, therefore, any collector into whose hands this paper may fall, should possess the means of correcting my list, he would confer a favour upon me by communicating any information upon the subject, with a statement of the authority upon which his correction may rest.

If the present paper should prove acceptable, I may perhaps follow it up in a future number by a similar one, with reference to one or two other remarkable pieces of the English series.

Believe me, yours very truly,

J. B. BERGNE.

19, Hans Place, London,
Nov. 22nd, 1853.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

SIMON'S "TRIAL PIECE," OR PATTERN FOR A CROWN PIECE OF CHARLES II.

Snelling, Pattern Pieces, Pl. vi. No. 18; Ruding, Pl. xxxiv. No. 7.

Of this rare and interesting pattern, the finest coin ever struck in this or perhaps any other country, in modern times, there exist four varieties, distinguished from each other by difference of edge:

1. That which has on the edge Simon's *Petition** to

* The words of the *Petition* are almost too well known to need being repeated. They are, however, as follow, and run round the edge of the coin in two lines.

"*Thomas Simon* MOST. HVMBLY. PRAYS. YOVR. *Majesty* TO. COMPARE. THIS. HIS. TRYALL. PIECE. WITH. THE. DVTCH. AND. IF. MORE. TRVLY. DRAWN. &. EMBOSS'D. MORE. GRACE: FVLLY. ORDER'D. AND. MORE. ACCV-RATELY. ENGRAVEN. TO. RELEIVE. HIM."

Two C's interlinked between a palm-branch and a branch of laurel, with a crown above, separate the end of the lines from the beginning.

Charles II. to be employed on his new coinage, and which is consequently known by the name of the **PETITION CROWN**, and is the most highly valued. Of these, 14 or 15 are known, all in silver.

2. That which bears on the edge, instead of the petition, the inscription "**REDDITE. QVÆ. CÆSARIS. CÆSARI. &C.**"; followed by the word "**POST**" and the sun rising from behind clouds, intended to express the device, "**Post nubila Phœbus;**" in allusion to the Restoration. This variety is termed by collectors, the **REDDITE CROWN**. About 11 specimens are known, two of which are struck in pewter.

3. That which has a corresponding inscription in English — "**RENDER. TO. CÆSAR. THE. THINGS. WHICH. ARE. CÆSAR'S. &C.**" Three specimens only are known, all in pewter.

4. That which has the edge without any inscription whatever. Of this I am aware of only a single specimen, which is in pewter.

The obverse die of these pieces is still preserved at the Mint.

1.—THE PETITION CROWN.

LIST OF SPECIMENS.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| No. | |
| 1. | Mr. Bale (Cambridge Terrace). |
| 2. | Mr. Baker (Islington). |
| 3. | Royal Mint. |
| 4. | Bank of England. |
| 5. | Mr. Wigan (Clare House, East Malling). |
| 6. | Mr. Brown (Paternoster Row). |
| 7. | The late Mr. Cuff (Clapham). |
| 8. | Mr. Sheppard (Frome). |
| 9. | British Museum. |
| 10. | Mr. Brice (Clifton). |
| 11. | The late Sir George Chetwynd (Grendon Hall, Staffordshire). |
| 12. | Hunter Museum, Glasgow. |
| 13. | Bodleian Library, Oxford. |
| 14. | Mrs. Biscoe (Holton Park, Thame). |
| 15. | Said to be at Christ Church, Oxford. |

HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

No. 1.

Said (in the description of this piece in the *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*) to have been presented by Charles II. to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and to have been given by his son, to The Earl of Oxford. Bought at his sale in 1742 for £20, by Martin Folkes. do. 1756 for £12, by Thomas Hollis. Bought privately of Dr. Disney, Hollis's Executor, for £105, by Barré Roberts; whose collection was purchased by the British Museum. This piece was included in the sale of Museum Duplicates in 1811, and was bought for £102, by Marmaduke Trattle Bought at his sale in 1832 for £225, by Colonel Durrant. do. 1847 for £155, by *C. S. Bale*.

Extremely fine. It is in a case, apparently of the time.

No. 2.

Dr. Mead. Bought at his sale in 1755, for £12, by Edward Hodsol; whose collection was purchased by Samuel Tyssen. Bought at his sale in 1802, for £105, by Sir Mark Sykes, Bart. do. 1824, for £210, by Jones Long. do. 1842, for £170, by *John Baker*, of Islington.*

(Very fine.)

No. 3.

Bought by Henry Young, the dealer, casually; and by him sold to R. Salusbury Cotton. Bought at his sale in 1791, for £84, by G. Hollington Barker. do. 1803, for £90, by Miss Banks. Bequeathed by her to *The Royal Mint*.

(Very fine.)

* In the *Morning Herald* of October 26, 1827, a reward of £20 is offered for the Petition Crown which had been Sir Mark Sykes's, but which had been then, as supposed, stolen from the collection of Daniel Jones Long, Esq., of Monckton Farleigh, Wilts. It was, however, afterwards found in some place where it had been carelessly put away, after having been shewn by Mr. Long to a friend; and it was, as stated above, sold with his other coins in 1842.

No. 4.

William Gostling. Bought at his sale in 1777, for £10 : 15 : 0, for Joseph Browne. do. 1791, for £32 : 0 : 6, by Samuel Tyssen ; who, on getting No. 2, sold it to David Alves Rebello.
Robert Austen ; whose collection was bought in 1812, under an Act of Parliament, by
The Bank of England.

No. 5.

Said to have belonged to Thomas Selbye, whose collection was sold in 1755 ; but it does not occur in his Catalogue.
Wilbraham Bootle. His collection was purchased by Richard Miles, the dealer, who sold this piece to Marmaduke Trattle. On getting No. 1, he is said to have sold it to Abraham Edmonds ; and he to W S. Higgs. Bought at his sale in 1830, for £105, by Thomas Thomas. do. 1844, for £52, by
J. Alfred Wigan.

(Fine.)

No. 6.

Andrew Lawrence. Bought at his sale in 1762, for £11 : 5, by Ralph Grey. do. in 1788, for £21 : 10, by Samuel Tyssen. Afterwards came into the possession of Lambert (Silversmith), through Miles, the dealer.
Abraham Edmonds ;
H. R. Willett ; and
W. A. A. White. Bought at his sale in 1848, for £33 : 10, by
Thomas Brown.

(Very poor.)

No. 7.

Abraham Edmonds (bought by him casually),
Thomas Dimsdale. Bought at his sale in 1824, for £110, by Thomas Thomas. do. 1844, for £48, by
The late *James Dodsley Cuff.*

(In a very good state ; but there is scratched on the field of the obverse, " C. W., Oct. 12, 1799.")

No. 8.

Thomas Lee Dummer. Bought at his sale in 1785, for £38, by G. Hollington Barker; who, on getting No. 3, sold it to Hutchins, the auctioneer. After his death his widow sold it to Marmaduke Trattle; and he, on the 23rd of July, 1800, to Barré Roberts; who, on getting No. 1, disposed of it. It was included in a catalogue of a sale at Sotheby's, on the 1st of June, 1805, but was withdrawn; and afterwards came into the possession of John Henderson. At his sale in 1818, it was bought for £44:2, by W. Sheppard.

(In indifferent condition.)

N.B.—This specimen is said in Colonel Durrant's List to be the same which was sold at Sotheby's in July, 1795, for £6:16:6, in a sale with some of the Rev. Richard Southgate's coins (presumed to be duplicates of Tyssen's, as he bought Southgate's Collection—See Preface to Tyssen's Sale Catalogue); but it is not easy to reconcile this statement with the earlier part of the above pedigree, which is given on the authority of memoranda by Barré Roberts. No specimen of the Petition Crown occurs in the original Sale Catalogue of Southgate's coins, which was printed before Tyssen bought them. Query—Was the specimen sold in 1795, No. 4 or No. 6?

No. 9.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., whose collections were purchased by Parliament, in 1753, as the foundation of *The British Museum*.

(Very fine.)

In the MS. lists which have been handed about, the Museum specimen is stated to have formed part of the bequest of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode; I have, however, for the following reasons, come to a different conclusion:—

It appears, by the list given in Gough's edition of the

works of Thomas Simon, by Vertue (4to 1780) page 80, that the British Museum, at that time, had a Petition Crown. Now, as Cracherode's collections did not come into the possession of the Museum until the year 1799;* and as no duplicate of this piece was sold by the Museum until after the acquisition of Barré Roberts Cabinet in 1810, it seems pretty clear that the Museum specimen could not have come from Cracherode. Indeed, there is no proof that Cracherode ever had a Petition Crown. No catalogue or memorandum of any kind relating to his coins exists at the Museum.

But in the list given in the extract from one of the Minute-books of the Society of Antiquaries, which is quoted in a subsequent part of this paper, Sir Hans Sloane is enumerated among the possessors of the Petition Crown. This circumstance, coupled with the evidence supplied by Vertue that the Museum must have had a specimen before Cracherode's coins came there, induced me to examine Sir Hans Sloane's MS. catalogues, which are preserved at the Museum, and I found the statement of the minute book of the Society of Antiquaries thereby confirmed; the Petition Crown being entered and fully described in the catalogue, as well as the Reddite Crown, of which he had also a specimen.

No. 10.

Earl of Pembroke. At the sale of the Pembroke collection in 1848, this coin was bought for £135, by John Parker, of Woodside, near Worcester. Purchased of him in 1853, by
William Brice.

(Extremely fine.)

* See Taylor Combe's preface to "Veterum Populorum et Regum Numi qui in Museo Britannico adservantur" (4to. 1814), p. vii.

No. 11.

Duke of Devonshire. At his sale in 1844, bought for £70, by
Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.

No. 12.

Dr. Sadleir. His collection was purchased by
Dr. Hunter, Bequeathed by him to
Glasgow University.

(Extremely fine.)

No. 13.

Browne Willis. Bequeathed by him to
The Bodleian Library, Oxford.

(Very fine.)

No. 14.

Purchased from a Silversmith at Salisbury, by a dealer, about
1847, and sold to
Mrs. Biscoe.

(In very bad condition.)

No. 15.

Said to be preserved at Christ Church, Oxford; but I have been
unable to procure any information respecting it.

In the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. iv.
p. 204, occurs the following entry, under date of Sept. 6th,
1744:—

“A Crown-piece of Simon’s, called the Presentation
Piece, with two lines about the edge, offered by Mr. Keys
to sale, who dwells at the Crown and Anchor in Fleet
Street, but met with no purchaser.

“Persons remembered to have had one of them:—

“Martin Folkes, Esq.; Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.; Mr.
Sadler; Richard Mead, M.D.; James West, Esq.; Brian
Fairfax, Esq.; Thomas Barrett, Esq.; John Sawbridge,
Esq.; A Lady in the Country; Mr. Andrew Lawrence, and
this.”

It appears by a subsequent entry that Mr. Keys again offered it unsuccessfully, Nov. 1st, 1744, for £20. Both the rows of letters on the edge were not quite plain.

I am unable to identify this piece, for which Mr. Keys met with so little success in finding a customer. Several of the specimens mentioned in the Minute Book, appear in the lists given in this paper; those ascribed to Mr. Fairfax and Mr. Sawbridge, I have no means of identifying; but the specimen in the Devonshire collection (No. 11 in my list) was probably one of them. No Petition Crown occurs in the sale catalogue of Bryan Fairfax's coins in April, 1751. Those ascribed to Mr. Barrett and Mr. West, were doubtless the "Reddite" Crowns, Nos. 1 and 5 in the ensuing list. Snelling states, in his Tract on Pattern Pieces (p. 45), that Mr. Sawbridge's collection was purchased by Thomas Knight, Esq.—whether it was subsequently dispersed I know not.

2.—THE "REDDITE" CROWN.

LIST OF SPECIMENS.

1. British Museum.
 2. Royal Mint.
 3. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 4. Mr. Sparkes, Bromley, in Kent.
 5. Mr. Brice, Clifton.
 6. The late Mr. Cuff, Clapham.
 7. do. do. (in pewter.)
 8. Mr. Bergne, Foreign Office.
 9. Mr. Brown, Paternoster Row.
 10. Mr. Gibbs, of the Inner Temple.
 11. The late Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, Staffordshire (in pewter).
-

HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

No. 1.

Earl of Oxford. Bought at the sale of his cabinet in 1742, for £5, by Mr. Barrett. Afterwards in the possession of Samuel Tyssen, and Marmaduke Trattle; by whom it was presumed to have been, on getting No. 5, sold to Barré C. Roberts, whose collection was purchased by *The British Museum*.

(In fine, but not perfect, condition.)

No. 2.

Charles Lindegren. Bought at his sale in 1784, for £13 : 5, by G. Hollington Barker. do. in 1803, for £5 : 5, by Miss Banks. Bequeathed by her to *The Royal Mint*.

No. 3.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Nothing known of this specimen, but that it is described as being in fine condition. It was probably Brown Willis's.

No. 4.

President West. Bought at his sale in 1773, for £32 : 0, by Joseph Browne. do. in 1791, for £22 : 1, by Samuel Tyssen. do. in 1802, for £45 : 0, by Marmaduke Trattle. do. in 1832, for £74 : 11, by Thomas Thomas. do. in 1844, for £150, by *George Sparkes*.

(Extremely fine.)

No. 5.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

British Museum. Included in the sale of Museum duplicates in 1811, and bought by Young, for £11. Sold by him to John Henderson. Bought at his sale in 1818 for £31 : 10, by Whiteaves, and by him sold to Rev. Mr. Comferth, of Magdalen Hall, Cambridge. Bought again by Young, and sold to Abraham Rhodes; at whose sale in 1851, it was bought for £60, by *William Brice*.

(In good condition.)

No. 6.

Thomas Selbye. Bought at his sale in 1755 for £8 : 10, by Carmey, for Wilbraham Bootle. His collection was purchased by Miles. This piece is said to have then passed into the possession of Marmaduke Trattle, and to have been sold by him to Abraham Edmonds; at whose sale in 1834, it was bought for £42, by The late *James Dodsley Cuff*.

(In good condition.)

No. 7 (in pewter).

H. R. Willett; whose pattern pieces were purchased by The late *James Dodsley Cuff*.

N.B.—In a memorandum of Matthew Young's, this specimen is stated to have been previously in the possession of Lindegren, Tyssen, Trattle, and Edmonds; but I cannot find any authority for this in the catalogues of their respective collections.

No. 8.

John B. Bergne. Bought of a lady in 1836 for £5 : 5.
(In indifferent condition.)

No. 9.

Jones Long, Bought at his sale in 1842 for £5, by Sir Henry Russell, Bart. do. in 1860, for £6 : 6, by *Thomas Brown*.

(Very poor.)

Query—is this the specimen mentioned in a memorandum in the handwriting of Barré Roberts, in the possession of Mr. Hawkins, which states that a person sold a "Reddite" Crown to Mr. Berry, an attorney in the Temple, for 5s.

and a bottle of wine? Berry sold it to Trattle, and Trattle to Roberts, with the Petition Crown No. 8, on the 23rd of July, 1800.

No. 10.

Stated in Matthew Young's memoranda to have been in the Tyssen and Woolston Cabinets.

Mr. Phare. Bought at his sale in 1834, for £3 : 3, for Sir John Twisden, Bart. in 1841, for £1 : 1, by Joseph Maydwell. do. in 1848, for £2 : 9, by Joseph Gibbs, M.A.

(In very bad condition.)

No. 11 (in pewter).

Duke of Devonshire. Bought at the sale of his collection in 1844, for £9 : 10, by The late *Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.*

(In fine condition.)

N.B.—A specimen of the “Reddite” Crown, in silver, occurred in Mascall's sale, April 11, 1767, and was bought by Snelling for £2 : 12 : 6. It is erroneously described in the catalogue, as the *Petition* Crown; but in some copies this is corrected in MS. I am not aware whether this specimen is one of those which I have enumerated, or one whose present possessor is not now known. In a MS. list by Matthew Young, he says it was probably the specimen in the Devonshire collection; a statement which is manifestly incorrect, both because the Devonshire specimen is in pewter, and because the duke, who formed that collection, died in 1764, at which year, it will be seen from the catalogue that his English series terminated.

A memorandum, in the hand-writing of Barré Roberts, at the British Museum, states that Dr. Hunter's collection contained a specimen of the Reddite Crown; but I am informed that no such piece is now in the Cabinet.

3.—"RENDER TO CÆSAR, ETC." CROWN

LIST OF SPECIMENS.

1. British Museum.
2. The late Mr. Norris, of Bury, in Lancashire.
3. Present possessor unknown.

(All in pewter.)

HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

No. 1.

Rev. Mr. Stonestreet Bought at his sale in 1758, for £4 : 14 : 6
by
Thomas Lee Dummer. do. in 1785, for £10 : 10, by
Samuel Tyssen. do. in 1802, for £5 : 7 : 6, by
Barré C. Roberts, whose collection was purchased by
The British Museum.

No. 2.

Matthew Young, the dealer.
Thomas Thomas. In his sale catalogue (1844, Lot 730), it is
erroneously described as the "Reddite" Crown of Oliver!!
It was bought for £2 : 3, for
Thomas Norris.

(The obverse greatly injured by the blistering of the
pewter. The reverse good.)

No. 3.

This specimen occurred in a sale at Christie's, in May, 1820, of the "Collection of the Rev. Charles Neville, of Painswick in Gloucestershire, and a considerable part of the collection of the late Dr. Abbott, and of the cabinet of another celebrated amateur," Lot 207*, and was purchased for £11:11 by a Mr. Smallbone. As it is described in the catalogue as being "in the most perfect state of preservation," I presume it cannot be the same specimen as No. 2, which is very greatly damaged on the obverse.

4.—CROWN WITH PLAIN EDGE.

No. 1,

The only specimen known, is that which was in the cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire. It was bought at his sale in 1844, for £13, by

The Rev. Edward J. Shepherd, of Luddesdown. In pewter.

(In fine condition.)

XVII.

ANOTHER UNCERTAIN ANGLO-SAXON, OR ANGLO-DANISH COIN.

DEAR SIR,

In the present October number of the Numismatic Chronicle, there is an interesting paper, with a plate of four coins, by Mr. Thomsen, of Copenhagen, on some "Uncertain Coins of the Anglo-Saxon period." At page 106, he describes one coin, as perhaps, "an imitation of the coins of King Canute the Great," and which is figured as No. 2 of the Plate. In my cabinet, there exists a second very fine coin of the same type and kind, and of the same

uncertain personage, I have not the slightest doubt. The obverse of my coin is so similar to that of the engraving of Mr. Thomsen's coin, that I am almost inclined to believe *both obverses* have come from the *same die*; mine reads, like his, as follows:—✠HYBTEI✠ÆNGLOBYſ. But though the reverse of my coin is of similar design and type to that of Mr. Thomsen's coin, the inscription on mine is altogether different. Mine reads as follows, thus:—✠ſEIFIINIſIYIR. As I am not quite certain regarding the last, or two last letters of this inscription, in consequence of a slight rubbing in that very spot, I send the coin itself for your own inspection, and that also of your friends, with a request, that you will give an engraving of it in the Numismatic Chronicle, if you so approve, together with this communication, which I would rather wish, in consequence of the doubt of these letters, should come from a better authority than a mere drawing of my own.

I very much question whether the two first letters of the reverse inscription, after the cross, are not a contraction for the word INIT, and thereby representing the same person, or moneyer, "*Inithul*," as on Mr. Thomsen's coin, but with a second name, or surname on my coin, viz., *Inithul eifini*? Perhaps, as in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were two moneyers of the name of *Godwine* — viz., *Godwine Ceoca*, and *Godwine widin*, and also in the same reign, two moneyers of the name of *Leofwine* (see my little communication in the Numismatic Chronicle, No. 55, January 1852, Volume XIV., pages 176 and 177), so there were also of the present ruler, two moneyers of the name, *Inithul*; one of whom was distinguished from the other, by a second, or added name thereto. What the name may be of the mint, by the letters, IYIR, I cannot determine, but certainly it is one

altogether different from that represented on Mr. Thomsen's coin. The weight of my coin is exactly 17 grains. It was purchased for me, by Mr. Charles Richard Taylor, of No. 2, Tavistock-street, at a sale at Sotheby's, 20th of November, 1847, included, with other Anglo-Saxon coins in Lot 60,; and in the anonymous catalogue of which sale, it was classed in this lot as a coin of Canute, together with another coin of that king. Since then, I have placed it in my cabinet, as a blundered coin of Canute; though, on reflection, I had conjectured the obverse inscription might mean somewhat in contraction, thus *Hybba tenens imperium, rex anglorum boreas homynum*, or, as thus, translated, *Hybba possessing the empire, king of the English Northmen!!* This interpretation may, by some, be deemed as far-fetched, or ingenious; but it will be at least perceived, on referring to the inscriptions as appear on both coins, I have not, even in the slightest degree, tortured or distorted one single letter, but have kept closely, and in due order, to each and all, the principal letters of this interpretation thus appearing on the obverses of both coins. My coin, therefore, as well also as that of Mr. Thomsen, may be specimens of the money of some Anglo-Danish ruler, named Hybba, the chief of some invading northmen; who (like their brethren in Ireland, the "*Northmen of Dublin*," as is found *thus expressed* on many Hiberno-Danish coins,) held sway and dominion, for a very considerable period, in many parts of England. From their resemblance to [the coins of Canute, it is probable they may have been struck somewhat about his period, or time.

I have always considered these so-called "blundered coins," as more worthy of investigation than has been hitherto accorded them; as I possess, and find them in existence in many reigns, and at various very distant

periods. I was, at one time, inclined to consider them as well-executed forgeries of the contemporaneous current coins; but I have been lately rather induced to believe, a large portion of them to be the works of artists uneducated, and most likely, as at the time, but little conversant with letters—in fact, “bad spellers;” who, perhaps, made such attempts at spelling these names, as more agreeing, or in some manner in accordance with the particular sound and pronunciation of these names as used in the districts in which they resided; most probably, also largely contracting such, if the names and legends happened to be of any great length. The Northumbrian stycas, and the Hiberno-Danish coins furnish examples in abundance, of names, legends, and letters, as might be supposed, placed merely at random. It would be indeed desirable, that Numismatists and collectors would place on record, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, a description of all similar blundered, or uncertain pieces existing in their cabinets; as, ultimately, by such means, some certainty might be arrived at, interpreting, if possible, these hitherto too-long neglected coins.

Hoping these few remarks may be considered as worthy of some attention, and may induce others better qualified to investigate more closely this intricate subject,

Believe me to remain, yours very truly,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, October 25th, 1853.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

XVIII.

A DEFENCE OF RING-MONEY, AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

As my friend Mr. Vaux of the British Museum, in a very valuable paper on the Coins of Ceylon, read before the Numismatic Society, and, as I presume, by their authority or permission published in the Numismatic Chronicle for October last, has thought it necessary to express his disbelief in the supposed connexion of what has been termed "Fish-Hook Money" with the island of Ceylon; and, further, has extended his criticisms not only to the several papers which I have ventured to lay before the Society upon the subject of the said form of money, but also to the series of papers of mine upon the question of Ring and Jewel Currency generally;—I hope the Society, in fairness to one of its original members, will allow me to make some observations in reply to Mr. Vaux's strictures.

I would first wish to say, that I am not disposed to find fault with the tone of Mr. Vaux's criticisms. If he deem my arguments "numismatically unsatisfactory," and proceeding "in great measure from too earnest a desire to link together in one category, that class of objects which has often been termed 'Ring-Money;' if he consider my "hypothesis of the existence of rings, as a medium of exchange, similar to money, whether in Africa or elsewhere," to be "altogether a creature of the imagination," he is perfectly at liberty, with my full consent, to entertain such judgment. The matter, however, will still remain a question of opinion between Mr. Vaux and myself; and the

decision as to which of us may be right and which wrong, must depend upon the force of our respective arguments upon the minds of others. With these sentiments I would beg leave to offer the succeeding remarks, in corroboration of the justness of the opinions which I have at various times submitted to the students of numismatology; which remarks will of necessity involve a succinct recapitulation, arranged in order, of facts and conjectures formerly advanced by me.

It will be needful in the commencement to give my own definition of the term "Money;" for it would be very unfair to allow Mr. Vaux first to lay down a rule or principle, and then to judge me by it, before I have admitted the propriety of that rule or principle. Then, I consider "Money" to comprehend a wider range than Mr. Vaux is willing to grant to it. In my estimation, every article which is generally accepted in a community as a representative of property, and a medium of exchange, is money of that country—whether it be bullion of a specific value per given weight, either in rude mass, or in the form of jewel or other article;—whether it be metal less costly, passed per value of a given weight in whatsoever form;—whether it be cowrie shells of an allowed value per number;—whether cloth, as, for instance, Wadmal in Iceland recognised as a measure of value in specific lengths;—or masses of salt estimated at a certain rate per weight;—all I consider money; because all have been used as representatives of property, and all have been received for the purchase of articles of life, without reference to the immediate want by the seller of the material of such money. By barter I understand the exchange of one article for another; such articles being used or required for the necessities of life, and not laid by in store for the purchase of other

commodities. It is proper to add, further, that such articles may be held as money by one party—as an article of barter by the other party; it is sufficient for my argument if by either a thing is recognised as money. Nor do I think it needful, in order to constitute the character of money, that articles should be “adjusted to a certain definite and unchanging weight, and consisting of several sizes,” comprehending integers, “multiples, and aliquot parts.” These arrangements are refinements upon a principle; great improvements and conveniences in their way; but not creating, so to speak, a new thing. They no more constitute a new principle, than the stamp which indicates those weights or the purity of the material; than the “image and superscription” which point out the party or country by which the money is issued; or, than the devices used to protect weight and purity from damage. All these are most ingenious means invented for the convenience of mankind; but the essential quality of money is, its being used as a medium of exchange, to save the trouble of a man finding an article which his neighbour may want, when he needs something which his neighbour possesses.

It will now be necessary for me to establish how the articles which I have upon former occasions cited as money, have conformed to the principle I have laid down; a principle from which I have never departed in any paper which I have had the honor to lay before the society. My judgment may be wrong—the negative of which it would be presumptuous in me to pronounce; but the circumstances asserted by me as illustrative facts, are certainly not creatures of the imagination. The existence of the use of rings as a medium of exchange, is not an *hypothesis* but a *fact*, related to me by veritable parties, who have seen

them so used; or, indeed, have had themselves recourse to such a mode of purchase. Whether such use may have been as a "medium of exchange similar to money," is a distinction to be considered well or ill founded, according to the admission of my own or Mr. Vaux's principle.

It seems to me, that in the various references which Mr. Vaux has made to my communications, he has not permitted me the advantage of his quoting my starting point in the discussion of my subject. I allude to his omission of my reference to Genesis xiv., verse 2, where bullion is first mentioned as riches. It is there stated, that Abraham was "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." I admit, that if this passage were the only one upon this subject, then the silver and the gold might only be mentioned as riches in common with other property—but this is not the case; for the Bible history, very shortly after this passage, gives to silver the character of a representative of property and medium of exchange. But before advancing to this point, I would passingly observe, as connecting bullion with jewel and ring money, that this mention of the wealth of Abraham in the precious metals, is immediately after the record of his return from Egypt; which leads me to believe that amongst the wise and ingenious people of that land, the idea was first formed of making gold and silver the representatives of property, and media of exchange; an idea evincing deeper thought and more sagacity than the gradually developed adaptation of the medal form to bullion money; whilst there is reason to believe, not only that they devised the use of gold and silver as money, but also, that they adopted a convenient *form* in which to carry about such money. But I now wish to show that the riches of Abraham in gold and silver were used as money. In Genesis xvii. 13, reference is made to buying with

silver. It is said of the acquisition of a bond-servant, "he that is bought with thy money; the word "money" being the translation of the Hebrew word "kesaph," silver. In a further passage, Genesis xx. 16, we find silver was reckoned by certain quantities as currency; whether in pieces or not is not evident, for the word *pieces* is an explanatory interpolation. The passage says, Abimelech gave Abraham "a thousand *pieces* of silver." We then arrive at a record which Mr. Vaux has not alluded to, as I presume, not thinking it applicable to a money-purchase; though it seems as little like a barter transaction, as the payment of a given amount of sovereigns into a bank, where they are all thrown into the scales and weighed as regularly as if simple bullion. The transaction to which I refer, is the purchase of the cave of Machpelah by Abraham for 400 shekels of silver; which shekels, though passed by weight, were "current money (silver) with the merchant."—Gen. xxxiii. 3—20. Now it strikes me that the collective passage here cited will shew the establishment of bullion as a medium of exchange, that is as money, clearly and distinctly; indeed, more clearly than in any other record left to us in ancient history. Here we have the silver medium stated as possessing extensive currency, with a recognised value; for Abraham and the children of Heth both understood the conventional value of a shekel weight of silver, which value was also admitted by the travelling merchants. The extent of the transactions of the said merchants will presently be seen in the sale of Joseph to the Ishmeelites for twenty *pieces* of silver, whatever those twenty of silver were; whether shekels weight, or rings, as stated by Bishop Hall, 1623, upon what evidence does not appear. The object in view is, to show the extent of country through which silver was current, at a certain value per given weight, and to

introduce into the argument, directly, the kingdom in which I have already conjectured the idea of a bullion medium originated. The persons who bought Joseph are described as "Ishmeelites, Midianites merchantmen," who "came from Gilead," and were going with "spicery, and balm, and myrrh down to Egypt."—Genesis xxxvii. 25. I may just say, parenthetically, that what was the purchase-money of Joseph in *Egypt* does not appear in the biblical record.

I here beg to apologise for having discussed at such length the early progress of simple bullion currency; but in defending the hypothesis which Mr. Vaux has pronounced to be "altogether a creature of the imagination," I have thought it just that my views should be considered in totality, and not by parts; and I trust that my numismatic brethren, if they still permit to me the title of a numismatist, will allow me a fair hearing; especially as the high reputation of my friend, Mr. Vaux, will give to his opinion a weight, which it will require my every effort to counter-balance.

I have now to enter upon the consideration of the form in which the earlier nations kept their money, and especially as to the form of rings, so entirely denied by Mr. Vaux. The first instance which I shall adduce will be one rather of deduction than of actual demonstration; it is that of the purchase of corn in Egypt by the sons of Jacob. The nature of the money taken into Egypt by the sons of Jacob, I have shewn in my paper, published in Vol. VI., page 201, *et seq.*, to have been of a character to be looped together like rings strung upon a cord; and the reason of my belief was based upon the manifest construction of the words used, not only in the Hebrew text, but also in that of the Greek in the Septuagint, for the expression translated in the English, "bundles," "bundles of money." The words in

the Hebrew and Greek signify "collected together;" involvit in fasciculum, "bound up into a little bundle." My authority was the Rev. H. G. Williams, of the University of Cambridge, a gentleman well versed in Oriental literature. Though the money (silver) of the Hebrew patriarchs was in this loopable form, it was still estimated by weight. Had the idea of the probable form of the money, evidently familiar both to these Hebrew Canaanites and the Egyptians, been dependent alone upon deductive argument, it might have been questioned whether the inference would have been admitted as conclusive. But we have the further evidence of the pictorial discoveries of Sir Gardner Wilkinson in the catacombs of Egypt—Egypt, the place where the transaction occurred—and of pictures executed at an age closely approximating to the era of the event. In these pictures rings of gold and silver are represented, piled in scales, being weighed in the presence of a notary, who is recording their weight and consequent value; whilst, to render the character of these rings beyond all doubt, a hieroglyphic is given which is interpreted as designating money. The words used in the Bible, and the pictures drawn on the walls of the catacombs seem, in my humble judgment, to illustrate each other; and to establish my hypothesis upon the principle which alone I have ever advocated. In the same paper in which I have given the analysis of the above transaction in Egypt, I have cited another passage from the Bible (Deut. xii. 24—26,) bearing the same import of looping, as the word used for bundles of money.

As to the use of rings of gold as representatives of property, the case of Job may be cited; for had the rings or earrings of gold bestowed upon him not been given with such object, all the friends of the patriarch would not

have given him the same article, and that in conjunction with a piece of money (piece of silver). It is evident from this conjunction, that the two articles were considered of a similar character — namely, as money; with which Job might buy cattle. Had it not been so, they would have given him cattle, far more useful to an utterly ruined man than personal ornaments; and that the patriarch actually used these rings as money, may be fairly inferred; as, though his friends are not said to have given him a single sheep, camel, ox, or ass, yet it is declared immediately after the record of this gift, that he possessed many thousands of these animals.

It is shown by the case of Rebekah, Genesis xxiv. 22, that the primitive ancients made their rings and jewels of a specific weight; no doubt for the purpose of knowing their exact bullion value, in case of using them for money.

The application of bullion-jewels, chiefly in a ring form, as money, I have striven to prove in my papers, by the quotation of the account from Judges viii. of the rings or earrings of the Midianites; where it is said “(they had golden earrings, because they were Ishmeelites.)” The true meaning of the above explanatory parenthesis, may be gathered by referring to the case of the sale of Joseph, Genesis xxxvii. 28; where the term Ishmeelite is made equivalent to Midianites merchantmen. I will not dispute with Mr. Vaux the unimportant point—whether the rings above-named, and those given to Job were ordinary rings or ear-rings, as the matter is the same as to my argument; and I had no particular wish or object in calling these denominated ear-rings by their generic name *rings*, but only followed the information communicated by the Rev. Mr. Williams; who stated, that the character of rings when named in the Bible, could only be ascertained by the con-

text; and this he said as a scholar, not to support any hypothesis as to ring money, he being entirely unacquainted with such subject. Nor am I inclined to allow the applicability of Mr. Vaux's instance of the sack of silver rings, said to have been taken by Hannibal from the Roman Equites after the battle of Cannæ, to the present case; there appearing to me to be no parallel between the characters of the Ishmeelites who wore rings (finger or ear-rings), because they were merchantmen; and the Roman knights who wore rings as marks of their honorable rank, in contradistinction to their employment in any servile or trading occupation. To make the parallel correct, Mr. Vaux should have proved that the Roman Equites wore their rings as ready money, to be used in traffic if opportunity presented which I have laboured to prove was the case with the Midianites. And be it further remembered, that at the time of the battle of Cannæ, both Romans and Carthaginians had a specific medal-money, which was not the case with Israelites or Midianites; their money being in my estimation, these very (adjusted ?) rings.

The object of looping together, in the ring form of money, may be presumed in the small massive gold rings of Ireland of ancient fabric. These rings have so small an internal aperture, that they seem unadapted for ornamental purposes, as they cannot be worn as finger, ear, or nose rings. Specimens of these rings I had the pleasure to examine with Mr. Vaux in the British Museum; when we were both satisfied that these rings were cast. I had also the honour to lay before the Numismatic Society on the 22nd of May, 1851, a fine specimen of the same kind of ring, found in the parish of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick; a notice of which was subsequently published in the Numismatic Chronicle. The same object of looping together is

displayed in the sketch of the gold armlet with gold rings strung upon it, found in Grunta Fen, in the parish of Streatham, Cambridgeshire, now in the possession of Lord Londesborough; such rings, moreover, being multiples of the smallest of the series of these rings. A drawing of this armlet with its rings may be seen at page 64, Vol XIV., Numismatic Chronicle. Such looping together of money is still practised in the copper currency of China and Japan, mingling together the disc-like form of the medal variety with the ring-shape of money. Even in the very ancient form of the *Tao* or knife money, believed by Mr. Williams to be a tribute paid by dependent nations to the Chinese government, the loop-hole is visible; while in the *Poo* money the crescent trace may be observed.—Plate, Vol. XIV. page 155, Numismatic Chronicle. Mr. Williams says in his *Epitome of Chinese Numismatics*, published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI., page 43, *et seq.*, that round money with a central hole, such as is current at the present day, was first struck about the year 1118, B.C. “This money,” he observes, “consisted simply of round discs of metal with a hole” (sometimes square, sometimes round) “in the centre, and was without any inscription or ornament, not having even the raised rim.” In this account we see a money of as simple a form as lengths of bullion wire doubled up into rings without impress of any kind to denote its value; such form, with slight modifications, having continued close upon 3000 years. This statement will prove the possibility of a ring form of money continuing from very remote to present times. These illustrations, connected with the instance mentioned by Mr. Bonomi of the looping together of gold rings by a Jelab slave-dealer, who received them in Nubia as the value of his slaves, will go far towards shewing as useful a design

in this form of money as in the disc shape of medal money ; and will, it is presumed, be a corroboration of the accuracy of my judgment as to the character of the money which the sons of Jacob took into Egypt.

That ear-rings have been used for money in the purchase of articles of life may be established, by the fact, that my friend, Lieut. Cruttenden, E. I. N., now Assistant Political Agent at Aden, was himself compelled to use silver ear-rings to purchase articles, amongst a race of Bedouin Arabs in the island of Socotra. Lieut. Cruttenden says, when purchasing articles of less value than a dollar or German crown, he, and the late Lieut. Wellstead were "puzzled how to find a circulating medium," but were told to take silver finger or ear-rings, when there would be no difficulty." They had therefore some dollars melted down and made into these ornaments, which were considered equivalent to a quarter dollar. Mr. Cruttenden gave to me a portion of one of these ear-rings, which had been fabricated for the purpose stated.

It would be a field far too wide to enter upon before the Society, to go through the numerous instances which I have in former papers cited from the Scandinavian and other mediæval writers, as to the use of gold rings as representatives of property ; this branch of my argument, I must of necessity leave to the judgment of Numismatists, if they will honour me by referring to my papers published in Vol. VI., page 201, and Vol. VIII., page 207, of the Numismatic Chronicle ; and I am the more disposed to such course, because the late Sir William Betham, Ulster king at arms, has discussed the matter much at large, and I am unwilling here to approach too nearly to the ground of any other writer, lest I should seem inclined to bring into the discussion other men's opinions, and to shelter myself under them.

I will now venture to make a few remarks upon Mr. Vaux's understanding of the passage in Cæsar's Commentaries, as corrected by my much esteemed friend, Mr. Hawkins—" *Utuntur aut aere aut nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.*" To my comprehension it seems clear, that the Britons bought goods with brass money, gold money, or iron rings adjusted to a specific weight, according as the value might be; much in the same way as the Bedouin Arabs in Socotra. If this were not so, where was the necessity of adjusting these iron rings to a certain weight? It is true, that no well authenticated specimens of British iron ring money have yet been discovered, unless certain rings mentioned in the Archæological Institute Journal, Vol. VIII., page 212, be of this kind. It is there stated, by Mr. Stradling, of Roseville, Bridgewater, that the late Samuel Hasell, Esq., found in the rudely constructed cist of a tumulus known as "Dundon Beacon," in which cist were the bones of a skeleton in a kneeling position, a rudely fashioned urn, containing a considerable number of rings, like the small type of the Irish ring money in shape, of a metal supposed to be tin, but much oxydised. These rings may be of the kind referred to by Cæsar; but be this as it may, Cæsar is a testimony as to the existence of iron rings, used *instead* of, or *for* money; the sense of which is much the same. M. F. de Saulcy, in the *Revue Numismatique Française* (1836, page 169), speaks of possessing a coin like a metal wheel, of small size, found near Châlons sur Marne; a similar one being referred to by Mionnet (Suppl. Tom. i., page 190), amongst "uncertain medals of the Gauls" as a wheel with four rays, open, of Potin. M. de Saulcy states, from his investigations, that these Potin wheels must be reckoned amongst the Celtic money. He says, from

M. Liénard, of Châlons-sur-Marne, that they are cast, and of the same metal as the ancient Gaulish money; and that they appear rubbed, as if by attrition in use from hand to hand in circulation. M. de Saulcy remarks, that these wheel-pieces, which he calls wheel-money, forcibly brought to his mind Cæsar's account of the iron rings used for money by the ancient Britons; and he adds, "probably the the open work of the wheels was adopted to furnish the means of uniting several together by some kind of band." In this account may be perceived a form of ring-money between the shape of a ring and disc of metal.

With regard to the Cuerdale Find, referred to by Mr. Vaux in his paper, I cannot see any analogy in the case. There may have been in the hoard ingots of silver, bars and ornaments, purposely cut into pieces of various sizes that the scales might be adjusted to required weights, which as I am informed appears to be the fact, and as indeed I saw in looking over the uncoined pieces in the British Museum; yet, if ever these pieces were passed in payment by weight, at a certain value, they do not correspond with ring-money, because there was at the time a regular silver currency; nor were these weighed pieces formed into any shape to give an authenticated character to them. No doubt, were the poor Africans able to coin money, they would offer their medal-money in payment instead of rings; and the same may be said of the Ishmeelites, had they known the art of coinage, not then existent.

It will next be necessary for me to refer to the African gold ring-money, used in the interior, by the Foulah, Jolaf, Timneh, and other tribes of natives, and which they bring down to Sierra Leone wherewith to buy goods. These rings are made of the finest gold, and are regularly brought down year by year for the same purpose. They most re-

semble ear or nose rings, and I am inclined to believe they derived their shape originally from such use; whence in my paper, page 202, Vol. VI., Num. Chron., I ventured to invent a new term for them, namely, *penannular*; which has since been accepted by other writers as descriptive of this peculiar form. It is true these rings are weighed when a bargain is made, to ascertain their value: but their value per given weight is well known by the Africans, both with respect to their transactions with Europeans, and amongst themselves. It may be objected, that this is a case of barter of the ornaments of the Africans for the manufactures of the Europeans—but this is not the case; for my friend, the Rev. Nathaniel Denton, of Regent, near Sierra Leone, a Missionary clergyman, informs me, that these native Africans rarely use these rings as ornaments, preferring plates of gold for the purpose. The gold is not fashioned into rings to increase its value with the trader—for the native gets only the bullion value, as proved by the rings being weighed to estimate the amount of the payment at bullion rate. Why then do the natives bestow this trouble in fabricating their gold into rings? The answer must be evident—to give it a money character, and a ready currency at a specific value. But there is another reason—long custom and habit; for year after year the same form is observed; and there can be but little doubt that the same pattern has been continued from ages past the ken of man. There is a curious fact, that the pattern of these African rings is precisely the same as that of the small lighter rings of ancient fabric dug up in Ireland; so much so, that if Celtic rings of the type named, be laid upon a board side by side with the African rings, they cannot be distinguished from each other. Have the Africans copied the ancient rings of

Ireland? This can scarcely be imagined; but it has often struck me, that the Celts, by the innumerable and untraceable channels of trade, may have obtained their rings from the natives of Africa. This perseverance in a pattern—the twisted pattern—is remarkable; and there is even a particular variety of it adopted, I believe exclusively by a particular tribe, the Jolafs, who form a small bulb between the pointed ends and the twisted part; and such variety is also found in the Celtic rings of Ireland. It is admitted, that the African rings have not aliquot parts and multiples; but according to the degree of civilisation of these poor natives, this their money is as much a fixed representative of property—as much an exchangeable medium—in fact, as regular a currency amongst themselves—as in a higher state of civilisation is medal money.

It is truly surprising how long an ancient habit—how long a particular form may be continued. The penannular form of jewel-money, used for the safe keeping and carriage of bullion, may still be traced in a currency whose general shape seems at the first glance almost a contradiction of it; but such is the fact in the silver currency of Siam. The ticals of Siam exhibit a general bullet-shape, with several facets; but upon close examination, the trace of a crescentic form may be perceived. This is so much the case, that Tavernier, who wrote about the middle of the seventeenth century, describes them as cylinders cut in lengths of little more than twice their diameter, and then hammered up until the flat ends nearly meet. But this singular species of silver money is in reality cast, like the bossy gold Celtic rings. But why this singular form has been preserved, it would be difficult positively to say, unless from the perpetuation of an original penannular type. The present shape answers no purpose whatever, and

appears to be continued from habit, when all recollection of the origin has been lost, and when the crescentic shape has almost faded away in the advancing globular form. These ticals conform to every particular of Mr. Vaux's principle of money; "being a certain measure of value, adjusted to a certain definite and unchanging weight, and consisting of several sizes — themselves multiples, sub-multiples, or aliquot parts of some other piece." Nay, further, they have properties of the perfect medal-money; for they have stamps like plate stamps; double on the tical or largest sized piece; no doubt to indicate the authority by which issued—or the weight or purity of the metal—or both. The weights of the various sizes, though evidently intended for aliquot parts, are somewhat irregular; as might be expected in the mintage of a partially or half civilised state.

I last arrive at the silver currency, called "Fish-hook Money"; and denominated "*Larins*," from Laristán, on the Persian Gulf; and in Ceylon, "*Coco-reedi*," and "*Dudu-Masu*," both which terms mean "*hook-money*" in different dialects of the country. Mr. Vaux considers my arguments as to this species of money as "numismatically unsatisfactory," and to have arisen in a great measure from too earnest a desire to link together in one category that class of objects, which has often been termed "Ring-Money." I readily admit, that in the endeavour to illustrate the subject of ring-money, and to trace the progress of an exchangeable medium, which, to my mind conveys the idea of money, from the adoption of the precious metals for that object, to the full development of that medium in the beautiful and convenient form of the medal-money of Greece, I have striven to lay before numismatists every variety which could elucidate the subject; this I fully admit. My "desire," even, may have been "too earnest,"

VOL. XVI.

B B

and my arguments and deductions not as conclusive as might have been the case had the subject been taken up by a more powerful intellect; but I felt that the ground was a little-trodden one; and that my facts might hereafter be useful in the hands of some abler student; and therefore I continued my researches. I am willing to confess, that I consider "hook-money" as a remarkable link between the earliest form of ring-money, (a length of silver wire bent up so as to be loopable upon a cord or rod), and medal-money, by the addition of a stamp or inscription. This I acknowledge; and Chardin has conceded to this form of currency the title of money, and has stated that it had formerly circulation throughout the whole East; and that in his time they had not ceased to reckon by it to the Indies, along the Gulf of Cambay, and in the countries round about. Mr. Vaux, I think, can scarcely avoid admitting that here was an exchangeable medium of a hook or *ring* species form, having all the uses of money, being a widely-spread measure of value and standard of calculation. What more can be required to constitute it an efficient, perfect money, than the addition of ingenious devices to preserve its integrity and high purity, and the impressed name of its issuer to indicate its country and era.

I will not much debate the point with Mr. Vaux, whether hook-money was first used in Laristán, or in Ceylon; nor shall I venture to surmise where it first originated, as Chardin gives no idea how long it had existed in Laristán before the conquest of that country by Abbas the Great. It is sufficient for me that it had currency in Ceylon before the period of Sir John Chardin's travels in Persia, namely, in 1657. My authority is Knox.* I may have been

* I quote from Knox and Ribeyro's History of Ceylon, Harris's Collection, vol. ii., p. 479.

wrong in my first paper, in calling, this fish-hook money "the silver currency of the kings of Kandy; and I have indirectly made the acknowledgment that such was the case, by speaking of it, subsequently, as a *popular* currency *permitted* by the sovereigns, quoting for such assertion Knox's words, as follows:—"There is another sort" (of currency), "which all the people" (mark the generality of it) "may and do coin by the king's permission; 'tis in shape like a fish-hook, and pure silver, finer than pieces of eight; for if they suspect the goodness of it, their custom is to heat it red hot in the fire, and put it into water, and if be not pure white, it is not current money." I think, this will prove that Mr. Vaux's view is not borne out—that fish-hook money has "nothing to do with Ceylon;" or that they "may have reached Ceylon from the Persian Gulf, either as objects of curiosity, or in the process of trade." Nor is it the case, that only Persian or Arabic characters are to be found upon them; for upon a specimen kindly sent to me from Ceylon by George Lee, Esq., Postmaster-General at Colombo, there are letters much resembling the Devanagari or Sanscrit. If the Kandians indeed borrowed this fish-hook style of money from Laristán, it no more prevents it being a coinage of Ceylon, than the Romans having borrowed their coinage from Greece, establishes that their mintage was not their own. No doubt, the specimens with Persian or Arabic inscriptions belong to Laristán.

I have now concluded my defence against Mr. Vaux's attack upon my views; a defence chiefly drawn from an arranged, connected resumé of my several communications to the Numismatic Society and Chronicle. I have traced, as I presume to believe, the use of bullion in the form of rings, jewels, and congenial shapes, as a medium of exchange

as well as the existence of coinages in which the ring-form may be partially discovered, throughout countries extending from Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Socotra, the Persian Gulf to Ceylon, China, Japan, Siam, and the whole East, to the south-west coast of Africa, to the north of Europe, to England and to Ireland. That the people of so many places, and in so various ages, should have formed their bullion and other metals into this particular form solely for the purpose of barter, without attaching to it any monetary character, seems a conclusion very difficult to be arrived at; and accordingly I have believed, and still believe, that such forms were to all intents and purposes the money of the respective lands.

With these sentiments I will close my observations, respectfully requesting the indulgent forgiveness of the Society for my long trespass upon their time and patience, and especially begging Mr. Vaux to excuse me, if in my remarks I have in any way exceeded the courtesy due to him, or have used any expressions inconsistent with a full appreciation of the friendship with which he has honoured me.

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, 15th November, 1853.

RINGS, ETC., EXHIBITED IN ILLUSTRATION.

1. *Iron ring plated with gold*, weight 26 grains; found in a tomb at Thebes, and brought over by Mr. Burton from Egypt. Presented to W. B. Dickinson by B. Nightingale, Esq.; probably an ancient forgery.

PENANNULAR RINGS.

2. *African gold ring*, weight 4 dwts., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains; brought to England by Rev. N. Denton, of Regent, Sierra Leone; used as money by the Foulah tribe.
3. *African gold ring*; Mr. Denton; weight 5 dwts. $14\frac{3}{4}$ grains, with bulbs; peculiar to the Jolaf tribe.

4. *Celtic gold ring*, found near Cork, weight 2 dwts., 10 grains; slightly bulbed as Jolaf ring. Has been cut, tested, and pieced together again.
5. *African brass ring*, weight 2 dwts., $14\frac{1}{2}$ grains; Mr. Denton. An African forgery.
6. *African brass ring*, weight $14\frac{1}{2}$ grains; Mr. Denton. An African forgery.

TICALS OF SIAM; SILVER.

7. *A tical*, weight, 9 dwts, 21 grains (237 grains), with two stamps; one a pagoda, the other a star (?).
8. *A tical*, weight 9 dwts., 12 grains (228 grains); with two stamps, one heart-shaped with nine dots,—the other a star of seven rays in a double circle.—In both of these the cast mark is very evident.
9. *Division of a tical* (8th); two stamps—one, four dots placed star-like in a circle, the other, a star of six rays in a circle; weight 34 grains.
10. *Division of a tical* (16th), weight $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains; one stamp, a circle of dots with central one.

SILVER COCO-REEDI OR DUDU-MASU HOOK-MONEY.
CEYLON.

11. *Hook-money*, weight 3 dwts., 2 grains; imperfect inscription, not of Persian or Arabic character.
12. *Hook-money*, weight 3 dwts., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; inscription of Devanagari or Sanscrit character.

The above ticals and hook-money, to show, in the former the penannular-ring trace; in the latter, the penannular hook, and inscriptions not in Arabic or Persian.

BRITISH RING-MONEY.

13. *Gold penannular ring*; found at Wormleighton, Warwickshire; weight 10 dwts., $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains; external diameter five-eighths of an inch; internal diameter, less than two-eighths of an inch.
14. *Porcelain Egyptian ear-ring* from mummy mask, very similar to British ring.

XIX.

UNPUBLISHED COINS OF CARAUSIUS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 26th, 1853.]

I BEG to lay before the Society a few specimens of the coinage of Carausius, which give varieties of type that have not, I believe, been hitherto noticed in the various works which have appeared, on a series of coins so interesting to the English numismatist. Indeed, it is the interest that attaches to every variety of coin struck by this usurper in Britain, that I must plead as an excuse for calling your attention to slight modifications of device or inscription, which on the coins of any other emperor would hardly deserve even a passing remark—though at the same time I may observe, that one or two of the coins now exhibited, have a considerable degree of interest in themselves, besides being of the utmost rarity.

The first specimen is a cast of a third brass coin, in the possession of the Earl of Verulam, and found upon the site of the ancient city from which he derives his title.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated bust of the Emperor to the right.

Rev.—EXPECTATE. A female figure standing; in her left a military ensign, with her right hand taking that of a male figure in military costume, who holds in his left a hasta. On the exergue, XX.

There can be but little doubt, that this device is intended to represent the genius of Britain welcoming the advent of the emperor; while the legend (as Eckhel suggests) appears

to have been adopted from the address of Æneas to the spirit of Hector.

O lux Dardaniæ! spes O fidissima Teucrum!
Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ? Quibus Hector ab oris
Expectate venis?

In fact the legend on the only other coins known of this type, which is peculiar to Carausius, and occurs both on his silver and brass coins, is EXPECTATE VENI. There is, indeed, a specimen with the legend EXPECTATE only, in the Hunter Museum, but the device is different; so that the present coin may, I believe, be pronounced unique. The genius of Britain is described as holding a trident or caduceus on some of the coins of this type, but here there can be no doubt of the object being a *signum militare*, or *vexillum*—an attribute with which Britannia is usually represented on Roman coins, the standard being, as Admiral Smyth¹ remarks, characteristic of a garrison and province.

The remaining coins are all of third brass, and in my own collection.

No. 2

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AUG. Robed and radiated bust of Carausius to the right.

Rev.—SALVS PUBLICA. Salus standing, with her right hand holding a serpent, which is feeding from a patera in her left.

In the field, BE. Exergue, MLXX. This type is described in "Akerman's Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," No. 180, from a coin in the cabinet of the late F. Douce, Esq.; also in his "Descriptive Catalogue," No. 174; but the obverse of that coin bore the armed bust of Carausius with spear and shield; and it would appear,

¹ Descriptive Catalogue, p. 120.

from Stukeley, xxiv. 9, that the face was turned to the left, and not as on my coin to the right.

It is worthy of remark, that though Mr. Akerman's work containing the type was published in 1834, and the "Monumenta Historica Britannica" not till 1848, yet that in the latter all mention of such a legend as SALVS PVBLICA on the coins of Carausius, as well as of some other types described by Mr. Akerman, is most perversely omitted. The device appears to have been borrowed from some of the coins of Probus, Tacitus, or other earlier emperors.

No. 3.

Obv.—IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. AVG. Robed and radiated bust to the right.

Rev.—COMES AVG. Victory standing, to the left, in her right hand, a wreath; in her left, a palm branch. In the field, S.C.

The only peculiarity of this coin consists in its having these letters in the field in conjunction with the type of Victory. On the coin in the Bodleian Library, similarly inscribed, engraved in the Mon. Hist. Brit., pl. vi. 15, the device is Minerva standing, instead of the Pennigera Puella.

No. 4.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated bust of Carausius, to the right.

Rev.—CON. MILITVM. Two right hands joined in a vertical position.

The reverse of this coin is remarkable on two accounts, first, as having merely CON. instead of the usual CONCORD or CONCORDIA in the legend; and, secondly, from the conjoined hands being placed vertically instead of horizontally; in both which respects this coin is, I believe, unique. The expressive type of the "commissa dextera dextræ,"

has remained in use as emblematic of concord from the earliest ages to the present time.

The next coin presents us with another modification of the PAX type, of which about sixty varieties are already known. Though in good preservation, it is struck on so small a piece of metal that hardly any traces of the inscription appear on either side.

No. 5.

Obv.—Illegible. VG. The robed and radiated bust of Carausius to the left.

Rev.—... X ... Peace standing; in her right hand, a branch; in her left, a hasta pura, in a vertical position.

The peculiarity of this coin consists in the obverse bearing the robed and radiated bust of the emperor to the left, instead of to the right, of which this is the only specimen I have met with, though there are two or three varieties of the Pax type which have the armed bust to the left, but they are all of great rarity.

The sixth coin is also a modification of the Pax type.

Obv.—IMP. CARA ... Radiated bust of Carausius, to the right.

Rev.—PAX AVG. Peace, standing; in her right hand, a branch; in her left, a hasta pura, vertically. In the field, ¶.

I have never seen this symbol on the field of any other coins of this emperor.

The last coin gives us an entirely new type on the reverse.

Obv.—IM. CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiated bust of Carausius, to the right; of very rude workmanship.

Rev.—Two female figures joining hands over an altar, the one holding a cornucopiae, the other a wreath. A series of annulets and crescents instead of legend.

VOL. XVI.

C C

The reverse of this coin is of much better workmanship than the obverse; but the absence of any inscription tending to elucidate the device upon it is much to be regretted, for I must confess myself unable to discover what it was intended by the artist to typify.

JOHN EVANS.

XX.

UNPUBLISHED VARIETIES OF RARE COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society.]

I HAVE great pleasure in exhibiting to the Numismatic Society, this evening, five impressions in wax of new and unpublished varieties of rare coins.

1.—VETRANIO. Æ. 2.

Obv.—D. N. VERTANIO P. F. AUG. Head diademed to the right.

Rev.—VIRTUS EXERCITUM. Emperor standing, paludated, holding the labarum charged with the Christian monogram in his right hand, whilst his left rests on a shield. *Exergue*, T. S. A.

This finely preserved coin differs from any hitherto published, in the spelling of the name VERTANIO instead of VETRANIO.

2.—ALEXANDER TYRANNUS. Æ. 2.

Obv.—IMP. ALEXANDER P. F. AUG. Head diademed to the right.

Rev.—AFRICA AUG. N. The province personified. *Exergue*, P K.

This remarkable, highly interesting, and undoubtedly

authentic coin, has, I believe, never yet been engraved; but M. Ad. de Longpérier speaks of having seen it. See *Lettres du Baron Marchand*, nouvelle édition, 1851, p. 440, n. 8: "Dans la collection formée à Carthage par M. Joseph d'Egremont, il existait un moyen bronze d'Alexandre portant au revers la légend AFRICA AVG. N. (Voy. le No. 306 du Catalogue que nous avons publié en 1843.) La Vente de la Collection a eu lieu 21 Août; nous ignorons si le Numismatiste qui a acheté cette précieuse monnaie en a jamais publié la figure ou une description plus complète que celle que nous avons donnée.

3.—COSCONIA GENS. Æ. 3.

Obv.—L. COS. Hercules capturing the stag for Eurystheus.

Rev.—L. COS. Victory conducting a biga, holding a wreath in her right hand.

This type, I believe, perfectly new and unique.

4.—EDWARD IV HALF-PENNY. BEFORE HIS FOURTH YEAR. Weight, 8 grs. *Unpublished.*

Obv.—EDWARD' DI' GRÆ REX. AN ... Crowned bust, full faced m. m. rose.

Rev.—LIVITVS LONDON. Three pellets in each angle of the cross.

This half-penny differs from the British Museum specimen in having AN, and in not having four pellets at each side of the neck and an annulet inclosing a pellet under the bust. It also varies from the Rev. E. J. Shepherd's coin in having DI; and in not having the G in ANG pellet at each side of crown, pellet in two angles of cross, and lys on neck.

5.—**SIHTRIC III., KING OF DUBLIN, OF THE STAMFORD MINT.** *An unpublished Penny.* Weight, 21 grs.

Obv.—+SIHTRE REX. DIFLNI. Head bare, to the left.

Rev.—LGDLEOX MBOTSTAN. A long cross dividing the legend, with a trefoil termination to each limb.

This coin gives a mint hitherto unknown on the coins of this king. Mr. Lindsay has published several readings of *York* and one of *Watchet*; and in Koehne's "*Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Archéologie de St. Petersburg, 1850*," at page 221, are specimens of the *London* and *Shrewsbury* mints. No. 535 reads on the reverse:—+DGLD·AN·LVNDR. *London* type, a small cross in the centre of an inner circle. No. 538 reads, +ÆFLR·NE: NM·SCRO·I. The writer, speaking of this coin, says he has not been able to fix upon a mint. And why not? Because he has misread it. The termination of the reverse legend, instead of being OSCROI, as he supposes, is in reality SCROI, or perhaps SCROB, and would, in that case, be part of *Scrobbsbyrig*, the old Saxon spelling of the town of Shrewsbury.

W. WEBSTER.

XXI.

ON THE ATTRIBUTION OF A NEW TYPE IN SILVER TO DUBNOVELLAUNUS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th November, 1853.]

I BEG to call the attention of this Society to a coin engraved by Taylor Combe in his work on the "*Coins of Ancient People and Kings*, preserved in the British Museum,"

pl. 1, No. 8, and by him attributed to Dumnorix, a distinguished chief of the Æduans, of whom mention is made by Cæsar.

My reason for so doing is, that I believe there is good cause to doubt the correctness of this attribution, and that it is not improbable that the coin in question, so far from having been struck by Dumnorix, is not even of Gaulish but of British origin. But before stating the reasons for this belief, I will briefly describe the coin, of which I also produce a cast.

Obv.—DVBNO. A laureated beardless head, to the left.

Rev.—A griffin, or ornithocephalous winged horse springing to the right; above, a star; below, a trellised compartment; in front, a pellet and a small cross or quatrefoil. *At.* 14½ grs.

Now one of the chief grounds for doubting the Gaulish origin of this coin is the fact, that in the magnificent collection of Gaulish coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, no similar specimen is to be found—a piece of presumptive evidence the more striking, as Duchalais catalogues four varieties of the coins of Dumnorix in silver and brass, but none of them analogous in type to the present coin.

In the next place, I do not remember ever to have observed the peculiar trellised compartment which is under the griffin on the reverse, on any Gaulish coins, though it makes its appearance on some of the British types. There is, moreover, a considerable resemblance in type and workmanship, both of the obverse and reverse, to coins of acknowledged British origin. Those acquainted with the early British coinage will at once be struck by the resemblance between the head on this coin and that on the silver

coin of Eppillus, engraved in Akerman's "Coins of Cities and Princes," pl. xxi. 7; and in C. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. i., pl. xxiii. 1. At the same time, an analogy will be perceived in the dotted work on the wings of the griffin and on the wings of the figure on the reverse of the coin of Eppillus.

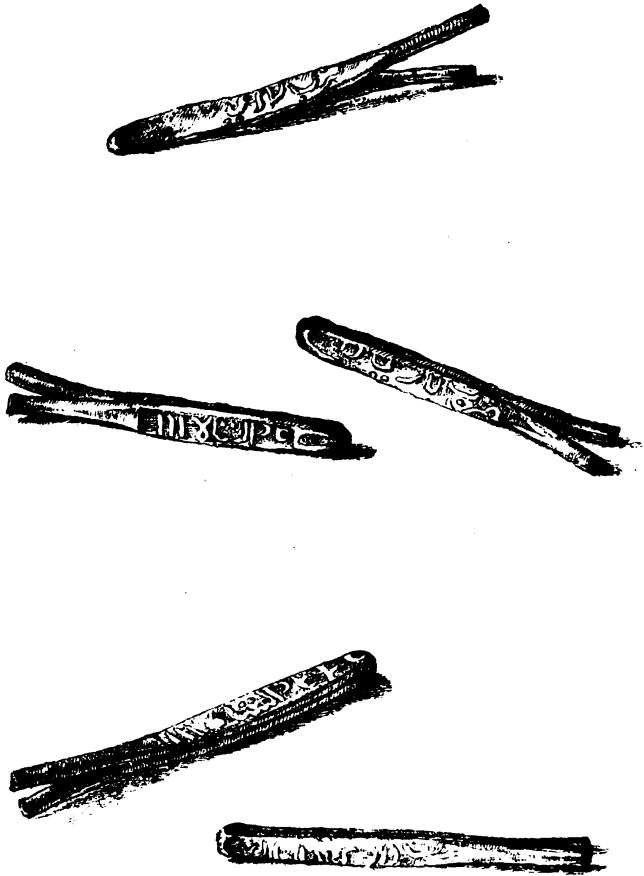
It will also be remembered that the same figure of a griffin above a compartment (which, however, is not trelised, but inscribed CAMV) occurs on a coin of Cunobeline (Akerman, pl. xxxiii. 17; and Mon. Hist. Brit., pl. i. 40).

A portion has, unfortunately, been broken off the present coin, by which its weight is slightly reduced. It is, however, still 14½ grs., and had it been perfect would have about coincided with that of the silver coins of Eppillus and Cunobeline, which is usually from 18 to 20 grs.; and though this criterion of weight is not so perfect and satisfactory in the case of silver as of gold British coins, it is still a test not entirely to be disregarded. The correspondence in weight and general appearance with the coins of Eppillus and Cunobeline might reasonably be expected in those of Dubnovellaunus, if we recognise in the Dubnovellaunus of coins the Damno or Domno Bellaunus of the celebrated inscription at Ancyra, as his era is thus shewn to have been that of Augustus, and was therefore contemporary with, or rather slightly antecedent to that of Cunobeline.

It is to be regretted, that the place of finding this coin is not known; but it was first published by Stukeley¹ as British, and was afterwards engraved in Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia";² and though neither of these facts is of any weight to determine whether a coin be of British origin or no, yet they prove that the coin was in England

¹ Pl. xi. 1.

² Pl. ii. 10.



del.

FISH HOOK COINS from INDIA.

at that time, and regarded as British. Indeed, its being regarded as British almost presupposes a knowledge that the coin was discovered in England, for one would think that it must have at once been attributed to Dumnorix and considered as Gaulish, had not such been the case, as we must bear in mind that the name of Dubnovellaunus was at that time unknown. It is to this prince, as you will have perceived, that I am inclined to attribute the coin. Up to the present time, his gold coins only have been known; and though but three years have elapsed since their first attribution to him, yet sufficient numbers have occurred to justify an expectation that specimens of his silver and copper coinage would eventually be discovered. Of the former, I believe the coin in the British Museum to be an example; and I have reason to hope that Mr. Roach Smith will ere long favour us with the exhibition of one of the latter.

JOHN EVANS.

XXII.

REMARKS ON THE SO-CALLED "FISH-HOOK" MONEY.

BY PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, V.P. NUM. SOC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd Dec., 1853.]

A CONSIDERABLE collection of what has been rather arbitrarily termed "Fish-hook Money," preserved in the cabinet of the East India Company, affords the means of throwing some further light upon a subject which, although of no great importance, has given occasion to some discussion in the Numismatic Chronicle.

These pieces of money were found, to the number of 397, in digging the foundation of a house in the village of Sangameswara, in the Ratnagiri Collectorate, on the coast of Canara, in the year 1846, and were sent by the collector, Mr. Coles, to the government. Some were forwarded to the Branch Asiatic Society of Bombay, and were reported on by the president. Fifty were forwarded, in April, 1849, to this country, and now form part of the collection at the India House. I examined them soon after their arrival, and ascertained their character, but did not consider them to be of any peculiar interest, until I observed lately that they still continue to be a topic of difference of opinion among the members of the Society, which the very distinct legends borne by the greater number of the present specimens may help to reconcile. They slightly differ from the "fish-hook" money, in not being turned up at the ends, but they are equally made of a doubled wire of silver, and are of the same weight, about 170 tr. grs.

The legends which are stamped upon these pieces of money are rarely quite perfect, but they are in many instances nearly so, and where incomplete, can be rendered entire by collation. They are, on one side—

سلطان علی عادل شاه
Sultan Ali Aadil Shah.

On the other—

ضرب لاری دانکه سکه
Zarb Lari. Dangh Sikka.

Struck at Lari—a stamped *dangh*—dangh being the Persian denomination of a small silver coin. Traces of a date occasionally appear, but they are not very distinct, except in one instance, in which it may be read with some confidence, 1071=A.D. 1679.

There were two princes of the Aadil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur, who bore the name of Ali : the first reigned from H. 966 to H. 987, or A.D. 1558—1579 ; the second, who was the last but one of the race, reigned from H. 1062 to 1083, or A.D. 1661 to 1672—the date of H. 1071 is equivalent to A.D. 1659, and shews that it was by the second of these princes that this form of money was issued. His retaining the designation of the place where this sort of money was originally fabricated is not without a parallel in modern times, the coins of the last Shah Alem of Delhi, although coined all over India, continued to bear his name, and the mintage of Shahjehanabad : and the Company's rupee bore the legend, struck at Murshedabad, many years after it was coined at Calcutta. The designation identifies these pieces with the original Larin or money struck at Lari or Lar, a petty principality, finally reduced by Shah Abbas the Great, but which, by its possession of Gombroon, the chief harbour and emporium on the Persian gulf, must long have been the principal seat of commerce with the countries along the Malabar coast to Cochin, Calicut, and Ceylon. The date of "Chardin's Travels in Persia," corresponds nearly with that of the Ali Aadil Shahi coins, or 1667—1674 ; at which period the coinage of Larins had ceased in Lar, but had been taken up by the Bijapur princes. He mentions the Larin being in use in his day in the gulf of Cambay as money of account ; but he might have gone further, and stated that it was still the chief currency of the Malabar coast. In fact it continued to be so for a much longer period, as Mr. Coles mentions a document amongst the records of the Collectorate, in which notice is given by the government of Satara to the authorities of a place termed Kharaputtun of a grant of land of the value of 200 Dhabol Larins, which is dated A.D. 1711. The fabrication of this

VOL. XVI.

D D

money, extensively adopted by the last Bijapur kings, was therefore continued by Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta principality, and his successors; and from their possession of the ports in the Concan, and to the south, which carried on an active commerce with the Hindu states still further to the south as far as to Ceylon, the use of a currency of such easy manufacture was readily propagated and imitated. There is nothing in the appearance of the specimens brought from Ceylon to indicate an original fabrication; the marks upon the coin, engraved in No. XLIX of the Journal, may on one side be intended for *Sri*; but *Sri* is a syllable that is always prefixed, for the sake of good fortune, to letters and documents and names, and has no special application to royalty or a regal coinage. The other marks are merely ornamental. I have no faith in their local ascription to Prakrama Báhu, if the first of the name be intended, who reigned A.D. 1153—1186; but there were nine princes of the name; and as it was in the reign of the last, that the Portuguese first visited Ceylon, and were permitted to trade early in the sixteenth century, it is probable that they may have brought with them Larins from the Persian gulf, although the greater probability is that they were of still later introduction, through commerce with Bijapur and the Mahrattas; at any rate, we have, in the find at Sangameswar, incontrovertible proof that there was an extensive fabrication of these pieces of money in the South of India as late as the end of the seventeenth century; and, from official documents, equally satisfactory evidence that they were even current in the beginning of the eighteenth.

XXIII.

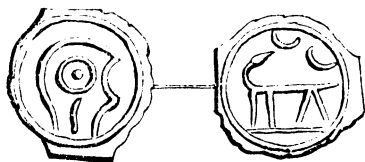
ATTRIBUTION OF A NEW SAXON TYPE TO A KING
OF NORTHUMBRIA. BY W. WEBSTER.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd Dec., 1853.]

I HAVE the honor to lay before you a Saxon penny, reading ED · RED · REX. *Rev.*—PYNNELM M^o. This coin I am induced to class among the Northumbrian kings, from the wonderfully striking analogy it bears to the pennies of *Regnald Anlaf*, and *Eric*, who were, if the attribution is a correct one, his immediate predecessors. Compare types and fabric of this coin with those given in Ruding, pl. xi., n. 6 and 3; also Hks. 129. But an enquiry naturally arises, Who was this Edred—and at what period did he reign? Ruding, vol. i., page 123, mentions one *Edred* taking possession of the Northumbrian kingdom two years after *Eric* was deposed by his subjects, A.D. 955; and, moreover, on a careful examination of the stycæ imputed to Ethelred, Ruding, vol. iii., n. 101 and 299, are two specimens distinctly reading *Edred*: n. 101, *Obv.*—+ EDRED + *Rev.*—EOR · DRED; n. 299, *Obv.*—EDREDREDR. R. *Rev.*—VEND. + VENDEH + This last variety is very peculiar, inasmuch as the monarch's name, *Edred*, may be thrice repeated by dropping the three first letters after pronouncing it.

As a negative to the attribution of this coin to a king of Northumberland may present itself, from the fact of the coin in question having the same moneyer, PYNNELM, as is found upon the coins of the sole monarch, Eadmund, it is necessary to state, that upon the coins of *Anlaf* and *Eric*

(kings of Northumbria), is a moneyer, *INGELGAR*, which is also found upon the coins of *Eadmund* and *Eadred*; and I do not hesitate to say, that that moneyer, *Ingelgar*, under *Anlaf* and *Eric*, is the same as under Eadmund (sole monarch): the very arrangement of the letters in the legends, the types, and their fabric, appear conclusive evidence. And as another instance of the same moneyer appearing on coins of *Anlaf* and *Eadmund*, compare types and fabric, Ruding, pl. xi., n. 7, with pl. xviii., n. 13.



XXIV.

EARLY CELTIC COINS FOUND IN KENT.

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM K. FAIRHOLT.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd Dec., 1853.]

THE early native coinage of Britain, although a subject which has received a large share of attention, and a considerable amount of elucidation from modern writers, is still involved in much obscurity; and it is only by a careful scrutiny of minute facts that we may hope to arrive at a better understanding. One of the most important aids will be the proper notification of the exact localities of their discovery. With this view, I now lay before the Society a brief notice of a few peculiarly barbarous Celtic coins recently discovered; together with two specimens of the

trouvaille. The coins have been *cast*, not *struck*, in a mixed metal, containing a large proportion of tin. At the edges of each may be detected the exudation of the metal from the mould, while the vein of molten metal which ran from one die to the other and connected the casts, has been cut through by some sharp instrument. The type exhibits a head on one side, very rudely executed in a few simple lines; the obverse displaying a still ruder attempt at delineating a horse. They are degraded imitations of the coins of Philip of Macedon, copied from other copies, each worse than its predecessor. They were found on the cliff between Garlinge and Birchington, within the Isle of Thanet, a district which abounds with relics of our forefathers.

In plates iii. and iv. of Ruding, are given some examples of similar coins from the Hunter Collection. Their metal is described as tin, and their appropriation to Britain considered as not quite conclusive, inasmuch as they are frequently found in France as well as in this country. M. Lelewel, in his "*Types Gaulois*," has also engraved a few specimens; but he notes their metal as brass, and seems to have been guided in his appropriation chiefly from the representation of swine upon the reverses. Bad, however, as his types may be, they are not so rude in style as those I now submit for inspection, which resemble more nearly the specimen engraved by Hawkins, "*Silver Coins of England*," pl. ii., No. 31, but are even yet more barbarous. That author observes that "their form and fabric are so unlike that of any other known coin, that little can be safely asserted respecting them, or the exact period when they were in circulation." The coins from which his engravings were executed are now in the British Museum, and were discovered by workmen when digging the ornamental canal in St. James's Park.

It may probably be conceded that this early *pseudo moneta* was the work of the native inhabitants of Kent; at any rate, they are remarkable rivals of their famous prototype, and exhibit the low state of monetal art at the early period when they were issued in Britain, which would appear to be at a time when the much-valued antique type was adhered to; before the introduction of Roman types had induced a somewhat similar imitation of their peculiarities.

XXV.

UNPUBLISHED MEDALS.

ALTHOUGH I am aware that foreign medals are not regarded by English collectors as objects of much interest, yet it is possible that the following notice of some specimens which, I believe, are unpublished, may be deemed worthy of insertion in the Numismatic Chronicle.

No. 1.

Obv.—IMP. CÆS. FREDRICUS IV. AUG. Bust to left.
No reverse. Æ., oval, 20 by 16 (*Mionnet's scale*).

Notwithstanding the legend, this medal is of Frederick the *Third*, emperor of Germany. The perfect resemblance between the bust here represented and that which is found on another medal of the emperor, A.D. 1468 (engraved by Köhler, vol. xi., p. 233), induces the belief that they are not only cotemporaneous, but the work of the same artist. Frederick is the first emperor of whom there are medals; and it is probable that they owe their existence to his visits to Rome, where he was crowned in 1452. From a passage in Köhler, vol. vi., p. 395, it appears that the figures III.

are not a blunder of the artist, but that some did consider him as Frederick the Fourth,

No. 2.

Medal of Galeaz Maria Sfortza, A.D. 1470, engraved in Lenorman, pars ii., pl. xxi., No. 3.

The piece from which the engraving was made must have been imperfect, as the object over the bust is called a pail; on my specimen, it is most clearly the head of St. Ambrose, the patron saint of Milan.

No. 3.

No legend. A three-quarter bust, to right, of Maximilian, emperor of Germany, beautifully executed in high outstanding relief, exactly resembling a drawing by Albert Durer, which is preserved in the British Museum. In its general character the bust is like that figured by Luckius, page 41. No reverse.
Æ. 19½.

No. 4.

Obv.—VALERIUS BELLUS VINCENTINUS. Bust to left.

Rev.—Jupiter in a quadriga, to right. Æ. 14.

Doubtless executed by the artist himself. It is only the reverse that is unpublished. The obverse is engraved, and highly commended by Bolzenthall, tab. v.

No. 5.

Obv.—D. ADR. DE LADEUSE AN. 23 SUÆ ÆT. L.F.
Bust to right. Below, VENEZIA 22 (1522). No reverse. Cut in stone. Size, 10.

These stone medals are very rare, and each specimen must, from the nature of its fabric, be unique. Bolzenthall, in his preface, p. 9, speaks of them as German only; but this one appears to be the work of Lautizio of Perugia, who is said, in the life of Cellini, to have been "of great abilities, and the only man that worked as a seal engraver." Nothing can exceed the delicate execution of this piece.

No. 6.

Obv.—DNS. MIHI ADJUTOR, QUEM TIMEBO.
ÆTAT. XLVIII. Bust to left.

Rev.—ALBERTUS CARDINALIS' ET ARCHIEP'US.
AN. MDXXXVIII. Coat of arms, surmounted
by a cardinal's cap. Æ. 5.

This medal is mentioned, but not described, by Bolzen-
thal, who (p. 139) attributes it to Henry Reitz, and says
that in its total effect it resembles a cameo. The cardinal,
who was the youngest son of John, elector of Brandenburg,
was a great promoter of the fine arts.

No. 7.

Obv.—MARGARETHA GANCZERIN IRS ALTERS LX.
Bust to right.

Rev.—EIN MUTTER XX KINDER. Two coats of arms.
Æ. 8.

The fruitful spouse thus commemorated was wife of
John Gans, hereditary mareschal of the electorate of Bran-
denburgh, who died 1558.

No. 8.

Obv.—ALEXANDER ETRUSCUS, ADOLESCENTIÆ
PRINCEPS. Youthful bust, to left.

Rev.—HERMES FLAVIUS APOLLINI SUO CON-
SECRAVIT. Pegasus, to left. On his back, Cupid
and a Swan. Around, a wreath. Æ. 4½ English
inches.

The youth here represented was the son of Ottaviano
Medici, born 1536; and if we may judge him to have
been about 12 years old when this medal was executed; the
date of it will be 1548. From this time forth, we have no
medal of him until 1605, when he ascended the pontifical
chair, under the title of Leo XI. He enjoyed, however,
this dignity only 27 days.

The title, "Adolescentiæ Princeps," appears to be ana-



HALFSIZE.

MEDAL OF ALEXANDER ETRUSCVS.

lous, but somewhat inferior to "Princeps Juventutis," which latter title then belonged to Francesco, son of Cosmo, the reigning Duke. But Alexander was scarcely inferior as regards his birth, as he was grandson to Lorenzo the Magnificent, and numbered among his near relations Cosmo I., Leo X., Clement VII., and two Queens of France. It may be remarked, that the straight hair on the obverse of this medal, exactly resembles that of Lorenzo, as figured in Mazzuchelli, tom. i., p. 135.

The artist is supposed, by the best judges in Florence, to have been *Il Greco*. He has, however, in this instance, concealed his name under an academic disguise, which, as we learn from Roscoe's life of Lorenzo, was fashionable in those days. The design of the reverse, seems to indicate that Alexander, when a boy, shewed some poetical talent.

Although the cinque-cento period is justly considered the bloomtime of the Medallist art, yet it has impressed on Medals very few traces of what may be termed its peculiar style—namely, classical figures and objects, so grouped as to display the most elegant and graceful curves. Here, however, we see this design most happily carried out.

It is interesting to remark, how much more in some periods than in others, the prevailing state of artistic feeling is impressed on coins. The ornamented gothic porch, under which the Black Prince is represented in his Pavilion, faithfully portrays the character of the buildings which the architects of those days constructed with such marvellous skill; and the varied reverses which appear on the gold pieces, both of that prince, and of his father, and also of the contemporary French kings, are, in fact, so many gorgeous rose windows, impressed on metal. On the other hand, we look in vain among the Moorish coins of the West for any indications of that grotesque and fanciful

VOL. XVI.

E E

taste, which so lavishly decorated the walls of the Alhambra.

No. 9.

Obv.—PHEDERICUS DE NIGRIS. Bust to right.

Rev.—FLECTOR AMORE SUM QUOQUE AMARA.
1552. A tree (*q.* almond ?) and landscape, Æ 16.

No. 10.

Obv.—JOAN BAPT. CAST. DUX BELL. MAX. Bust in armour, to left.

Rev.—CAPT. SUBAC. ET. US. Q. R. NAU. DAC. ET. OLIM PERSA. TURC. DUCE. Jupiter, on an eagle, delivers a sceptre to a youth, behind whom stands a female, and several figures in oriental and regal costumes. Below, CESARE DA BAGNO, Æ 18.

Castaldo was a Neapolitan, and one of the chief generals of Charles V. Luckius, p. 153, has another medal of him. The piece here described is highly and deservedly praised by Bolzenthal; but he has not given the legends, or any particulars of the reverse.

No. 11.

VIVA IMAGO MICHÆLIS ROTINGI SENIORIS
ÆTATIS SUÆ, XCIV. OBIIT DIE XX.
MAII. A. LXXXVIII. Full-faced bust. Reverse,
none. Æ. 18.

The inscription round this medal differs from that published by Will, vol. iv., p. 171; and also from that by Mazzuchelli, vol. i., tab. 94, No. 3.

No. 12.

Obv.—FRAN. MAUROC. VEN REGNI CRETÆ
PROCONSUL. Bearded bust, to left. Below,
CORMANO.

Rev.—GAUDET FLUM. NON FULMINE MDCXXVIII.
A fountain. Above, Jupiter pouring water from
a cloud. .R. 13½.

The Museum has a specimen of this medal in copper.

No. 13.

Obv.—MAX. D. G. CO. PA. RH. UT. BA. D. S. R. I.
ELECTOR. Bust, to right.

Rev.—Armorial bearings. AU. 9.

With the exception of this last medal, which is struck, all the others are cast and chased, and of the time.

Having now finished the list of modern Medals, I take this opportunity of describing an unpublished bronze Medallion of Antoninus Pius.

Obv.—ANTONINUS. AUG. PIUS. P. P. IMP. II.
Bare head, to right.

Rev.—TR. POT. XXI. COS IIII. Neptune conducting a female to a ship. Behind, a pillar, surmounted by a statue.

Another specimen exists in the Museum.

I have also a bronze Medallion of Hadrian; the reverse exactly as Akerman, vol. i., Pl. A., but the head laureated, and to the left. The legend also differs, being HADRIANUS AUG. COS. III. P. P. The Museum has a third variety, namely, an ordinary first brass, the reverse of which is from the same die as my Medallion.

One word more. At a sale, a short time ago, I saw an Anigundi pagoda (*vide* Marsden, vol. ii., pl. xlviii., No. mlxix.), which had two Canarese letters (like DH and N) over the elephant. Upon looking over the specimens at the India House and the Museum, I find constant indications of letters; and, indeed, the same thing appears in Marsden's plate; but from the small size of the flan, it is difficult to find them entire and legible. As, however, these coins have hitherto been regarded as without legend, I wish to call the attention of Numismatists to the fact, in order that by comparing different specimens, the inscription may be deciphered.

G. SPARKES.

Bromley, in Kent, 14, Dec. 1853.

MISCELLANEA.

PATTERN GROAT OF EDWARD THE FIRST, FOUND NEAR DROGHEDA, IRELAND, AND UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF ALEXANDER II. OR III. OF SCOTLAND, COINED IN STIRLING, FOUND NEAR THE SAME LOCALITY.—Dear Sir,—During a little antiquarian tour, last August and September, in the north, and other parts of Ireland, I met with several very interesting coins, and hoards of coins. In the town of Drogheda, I examined a small *trouvaille* of about forty silver coins, found recently near Duleek, not far from Drogheda, in the county of Meath. They consisted of the very common London groats of Edward III., and of Henries V. and VI.; but among them, I perceived one coin of much rarity and interest, and which, with a few of the others, is now preserved in my collection; being the only specimen of that coin I have ever known, or heard of, as discovered in Ireland. It is a fine and very well preserved specimen of the pattern groat of Edward I., "*Londonia civi*," weight, exactly 3 pennyweights, 7 grains, and much differing from the coin engraved by Hawkins, plate 22, No. 290. My coin has four roses in place of trefoils, in the spandrils of the quatrefoil, in which the head on obverse is enclosed; it also has a cinquefoil at each side of the locks of hair, instead of roses, as in Hawkins, and is also without the rose on breast, which is plain and unornamented, and with clothing at each side of the neck, and also in front, on the chest. The four extremities of the cross, on reverse of my coin, are fleury only, and without the centre pierced trefoil, as each extremity has in Hawkins'. It differs also in many ways in the stops and marks of contraction; but, in other respects, exactly coincides with his coin. It had been evidently in circulation with the other groats, as some slight attrition, and a very small fracture and crack, in one portion of the coin, near the edge, plainly indicates.

In the same town, and as I was informed, found not far from it, in company with other coins, principally pennies of the three first Edwards, I procured an extremely fine, but rude long double-cross penny, with head and sceptre to left of the coin, of Alexander II. or III. of Scotland, coined in the town of Stirling. *Obv.*—ALEXANDER REX; *Rev.*—PERI. ONSTR. It weighs 18½ grains. This mint is one of extreme rarity, and my coin so far is unique and unpublished, as hitherto, but one other penny of that monarch, coined in Stirling, was known, which is a variety to my coin, both in the reading of the moneyer's name, and also in that of the town, and which belonged to the late Dean (Dawson) of St. Patrick's, Dublin, but in whose possession now, I am not aware.

I hope, at a future time, to add to these remarks, and remain,
very truly, yours,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, October 20th, 1853.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1852—53.

NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced and laid on the table :

- | | PRESENTED BY |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische Classe—Dritter Band (Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences—Philosophical and historical division. Third volume). 2 parts pp. 228, and 1 plate, and pp. 150, and 4 plates, Folio. Vienna, 1852. | THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY
OF VIENNA. |
| Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische Classe (Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, etc.) Vol. VIII. Parts I. and II. 8vo. Vienna, 1852. | |
| Archäologische Analecten—Tafeln zu den Sitzungsberichten der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische Classe—Band VI. Heft I. and II. Januar, Februar, März, 1851 (Archæological selections—Plates to Vol. VI. Parts I. and II. of the Reports of the Meetings, etc.). By Joseph Arneth. Ob-long folio, pp. 15, and 20 plates. | DITTO. |
| Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen (Documents illustrating the sources of Austrian History). Vol. VII. Parts III. and IV. 8vo. Completing to p. 422. Vienna, 1842. | |

B

PRESENTED BY

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Notizenblatt (Proceedings. Supplement to the above). Nos. 1 to 10. 8vo. 1852. | } | THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA. |
| Kritische Durchsicht der von Davidow Verfassten Wotersammlung aus der Sprache der Aino's; als Beilage zu dem Decemberhafte des Jahrgangs, 1851 (Band VII.), der Sitzungsberichten, etc. (a critical review of Davidow's Vocabulary of the language of Aino; as a supplement to the Part for December, 1851 (Vol. VII.) of the Reports of the Meetings, etc.). By Dr. August Pfizmaier. 8vo. Vienna. | | DITTO. |
| Revue de la Numismatique Belge. Vols. I. to VI., and Vol. I. (new series). 8vo. Brussels, 1842 to 1851. | } | THE EDITOR. |
| Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Parts II. III. and IV. for 1851, and I. II. and III. for 1852. 8vo. Poitiers, 1851-52. | | THE SOCIETY. |
| Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Année, 1850. 8vo., pp. 498, and 26 plates.—Ditto Année 1851. 8vo. pp. 500, and 12 plates. Poitiers 1852. | } | DITTO. |
| Transactions of the American Ethnological Society. Vols. I. and II. 8vo., New York, 1848. | | DITTO. |
| Note sur cinq Monnaies d'Or trouvées dans le Cimetière Mérovingien de Lucy près Neufchatel en 1851. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo., pp. 8, and 1 plate. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Note sur un Vase Gaulois de la Collection du Louvre. Par M. Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo., pp. 7, and 2 plates. | | DITTO. |
| Interprétation du type figuré sur les deniers de la famille Hosidia. Par M. Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo., pp. 21. Paris, 1852. | } | DITTO. |
| Numismatique Montoise. Notice of a medal struck on the occasion of the marriage of Louisa Countess of Stolberg with the young Pretender Charles Stuart, in 1766. By M. Renier Chalon. 8vo., pp. 3, and a woodcut. | | DITTO. |

PRESENTED BY

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Attribution d'un denier Carlovingien à Mons (Castrilocus). Par Renier Chalon. 8vo., pp. 7, and 1 plate. Brussels, 1852. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Médailles de la Révolution de 1848, dans la collection de A. Durand (MS.). 4to. | | M. DURAND. |
| Sujets dramatiques, par M. Boucher de Perthes. 2 vols. 12mo., pp. 640 and 724. Paris, 1852. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Emma, ou quatre lettres de femme. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. 12mo. pp. 264. Paris, 1852. | | DITTO. |
| Report on Excavations made on the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, in Kent, in 1850, by Charles Roach Smith, with notes on the original plan of the Castrum, and on the ancient state of the Romney Marshes, by James Elliott, Jun. Small 4to., pp. 45, 9 plates, and woodcuts. London, 1852. | } | MR. C. ROACH SMITH. |
| | | |

Lord Londesborough exhibited a fine denarius of the Empress Domitilla, the wife of Vespasian. *Rev.* FORTUNA AUGUSTA. This rare coin was formerly in the cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire, and from thence passed successively into those of Mr. Brumell and Mr. Tovey.

Mr. Evans exhibited a unique and unpublished noble of Edward IV., very much resembling in character the nobles of Henry VI.

Obv.—EDWARD' DI' GRÆ REX ANGL' Z FRÆNC DN'S HYB'. A small cross before GRÆ, Z, and FRÆNC. A pellet after DNS. No. M.M.—The king, in a ship, as usual on the nobles of the Henries. Two ropes at stem and four at stern. No flag or rudder to the ship. Three *fleurs de lis* in the first and fourth quarter of the arms, and another underneath the shield.

Rev.—IHC ANVTTRANSDNS PÆR MÆDIVM ILLORU' IBAT. A small cross after ILLORU. M.M. a *fleur de lis*. A cross fleury, etc., as on the nobles of the Henries. In the centre ¶, which appears to have been cut on the die over an H. Weight, 107½ grs.

The weight alone would be sufficient to determine that this coin was not struck under Edward III., if the workmanship and shape of the letter did not shew at a glance that it is of considerably later date. It must therefore be a coin of the early part of the reign of Edward IV. from 1461 to 1464. Of this period, the silver coins are very scarce, and no gold coins have until now been discovered; the spur-rials, first struck in 1465, having hitherto been the earliest specimens known of the gold coinage of that king, although the records still exist of the earlier coinage, of which an example has now for the first time appeared.

The coin is in the finest preservation, and was found in company with a noble of Henry VI, in all respects similar to Ruding, pl.ii., No.9. It is remarkable that the E in the centre of the reverse has been altered in the die from an H, shewing that the die was originally cut for the coinage of Henry. Mr. Evans's paper, together with a plate of the coin, are given in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol XVI. p. 38.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on some very curious and almost unique Græco-Bactrian coins, which have been lately acquired by the British Museum. It is well known that, until recently, few coins of ancient times were so rare as those which belong to the Græco-Bactrian princes; but since the English army penetrated into Afghanistan in 1838, vast numbers of this description of coins have found their way to Europe; and many which were once extremely rare, have now become comparatively common. About thirty new names of kings have been discovered, many of them evidently, from the character of their money, ruling over extensive territories. The obverses of these coins contain generally the names and titles of these kings in Greek; the reverse, a translation of the obverse legend into the native tongue, called by scholars Bactrian Pali,¹ a language which there can be no doubt was a modification of the purer and sacred Sanscrit, dialects of which extended then, as they do still, from the northern shores of the Caspian to the mouth of the Ganges.

¹ See on this subject the paper by Professor Wilson, in the "*Numismatic Journal*," Vol. II. p. 144.

But though some of these coins have become very common, there are others which continue very scarce; and even now coins with the names of princes previously unknown, are occasionally brought to light, though not so frequently as was the case a few years back.

The coins described by Mr. Vaux, belonged to this rare and unpublished class, and consist of

- 1.—A silver coin of Lysias, with the head wearing a plain helmet, as on the coins of Eucratides, instead of the helmet in the shape of an elephant's head, as on all the types previously known. Size $3\frac{1}{2}$; weight $37\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
- 2.—A large silver coin of Amyntas, presumed to be unique. Size $6\frac{1}{2}$; weight 712 grs.
- 3.—A square copper coin of Archebius. Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$; weight 165 grs.
- 4.—A silver coin of Apollodotus. It is the only *round* coin yet discovered, all the others known being *square*. Size 3; weight 32 grs.
- 5 & 6.—Two silver coins of Hippostratus. Size $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{4}$; and weight respectively $139\frac{1}{2}$ and 137 grs.

When Professor Wilson published his work in 1841, no coin of this prince had been met with. In the succeeding year, Captain Cunningham published two, both in copper; but none in silver are known to have been yet found, save the two now described.

- 7.—A square copper coin of Dionysius, believed to be the only one that has reached Europe. The Pali inscription on the reverse is not legible. Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, weight 253 grs.

DECEMBER, 23, 1852.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. } XIII., Part II. 8vo.	THE SOCIETY.

PRESENTED BY

- Erläuterung der keilinschriften babylonischer Backstein, mit einigen andern Zugaben (Explanation of the cuneiform inscriptions on Babylonian bricks, with some further additions). By Dr. Grotefend. 4to., pp. 31, and 1 plate. Göttingen, 1852. } THE AUTHOR.
- Die Tribut Verzeichnisse der Obeliskten aus Nimrud. (The Representations of Tribute on the Nimroud Obelisk). By Dr. Grotefend. 4to., pp. 88, and 2 plates. Göttingen, 1852. } DITTO.
- Museo de las Medallas desconocidas Españolas de Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa (Museum of inedited Spanish Medals of Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa). Small 4to., pp. 224, and many plates paged with the letter-press. Huesca, 1645. } MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Bergne exhibited a remarkably fine specimen of the denarius of Pescennius Niger. The reverse is VICTORIAE AVG. Victory walking; a palm in the right hand, and a wreath in the left: perhaps the least rare of all the denarii of this prince. But the obverse legend, which reads IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NGER. IVS. M, presents a singular peculiarity in the final letter M, which is too clear to admit the possibility of doubt. It is difficult to suppose that by that letter it is intended to indicate the title *Maximus*, and yet it is not easy to suggest any other interpretation. The silver coins of Pescennius, though bearing Latin legends, were struck at Antioch, and possibly the spirit of Oriental hyperbole may have dictated such a self-ascription of greatness.

JANUARY 27, 1853.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

PRESENTED BY

- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. I. part I. pp. 96, and 4 plates. Small 4to. Edinburgh, 1852. } THE SOCIETY.
- Taylor's Kalendar of Scientific Societies; mounted on roller. } MR. TAYLOR.

PRESENTED BY

Chart of the oriental types of which Mr. }
 Watts possesses founts. } MR. WATTS.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited casts of a gold oriental coin, and of a silver coin of Matthias Corvinus of Hungary.

Read.—1. A paper by Mr. Joseph Gibbs, on those coins of Charles I. which have for mint-mark the letter P or the letter R within brackets. Mr. Gibbs's attention had been drawn to this subject by having procured at the sale of the collection of Mr. Marshall, of Birmingham, a crown of Charles I. with the former letter for mint-mark, and by finding that, although the mint-mark in question was mentioned by Snelling, Ruding, and Hawkins, neither of those writers enumerated the crown among the pieces on which it appears. It is considered by numismatic writers that the coinage of the Tower Mint, with the mint-mark a triangle within a circle, struck in 1641, was the last issued in London by the king's authority, and that all the subsequent coinages were struck by authority of the parliament, though still bearing the effigy and titles of the king, in order to secure for them a circulation throughout the whole of the kingdom. It has been supposed by some writers that the mint-mark P within brackets, was adopted by order of the Parliament to indicate that the coins on which it appeared were struck by their authority. This idea has by others been discredited, because we find other pieces of the Tower mintage nearly contemporaneous, which are marked by the letter R within brackets. Mr. Gibbs, however, in the absence of any more plausible explanation, inclines to the opinion, that the first class of coins were marked with the letter P to denote the authority of the parliament; and suggests that, as Sir Robert Harley, who had been Master of the Mint, under the king, from 1626 to 1636, was re-appointed to that office by the Parliament in May, 1643, the letter R may have been placed by him upon a coinage either as the initial of his own Christian name, or possibly even to denote the word "Rex" in

contradistinction to the word "Parliament," indicated by the letter P on the preceding coinage.

The crown with mint-mark P is a piece of very considerable rarity. Although not enumerated by Snelling, Ruding, or Hawkins, it occurs in the Tyssen Collection, Lot 2193, and also in that of the Duke of Devonshire, and one or two others of more recent date; but in some of those cases it was probably the same coin re-sold.

2. Mr. Vaux read a paper by the Rev. Henry John Rose, rector of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, on the Samaritan coins in the British Museum.

It is known that the silver shekels and half-shekels contain legends which are well ascertained to read on the obverse, round the branch which is supposed to be intended for a representation of Aaron's rod that budded, *Jerusalem the Holy City*, and on the reverse, round the vase or pot of manna, *The Shekel of Israel*, with one, or two, letters, which Bayer was the first to interpret as denoting the first or the second year of the redemption of Israel under Simon Maccabæus. He was led to this conclusion by the copper coins, which exhibit the name of Simon or Simeon, in connection with dates extending from year 1 to year 4. Of these coins, Mr. Rose adduced specimens from Bayer's work, which read respectively on their reverses *liberation of Jerusalem*; *liberation of Zion*; and *liberation of Israel*. The type of this last coin is, on the obverse a palm tree, and on the reverse a vine leaf. On examining a coin of the same type in the British Museum, Mr. Rose was unable to make the legend tally with that on the coins described by Bayer; and being induced, from this circumstance, to investigate the letters more closely, he came to the conclusion that the true reading is *liberation of Samaria*: thus furnishing, if the attribution be correct, a new and highly interesting variety of these coins.

FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table :—

	PRESENTED BY
Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Nos. 2 and 3, 1852. 8vo. Amiens.	THE SOCIETY.
Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens. Part VIII. completing Vol. II. Amiens, 1852. 4to.	
Description des Monnaies Espagnoles et des Monnaies Etrangères qui ont eu cours en Espagne depuis les tems les plus reculés jusqu' à nos jours, composant le cabinet monétaire de Don José Garcia de la Torre. Par Joseph Gail- lard. 8vo. pp. 516, and 22 plates. Madrid 1852.	THE AUTHOR.
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XXII. Parts 3 and 4. 4to. Dub- lin 1852-3.	THE ACADEMY.
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. V. part II. 8vo. 1852.	DITTO.
Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Part II. 1848- 50. 8vo. Hong-Kong 1852.	THE SOCIETY.
Reports of the Juries of the great Exhi- bition of 1851. Royal 8vo. pp. 867. London 1852.	HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.
A copper coin of the Emperor of the French for 10 centimes. <i>Obv.</i> —His head. Napoleon III. Empereur. <i>Rev.</i> —An eagle on a thunderbolt. Empire Français. Dix centimes. 1852.	

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited drawings of some Anglo-Saxon remains found at Ozingell, about two miles from Ramsgate, during

C

the cutting of the railway from Ramsgate to Deal, and now preserved in the museum of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, a member of the Society. These remains consisted of a pair of scales, together with fourteen weights, and are stated to have been found by the side of a skeleton. With three exceptions, these weights are all formed out of Roman coins, and appear to be marked with a view to the weighing of certain objects of small bulk, and therefore probably of intrinsic value. The coins extend from Faustina senior, down to the period of Valens or Gratian. The weights are respectively in grains—391, 341, 292, 243, 145, 100, 33, 27, 26, 19, 18, 15, 12. Hence it does not appear that they are reducible throughout to any uniform multiple, or system of graduation, though the first seven ascend pretty nearly by steps of 50 grains. Mr. Smith stated that these interesting objects are believed to be unique, with the exception of those described by Douglas in his *Nenia*, p. 51, and engraved in plate 12 of that work, which likewise consist of the remains of scales, found with eight weights of different sizes, two of them being large brass coins of the two Faustinae, ground smooth to adapt them to the desired purpose. Douglas states that these remains were found at Ash, a place at no very great distance from Ozingell; and the coincidence as to coins of the same empress occurring in both instances cannot fail to be remarked. Further details respecting the objects of which drawings were exhibited by Mr. Smith, will be found in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. part 1, recently published.

3. Mr. Pfister read a paper on an unedited gold coin of Florence struck in 1805, and called *Il Zecchino di San Zenobio*. The type of this curious coin is that of the well-known zecchins (or sequins) of Venice, and in the rude execution of its figures has a great resemblance to the zecchins of Ludovico Manin, the last doge of Venice, A.D. 1780-97. It represents on one side the figure of San Zenobio kneeling at the feet of our Saviour; and on the other that of St. John the Baptist within an aureole. Mr. Pfister, when at

Florence in 1847, learned that this coin was struck at the solicitation of Cesare Lampronti, banker of the city of Florence, on the 24th of August, 1805. A certain quantity of these zecchins were struck for the purpose of serving as a commercial speculation in the Levant, and they were to be called Zenobini. The existence of a similar coin in the collection of M. de Reichel, at St. Petersburg, is noticed in his catalogue, vol. ix. p. 466. It is not, however, explained or illustrated by him.

Mr. Vaux called the attention of the Society to two works lately published, which he considered to contain valuable numismatic information:—the first, the catalogue of the collection of Don José Garcia de la Torre, by M. Gaillard, which was sold at Madrid in the spring of 1852; and the second, an account of a small collection presented to the Royal Historical Society of Madrid by Antonio Lopez de Condola, which has been drawn up and published in Spanish by Don Antonio Delgado. A copy of the first-mentioned work was among the presents to the Society announced this evening.

MARCH, 17, 1853.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique Vol. XXIV., 1850-1, and Vol. XXVI., 1851. 4to. Brussels.	THE ACADEMY.
Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique. Vol. XVII. Pt. II. pp. 559. Brussels, 1850.	
“ XVIII. “ I. “ 680 “ 1851.	DITTO.
“ “ “ II. “ 696 “ “	
“ XIX. “ I. “ 766 “ 1852.	
“ “ “ II. “ 585 “ “	

PRESENTED BY

- Annuaire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences,
 des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique.
 1851. Small 8vo., pp. 204.—Ditto, 1852,
 small 8vo., pp. 209, } THE ACADEMY.
- Bulletin de la Société Archéologique de l'
 Orléannoise. 1850-1-2. Parts I. to IX. pp.
 291. 8vo. Orleans. } THE SOCIETY.
- Notice sur la Monnaie de Trévoux et de
 Dombes. Par P. Mantellier. 8vo., pp. 112,
 and 11 plates. Paris, 1844. } THE AUTHOR.
- Remarks upon a work by M. Alexandre Sirand,
 entitled, " Monnaies inédites de Dombes."
 Par P. Mantellier. 8vo., pp. 23. } DITTO.
- Catalogue of a collection of ancient and
 mediæval rings and personal ornaments,
 formed for Lady Londesborough. Privately
 printed. Small 4to., pp. 88, with plates and
 woodcuts. London, 1853. } LORD LONDESBOROUGH.
- Journal of the Architectural, Archæological,
 and Historic Society for the county, city,
 and neighbourhood of Chester. Part II.,
 July, 1850 to December, 1851. 8vo., pp.
 207, and many plates. Chester, 1852. } THE SOCIETY.
- A bronze medal of William Roscoe, of Liver-
 pool, struck on the centenary of his birth-
 day, March 8, 1853. Size 13½. } JOSEPH MAYER, Esq.

Read.—1. A paper by Mr. Evans, on some rare and unpublished British coins, of which he exhibited drawings and casts.

One of the most remarkable of the coins described by Mr. Evans, is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is of gold, size 2, and is unpublished and probably unique.

Obv.—TASCI between the limbs of a cruciform ornament, proceeding from two crescents placed back to back in the centre, and terminating in ring ornaments.

Rev.—TASC. A horse galloping to the right; above, a bucranium.

The type of this coin is very similar to that of one purchased by the British Museum at Lord Holmesdale's sale in July, 1850, but which

reads on the obverse ANDO instead of TASCI. The latter coin is engraved in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, Vol. VII. p. 397, and described in the Num. Chron., Vol. XIV. p. 74.

Mr. Evans also mentioned a third coin, reading on the obverse ANDO; and he considered it probable, that while the legend on first-mentioned coin refers to Tasciovanus, those on the other two relate to some other prince who was contemporary with him; and he suggests that this name may lurk under the Mandrubatius of Cæsar, who is called by Orosius, Androgorius; by Eutropius, Beda; and by later writers, Androgus.

Mr. Evans noticed several other specimens of the early British coinage, and concluded by making some remark on the lamentable deficiencies in the series of British coins given in the "Monumenta Historica Britannica," as well as on the incorrectness of the descriptions and engravings of those which are published in that expensive public work.

This paper, with an illustrative plate, is published in full in the Numismatic Chronicle.

2. A paper by Mr. Pfister on a large and fine Italian bronze medalion, which he exhibited to the Society, made in honour of the Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandini, to commemorate his entry into, and taking possession of, Ferrara with a division of the Papal troops, on the 28th of January, 1598; the Duchy of Ferrara having been claimed by Pope Clement VIII., after the death of the Duke Alfonsa II. d'Este, who died Oct. 27th, 1597, without legitimate issue. The artist is Antonio Casoni, of Ancona, who was also a painter and a modeller in wax.

On the obverse is the bust of the Cardinal in profile with peaked beard, in a common canonical dress and cap, looking to the left of the spectator.

The bust is within a broad border, enclosing on one side a female figure, apparently in an olive grove, and on the other, a recumbent river-god. The two figures were probably intended to represent the

city of Ferrara and the river Po. Above and below, in the border, are two tablets containing inscriptions relating to the event.

The reverse exhibits a winter landscape, with the city of Ferrara in the distance. The Cardinal is seen on horseback in the midst of the Papal troops, some of which are entering one of the city gates.

On the rim the artist's name, ANTONINVS COSONIVS.F., 1598.

3. Mr. Vaux read a paper by Mr. R. S. Poole, of the British Museum, on the copper coinage of the Byzantine emperors, the object of which was the explanation of a coin of Justinian I., and another of Heraclius I. The writer took notice of the great fluctuations to which this branch of the coinage was subject under the Constantinopolitan empire, and entered at some length into the question of the actual values of the copper coins. He supposed the unit of the system to be the "nummion" or "lepton,"—and that the numerical indices on the coins indicated the number of these units which each of them contained; and noticed the differences between the system of Alexandria and that of the other cities of the empire which struck money. The coins considered were of the Alexandrian mint; the earlier of them being probably an obolus, and the latter a piece of the value of twelve "nummia" in Egypt, but of forty "nummia" in the rest of the empire of that period,—the money of other mints having become depreciated in weight, while that of Alexandria had remained unaltered.

APRIL 28, 1853.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

Dè Scavi di Salona nel 1850 (on the Excavations at Salona in 1850). By Professor Carrara. pp. 24, and 5 plates, 4to Prague, 1852.

PRESENTED BY

THE AUTHOR.

Five Turkish coins

DR. LEE.

Reginald Stuart Poole, Esq., of the British Museum, and Hercules Akerman, Esq., of Somerset House, were ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Lord Londesborough exhibited a unique denarius of Germanicus, purchased by him on the 25th instant, at the sale of the collection of M. Sabatier, of St. Petersburg. The obverse presents the bare head of Germanicus to the right; the reverse represents Germanicus placing the Armenian tiara on the head of the youthful Prince Artaxias, the son of Polemon, King of Pontus. His original name was Zenon; but on his accession the Armenians called him Artaxias. He was placed on the throne by Germanicus, A.D. 18, and died A.D. 35.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a gold British coin from the collection of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich.

Obv.—a horse galloping to the right; above, EPPI; below, a star-like ornament.

Rev.—COMF across the field, within a beaded circle. Size, nearly 2; weight, 20 grs.

This coin, which is of unusually neat execution, was found in the Isle of Thanet. It furnishes a new variety, though it much resembles the type of a coin figured in the Proceedings of the Society for 1843-4. That coin is stated to have been found at Bognor; its weight is only 13 grains, and the letters above the horse are VIR; and the details differ on both sides.

Mr. Evans exhibited a gold coin of Cunobeline of the usual type, presenting on the obverse a horse galloping, and on the reverse an ear of barley. It is stated to have been found at Nottingham, a locality further north, as Mr. Evans believes, than that at which any coin of the type has previously been discovered.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a large Italian bronze medallion in high

preservation, representing on the obverse the bust of the celebrated Cosmo de Medici. The reverse presents a seated female figure, intended to represent the city of Florence, holding an olive branch; the legend is, PAX LIBERTASQVE PVBLICA. This fine medalion is an original work of the distinguished Florentine artist Donatello, and was executed in the year 1464.

3. Read, the following letter from Mr. Akerman, addressed to the President :—

“ *London, April 28, 1853.*

“ My Lord,—In the English series of coins, pieces unique, or distinguished by any uncommon peculiarities, are of such unfrequent occurrence, that any note on hitherto unnoticed varieties, however slight, may not be deemed unworthy the notice of the numismatist.

“ The halfpenny of Edward III., now exhibited, may therefore be thought deserving a passing notice, since it bears some marks which have not, to my knowledge, been observed on these minute coins. This example in type and legend does not differ, except in trifling particulars, from the generality of the halfpence of Edward III. My specimen has, as usual,

‘ *Obv.*—+ EDWARDVS REX. AN. Crowned bust full-faced.

‘ *Rev.*—CIVITAS. LONDON. The usual cross and pellets.

But the privy marks of the moneyer are more numerous, consisting of a small pellet before the letter E in Edward; an annulet after the letter S in that word; and an annulet with a pellet in the centre after the word REX. On the reverse, an annulet occurs after the word LONDON.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

J. Y. AKERMAN.”

“ To the Lord Londesborough,
“ President of the Numismatic Society.”

Mr. Webster communicated, through the Treasurer, a short paper on the monogram which occurs on the reverse of some of the coins of Ecgbearht or Egbert, as Ruding, plate xiv. Nos. 2 and 3, and Hawkins, No. 157. This monogram has been hitherto interpreted, though somewhat doubtfully, as reading DOROB C, and as being therefore intended to denote Canterbury as the place of mintage. Mr. Webster however observes, that it is very similar in formation to the monogram of the name on the coins of Charlemagne, which are of the same period; and he therefore suggests that its true reading may be, not the place of mintage, but the cypher of the king's name EELBO or EELBEOR. All the former set of letters are clearly traceable in the monogram, except perhaps the E, which however may be considered as represented by the top and bottom horizontal strokes of the B; and, in some instances (as Hawkins, No. 157), the R is indicated by the addition of the last limb of the letter curving outwards in the opposite direction to that of the B. This peculiarity is also seen in a coin of Egbert engraved in Lelewel, plate x. No. 38; but Mr. Webster expresses doubts of the genuineness of that coin, both from the general appearance of the engraving, and from the circumstance of his having seen two or three specimens of it, unquestionably false.

4. Mr. Vaux read a paper on a collection of coins lately found in Ceylon, and brought to this country by Sir Emerson Tennent, who had allowed a selection to be made from them for the public collection in the British Museum, and permitted specimens to be exhibited to the Society.

The whole collection consists of eighty coins, all in copper, and belonging to six different princes or rajas, who reigned in succession, though not quite consecutively, between about A.D. 1050 and A.D. 1300. The coins bear the appearance of having been all found together; they are in excellent preservation, and the legends are perfectly legible. Mr. Vaux stated that it is a curious fact in numismatology, that although we possess a connected history of the

D

island, extending as far back as the fifth century before Christ, deduced from the native annals, which have been preserved with the greatest care in more than one of the temples, and which the researches of European scholars have sufficiently tested, and may, therefore, be relied on, it is not until a period comparatively recent, that any coins are found to exist. And this is the more remarkable, because on the neighbouring continent of India vast numbers were struck under different races and rulers, from probably the third century before Christ, down to the time when the earliest Cingalese coins begin to occur. The Indian coins of that period which have been discovered up to the present time, may be numbered by thousands, and every year is producing fresh supplies. It is also curious that not only is the commencement of the Cingalese coinage so comparatively recent, but that it extends, at least all the specimens that have yet been met with, over the short period from A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1320, comprising the reigns of seven or eight princes or *rajas*.

The inscriptions on the coins struck during this period of 300 years, of which we have specimens, are in the Devanagari or Sanskrit character, and the general type is uniform.

On the obverse is a rude standing figure of the *raja*, holding in his left hand a flower, and the trisula in his right. The skirts of his dress are rudely represented falling on each side; and the folds of the *dhôti* appearing between his legs, have been sometimes taken by those who first found these coins, for a tail; so that the figure of the prince was called *Hinuman*, or the monkey.

On the reverse the same figure is seen, but seated. The mode of representing the face is very peculiar, and may be regarded as a unique specimen of barbaric art. In front are the name and titles of the *raja*, in Sanskrit characters. The formation of the letters confirms the date assigned from other reasons to these coins.

Mr. Vaux concluded by stating his belief that the so-called fish-hook money, some pieces of which have been found in Ceylon, have no claim whatever to be considered a part of the local currency of the island; because the portions of inscriptions which are to be

found upon them are invariably in the Arabic character, and it is not likely that objects so inscribed should ever have been the local currency of a country where the Sanskrit is the native alphabet. Mr. Vaux thought it probable, that the specimens found in Ceylon may have reached that island from the Persian gulf, on the shores of which they are often met with, either as objects of curiosity, or in the ordinary progress of trade.

MAY 26, 1853.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

	PRESENTED BY
Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichts- Quellen. (Documents illustrating the Sources of Austrian History). Vol. VIII., Parts I. and II. 8vo., 1852.	IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA.
Notizenblatt. Beilage zum Archiv, etc. (Pro- ceedings, Supplement to Documents, etc.. as above). Nos. 11 to 24. 8vo., 1852	DITTO.
Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Reports of the Meet- ings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Vol. VIII., Parts III. IV. and V., completing the volume, 8vo., pp. 432 ; and Vol. IX., Parts I. and II. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.	DITTO.
Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Diplomatica et Acta. Codex Wangianus. 8vo., pp. 560. Vienna, 1852.	DITTO.
Die feierliche Sitzung der kaiserlichen Aka- demie der Wissenschaften, etc. (The Anni- versary Meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, etc.). 8vo., pp. 100. Vienna, 1852.	DITTO.
Revue de la Numismatique Belge. Vol. II. (new series). and Vol. III., No. 1. 8vo. Brussels, 1852-3.	THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED BY

De Munten der Engelschen voor den Oost
Indischen Archipel (English coins for the
East Indian Archipelago). By H. C. Millies,
Professor of Divinity at Amsterdam. 8vo.,
pp. 118, and 3 plates. Amsterdam, 1852. } THE AUTHOR.

Mr. C. Roach Smith presented a cast of an early British gold coin, found at Reculver, and now in the possession of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich. The type is Ruding, Plate I., No. 20, weight 26 grs.

Dr. Lee exhibited two fine coins of Hierapytna in Crete, of the types described by Mionnet (Supplement, vol. iv. p. 322, Nos. 177 to 179): two fine Athenian tetradrachms of the later type, with *Rev.* an owl standing on a diota: an Alexandrian coin of Antoninus Pius, with *Rev.* Apollo in a car drawn by two serpents, a type which does not occur in Mionnet's list; the date is *IA* (14): and some curious Paduan medallions of the Roman emperors.

Mr. Evans read a paper on some unpublished coins of Carausius. He stated that the interest which attaches to every variety of coin struck by that usurper in Britain, induced him to record even slight modifications of type, which on the coins of another emperor would hardly call for notice, while at the same time one or two of the coins which he exhibited have a considerable degree of interest in themselves, besides being of the utmost rarity.

The types of the coins exhibited were as follows :—

1. *Obv.*—IMP. CARAVSIVS. P.F. AVG. Radiated bust to the right.

Rev.—EXPECTATE. A female figure standing; in her left hand a military ensign; with her right hand she takes that of a male figure in military costume, who holds in his left a hasta. In the exergue XX.

The legend on the only other coins known of this type, which is peculiar to Carausius, and occurs both in his silver and brass coins, is EXPECTATE VENI. There is, indeed, a specimen in the Hunter

Museum with the legend **EXPECTATE** only, but the device is different, so that the coin now described may be presumed to be unique.

2. *Obv.*—**IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG.** Radiated and robed bust to the right.

Rev.—**SALVS PVBLICA.** Salus standing, with her right hand holding a serpent, which is feeding from a patera in her left. In the field, **BE.** Exergue, **MLXX.**

This type is described in Akerman's "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain" (No. 180), from a coin in the cabinet of the late Mr. Douce; but the obverse of that coin bears the armed bust of Carausius with spear and shield.

3. *Obv.*—As on No. 2.

Rev.—**COMES AVG.** Victory standing to the left; in her right hand a wreath, in her left a palm branch. In the field, **SC.** The only peculiarity of this coin is the occurrence of these letters in the field, in conjunction with the type of victory.

4. *Obv.*—As on No. 1.

Rev.—**CON. MILITVM.** Two right hands joined in a vertical position, in which respect, as well as in the mode of abbreviating the word *Concordia*, this coin is unique.

5. *Obv.*—Illegible. Robed and radiated bust of Carausius to the left.

Rev.— . . . **X** . . . Peace standing.

The peculiarity consists in the robed and radiated bust being turned to the left. A few specimens of the **PAX** type are known with the head in that direction, but they all bear the armed bust.

6. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

Rev.—**PAX AVG.** Usual type, but in the field **q**, a symbol not hitherto described.

7. *Obv.*—**IM. CARAVSIVS AVG.** Radiated bust to the right, of very rude workmanship.

Rev.—Two female figures joining hands over an altar, the one holding a cornucopia, the other a wreath. A series of annulets and crescents in place of legend.

The reverse is of much better work than the obverse, and the whole type entirely new.

No. 1 is in possession of the Earl of Verulam, and was found on the site of the ancient town of that name; the others are all in Mr. Evans's own collection.

Read.—1. A letter from M. l'Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, to Mr. C. Roach Smith, accompanying drawings of four *silver* Frankish coins, found in the year 1852, in the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermen. M. Cochet considers that they are of the date of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and states that they constitute an entirely new sort of coin, not yet appropriated. The weight of three of them is given as 160, 230, and 190 milligrammes respectively. In general character, they resemble some of the small gold coins of the Merovingian kings of France. On the same sheet was also a drawing of a denier of Charlemagne, or Charles le Chauve, struck at Rouen, which was also found in the cemetery, midway between the surface and the human remains.

2. Mr. Vaux read a letter from C. T. Newton, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Mytilene, dated from Rhodes, April 18th, 1853, relative to some rare Greek coins lately procured by him, which have been attributed by M. Ivanoff, the Russian Consul at Smyrna, to Hecatomnus, King of Caria, in which attribution Mr. Newton concurs. The type is, on the *obverse*, a lion's head to the left, with the jaws extended and the tongue hanging out; above, are the letters EKA; and on the *reverse*, a star of eight points. Mr. Newton's chief reasons for supporting the opinion of M. Ivanoff are, the resemblance which these coins bear to a very rare coin described by Eckhel (Doct. Num. vet. ii. p. 596), with the legend EKATOM; the discovery of these coins at Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus, and the capital of the Carian monarchy; and the similarity which they bear to the silver coins of Cnidus, both in general character and style of execution. Mr. Newton remarked that the combination

of the lion and the star was by no means new to numismatists, and that this type is known to occur on coins of Miletus, and on one of Evagoras, king of Cyprus; while a number of similar types are engraved by the Duc de Luynes, in his recent beautiful work on the coins of that island. The duke expresses himself of opinion in that work, that the lion is a symbol of the sun's excessive heat in Cyprus; a view which Mr. Newton considers may be accepted, and is applicable with equal reason to the coins of Hecatomnus. It is perfectly natural that the same symbol should be adopted by contemporary and allied monarchs, in countries such near neighbours as Caria and Cyprus.

Mr. Bohn and Mr. Wilkinson were appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the present Session.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JUNE 23, 1853.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Report of the Council was read as follows:—

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Society having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Council to present, according to annual custom, a short account of its condition and proceedings during the Session which has just ended.

Two members have died since the preparation of the last Report; the Rev. Charles Turnor, and Mr. Henry Vint.

Mr. Turnor was born in Lincolnshire, on the 10th of August, 1768, and was descended from an ancient and honourable family long established at Stoke Rochford, in that county. The property of Sir Isaac Newton, situated about three miles from Stoke Rochford, was purchased by the family of Turnor a few years after Newton's death, and still remains in their possession. This circumstance, together with a love for the noble science of astronomy, induced

Mr. Turnor during a series of years to make a collection of whatever he could find connected with that illustrious philosopher. These valuable memorials he bequeathed to the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and to that body he bequeathed a sum of £500, to be laid out in the purchase of books for its library. Though not otherwise connected with numismatic pursuits than by a general interest in scientific researches of all kinds, and an excellent judgment in all matters of taste and *virtu*, he joined the Numismatic Society from its commencement. He died on the 12th of Jan., 1853.

Mr. Vint, whose death took place on the 22nd of June, 1852, two days before the last Anniversary, though the fact was not then known to the Society, had long been a resident at Colchester, and had formed a considerable museum, partly by purchase in the ordinary way of collection, and partly by the acquisition of objects discovered by excavations on the site of the Roman station which formerly occupied that ancient town. Among the latter class of antiquities were the bronze heads of Silenus and of the Emperor Caligula, and a small bronze figure of Jupiter Conservator, which are described and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 443, and rank among the most important objects of that description ever discovered in this country. Mr. Vint's Etruscan vases, of which he had a large collection, together with his coins, were sold by auction in London in the spring of the present year. It is understood that he bequeathed to the town of Colchester his collection of objects discovered in that place, on condition that a suitable building should be provided for their reception. Mr. Vint had been a Member of the Numismatic Society since 1842.

The number of ascertained resignations and secessions during the year has been five; and the following two gentlemen have been elected Members :—

Mr. Hercules Akerman, of Somerset House.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum.

The numerical state of the Society is now as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members, } June, 1852	36	54	3	47	140
Since elected	—	2	—	—	2
	36	56	3	47	142
Deceased	1	1	—	—	2
Resigned or struck out	1	4	—	—	5
June, 1853	34	51	3	47	135

The following is the abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Society for the year. The Council regret to observe, that the income exhibits a marked diminution from that of the preceding year, and that there is a corresponding decrease in the balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands. This undesirable result is owing partly to the difficulty experienced in getting in the annual contributions, and partly to the gradual loss of members of old standing, whose places are not filled by new accessions. It rests with the members to say, whether these causes are to be only temporary, or whether they are ultimately to destroy the efficiency and even the existence of the Society.

£153 18 9	£153 18 9
-----------	-----------

The papers read before the Society during the Session, may be enumerated as follows. Several of them have been published in the Numismatic Chronicle with suitable illustrations, and an abstract of the others is furnished in the Proceedings of the Society.

1. On a unique gold noble of the early coinage of Edward IV.
2. On some rare and unpublished British coins. 3. On some unpublished coins of Carausius. By Mr. Evans.

4. On some rare Græco-Bactrian coins, lately acquired by the British Museum. 5. On a collection of Cingalese coins, lately discovered in Ceylon. By Mr. Vaux.

6. On the copper coinage of the Byzantine Emperors. By Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole.

7. On some rare Greek coins, attributed to Hecatomnus, King of Caria. By Mr. Newton.

11. On those coins of Charles I. which have for mint-mark P or R within brackets. By Mr. Joseph Gibbs.

8. On the Samaritan coins in the British Museum. By the Rev. Henry John Rose.

9. On a denarius of Pescennius Niger. By Mr. Bergne.

10. On an unpublished variety of the halfpenny of Edward III. By Mr. Akerman.

13. On an inedited gold coin of Florence struck in 1805.
14. On an Italian bronze medallion in honour of Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandini. By Mr. Pfister.

15. On some Frankish coins, found in the Merovingian cemetery at Envermen. By the Abbé Cochet.

12. On the monogram which occurs on some of the coins of Egbert, the first chief monarch of England. By Mr. Webster.

The following presents have been made to the Society by its members and friends :—

The Imperial Academy of Sciences
at Vienna,

Their Publications.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, letters, and the fine arts of Bel- gium,	Their Publications.
The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy,	Ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of the West,	Ditto.
The Archæological Society of the Orléannois,	Ditto.
The American Ethnological So- ciety,	Ditto.
The Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,	Ditto.
The Royal Irish Academy,	Ditto.
The China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbour- hood of Chester,	Ditto.
The Editor of the "Revue de la Numismatique Belge,"	A complete series of that perio- dical.
The Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851,	Reports of the Juries.
M. de Longpérier,	His tracts on a Gaulish vase in the collection of the Louvre, and on the type of the Roman consular coins of the Hosidia family.
Mr. Renier Chalon,	His tracts on a Carlovingian coin struck at Mons, and on a medal on the marriage of the Young Pretender.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Mr. Durand, | A MS. catalogue of his collection of medals relating to the revolution of 1848. |
| The Abbé Cochet, | His tract on five gold pieces found in the Merovingian cemetery of Lucy, near Neufchâtel. |
| Dr. Grotefend, | His works on the representations of tribute on the Nimrod obelisk ; and on the cuneiform inscription on Babylonian bricks. |
| Mr. Gaillard, | Sale catalogue of the collection of coins formed by Don José Garcia de la Torre, of Madrid. |
| Mr. Mantellier, | His tracts on the money of Tre-voux and Dombes. |
| Professor Carrara, | His tract on the excavations at Salona in 1850. |
| M. Millies, | His works on the English coins struck for circulation in India. |
| M. Boucher de Perthes, | His works entitled, " Sujets Dramatiques," and " Emma." |
| Lord Londesborough, | Catalogue of Lady Londesborough's collection of ancient and mediæval rings and personal ornaments. |
| Mr. C. Roach Smith, | Report on excavations made on the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne. |
| Mr. Williams, | A work on the unedited Spanish medals of Vincentio Juan de Lastanosa. |
| Mr. Watts, | Chart of the oriental types of which he possesses founts. |

Mr. Taylor,	Kalendar of scientific societies, mounted on roller.
Mr. Mayer,	A bronze medal of William Ros- coe of Liverpool.
Dr. Lee,	Five Turkish coins.

In their last Report, the Council expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of the publication of the first volume of a catalogue of English medals by Mr. Hawkins, which was then understood to be actually in the press. Of the causes which have intervened to retard the appearance of a work so loudly called for, and which is known to have been printed, the Council know nothing; but they cannot avoid expressing their regret at the delay, and their earnest hope that it will soon be terminated.

The Council have great pleasure in noticing the publication, during the past year, of two works which will contribute much valuable numismatic information to those who have the opportunity of perusing them.

The first is a descriptive catalogue of London traders' tokens current during the 17th century, and collected by Mr. Henry Beaufoy, who has presented them to the Corporation Library. The catalogue has been made with much care and research by Mr. J. H. Burn, and has been published at the expense of the corporation.

The second is a work just published by John Lindsay, Esq., of Maryville, near Cork, Barrister-at-Law, on "The History and Coinage of the Parthians." Cork, 4to. 1853. Illustrated by twelve plates. This work will no doubt prove of much use to those who shall in future be engaged in the classification of the coins of the Arsacidae: no work having been written since the time of Vaillant which has attempted to bring together the scattered knowledge on this subject, though many interesting essays have been from time to time put forth, embracing the history of one or more individual reigns.

Copies of both these works have been presented to the society—the former by the Library Committee at Guildhall, the latter by the author.

The Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Officers and Council for the ensuing year. The election fell upon the following gentlemen :—

President.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

JAMES COVE JONES, Esq., F.S.A.

Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

Members of the Council.

REV. THOMAS FREDERICK DYMOCK.

JOHN EVANS, Esq.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

EDWIN GUEST, LL.D., *Master of Caius College, Cambridge.*

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

32 **PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

JONATHAN RASHLEIGH, Esq.

REV. J. B. READE, M.A., F.R.S.

W. H. ROLFE, Esq.

W. D. SAULL, Esq., F.S.A.

C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

CHARLES STOKES, Esq.

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 24th of November.

